



AptarGroup

CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2026

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions

This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.

[Read full terms of disclosure](#)

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C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:

☒ English

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

Select from:

☒ USD

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☒ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

AptarGroup, Inc. is a global leader in drug delivery, dosing and protection technologies and consumer product dispensing solutions. The company applies market expertise, proprietary design, engineering and science to develop innovative solutions that improve the everyday lives of patients and consumers around the world. Aptar serves attractive end markets across pharmaceuticals, beauty, personal care, home care, food and beverages and partners with many of the world's leading brands. Headquartered in Crystal Lake, Illinois, Aptar generated approximately \$3.8 billion in reported sales in 2025 and employs approximately 14,000 people across more than 20 countries. The company operates a global manufacturing network across North America, Europe, Asia and Latin America, enabling it to serve customers locally while leveraging its global capabilities. Aptar serves more than 5,000 customers worldwide, supporting a diversified customer base and broad geographic and market exposure. Aptar's business is organized around three reporting segments: Aptar Pharma, Aptar Beauty and Aptar Closures. Its portfolio includes proprietary drug delivery systems, elastomeric components for injectable medicines, active material science solutions, dispensing pumps, aerosol valves, dispensing and non-dispensing closures and digital health solutions. These technologies are designed to support accurate dosing, product protection, convenience, safety and an enhanced patient or consumer experience. Aptar's sustainability strategy is structured around three interconnected pillars: Care, focused on employees, communities, patients, consumers and reducing the company's operational environmental footprint. Collaboration, focused on working with customers, suppliers, industry coalitions and nonprofit organizations to advance shared objectives. Circularity, focused on product design, materials, climate action and system-level approaches to addressing waste and supporting a more circular economy Aptar continues to strengthen its portfolio and geographic reach through organic

investment, innovation, acquisitions and strategic partnerships. Recent portfolio developments include: In 2025, Aptar acquired Sommaplast, strengthening Aptar Pharma's elastomeric component capabilities and expanding manufacturing capacity supporting injectable drug delivery solutions. In October 2024, Aptar acquired a 40% equity interest in Ningbo Jinyu Technology Industry Co., Ltd., operating as Goldrain. In March 2023, Aptar acquired 100% of iD SCENT, expanding its offering of more sustainable sampling solutions for fragrance and cosmetics. In March 2023, Aptar acquired an 80% equity interest in Gulf Closures W.L.L., supporting production capacity and Aptar's presence in Middle Eastern and emerging markets. The company's current strategic priorities include organic growth, increased focus on high-growth regions, talent and leadership, innovation, operational and commercial excellence, acquisitions and partnerships and continued efficiency and cost discipline

[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	12/31/2025	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select from: ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

3780000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

US0383361039

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

Common Stock: 038336103

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

NYSE: ATR

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

805619681

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Select all that apply

☒ China

☒ India

☒ Italy

☒ Spain

☒ Brazil

☒ Türkiye

☒ Colombia

☒ Thailand

☒ Argentina

☒ Indonesia

☒ France

☒ Mexico

☒ Bahrain

☒ Czechia

☒ Germany

☒ Switzerland

☒ United Kingdom

☒ Russian Federation

☒ United States of America

(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
	Select from: ☒ Yes, for all facilities	Data based on Google Maps system

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Bahrain

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

26.174

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

50.599

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Data based on Google Maps system

Row 2

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Guangzhou

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

23.393

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

113.494

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Data based on Google Maps system

Row 3

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

CSP Atlanta

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

30.125

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-87.256

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Data based on Google Maps system

Row 4

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Gateway Analytical

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

40.617

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-79.947

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Data based on Google Maps system

Row 5

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Mumbai

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

19.114

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

73.009

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Data based on Google Maps system

Row 6

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Midland

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

43.618

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-84.184

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Data based on Google Maps system

Row 7

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Maringa

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-23.451

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-51.991

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Data based on Google Maps system

Row 8

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Fusion Dallas

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

32.822

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-96.834

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Data based on Google Maps system

Row 9

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Fusion Los Angeles

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

32.822

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-96.834

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Data based on Google Maps system

Row 10

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Cajamar

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-23.346

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-46.854

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Data based on Google Maps system

Row 11

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Chieti

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

42.304

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

14.052

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Data based on Google Maps system

Row 12

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Eigeltingen

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

47.854

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

8.902

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Data based on Google Maps system

Row 13

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Fusion Paramus

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

32.822

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-96.834

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Data based on Google Maps system

Row 14

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Eatontown

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

40.272

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-74.07

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Data based on Google Maps system

Row 15

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Chonburi

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

13.443

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

101.019

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Data based on Google Maps system

Row 16

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Mezzovico

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

46.094

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

8.924

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Data based on Google Maps system

Row 17

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Vladimir

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

56.097

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

40.353

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Data based on Google Maps system

Row 18

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Cary Campus (North, South, McHenry)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

42.226

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-88.249

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Data based on Google Maps system

Row 19

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Oyonnax

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

46.247

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

5.645

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Data based on Google Maps system

Row 20

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Mukwonago

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

42.869

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-88.32

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Data based on Google Maps system

Row 21

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Ckyne

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

49.113

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

13.837

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Data based on Google Maps system

Row 22

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Menden

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.451

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

7.786

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Data based on Google Maps system

Row 23

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Crystal Lake 265

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

42.234

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-88.3

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Data based on Google Maps system

Row 24

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Jundiai

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-23.221

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-46.877

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Data based on Google Maps system

Row 25

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Verneuil

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

48.746

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

0.927

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Data based on Google Maps system

Row 26

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Suzhou

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

42.046

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

2.275

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Data based on Google Maps system

Row 27

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

CSP Tech Niederbronn

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

48.929916

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

7.646492

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Data based on Google Maps system

Row 28

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Camacari

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-12.733

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-38.311

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Data based on Google Maps system

Row 29

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Elgin Distribution Center

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

42.234

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-88.3

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Data based on Google Maps system

Row 30

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Queretaro

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

20.564

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-100.259

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Data based on Google Maps system

Row 31

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Granville

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

48.838

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-1.562

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Data based on Google Maps system

Row 32

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Brecey

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

48.727

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-1.163

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Data based on Google Maps system

Row 33

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Freyung

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

48.822

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

13.57

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Data based on Google Maps system

Row 34

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Hyderabad

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

17.623

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

78.511

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Data based on Google Maps system

Row 35

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Chavanod/Reboul

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

45.893

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

6.077

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Data based on Google Maps system

Row 36

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Villingen

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

48.083

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

8.505

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Data based on Google Maps system

Row 37

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Pescara

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

42.304

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

14.052

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Data based on Google Maps system

Row 38

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Congers

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.165

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-73.936

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Data based on Google Maps system

Row 39

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Radolfzell

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

47.75

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

8.944

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Data based on Google Maps system

Row 40

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Rueil Malmaison

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

48.888

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

2.166

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Data based on Google Maps system

Row 41

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Charleval

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

49.374

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

1.371

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Data based on Google Maps system

Row 42

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Le Neubourg

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

49.158

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

0.907

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Data based on Google Maps system

Row 43

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Milano

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

47.256

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

1.266

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Data based on Google Maps system

Row 44

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Poincy

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

48.967

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

2.921

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Data based on Google Maps system

Row 45

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Lincolnton

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

35.546

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-81.219

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Data based on Google Maps system

Row 46

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Torello

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

42.046

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

2.275

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Data based on Google Maps system

Row 47

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Dortmund

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.529

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

7.628

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Data based on Google Maps system

Row 48

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Berazategui

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-34.811

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-58.242

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Data based on Google Maps system

Row 49

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Cali

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

3.562

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-76.45

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Data based on Google Maps system

Row 50

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Le Vaudreuil

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

49.26

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

1.198

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Data based on Google Maps system

Row 51

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

CSP Techn Auburn

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

32.558021

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-85.521392

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Data based on Google Maps system

Row 52

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Leeds

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

53.745

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-1.598

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Data based on Google Maps system

Row 53

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Annecy

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

45.886

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

6.112

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Data based on Google Maps system

Row 54

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Harbin

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

45.674

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

126.82

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Data based on Google Maps system

Row 55

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Daqing

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

46.345

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

125

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Data based on Google Maps system

[Add row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☒ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

The scope of the plastic mapping is based on the upstream value chain that are producing plastic resin, our suppliers that are producing plastic sub-assembly and our operations that are molding thermopolymers for the finished products. Aptar product is made 80% of different plastic polymers fossil fuel based (please note that we are using also recycled content and bioplastic). Our mapping is based on the New Plastic Economy Global Commitment defined by Ellen MacArthur Foundation regarding the recyclability in practice and at scale and recycled content ratio.

[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping plastics in our value chain

(1.24.1.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain
- ☒ End-of-life management

(1.24.1.4) End-of-life management pathways mapped

Select all that apply

- ☒ Preparation for reuse
- ☒ Recycling
- ☒ Waste to Energy
- ☒ Incineration
- ☒ Landfill

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Aptar defines its short-term planning horizon as up to five years, focusing on operational and financial decisions that typically have a limited impact on environmental sustainability topics such as climate, water, and nature. This timeframe supports tactical planning and is closely aligned with annual budgeting and near-term operational goals. It encompasses decisions related to existing assets and infrastructure, including energy efficiency upgrades and routine maintenance programs.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

6

(2.1.3) To (years)

10

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

The medium-term horizon supports operational and financial planning for initiatives that have a moderate impact on environmental sustainability topics such as climate, water, and nature. This timeframe reflects the lifecycle of most operational assets, which are acquired, utilized, and retired within this period. Assets managed within this horizon generally have shorter lifecycles and are part of Aptar's energy efficiency initiatives. Examples include HVAC systems, compressors, refrigerants, and air conditioning units, which typically have lifespans ranging from 6 to 10 years. These assets are strategically maintained and upgraded to optimize performance and reduce environmental impact in the short term. Planning within this horizon allows Aptar to align asset replacement cycles with sustainability goals, ensuring that environmental considerations are embedded in capital investment decisions.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

11

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

☒ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

20

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Aptar's long-term planning horizon addresses strategic decisions with significant and lasting environmental implications. While many assets are managed within the medium-term horizon, certain investments—such as new manufacturing facilities, large-scale infrastructure, and advanced automation systems—have lifecycles exceeding 10 years. For instance, [insert long-term asset example, e.g., a new plant or specialized production equipment] may remain in operation for decades. Additionally, some properties have been in continuous use for over 100 years, underscoring the importance of long-term planning. This horizon enables Aptar to anticipate future regulatory changes, climate risks, and resource availability, ensuring resilience and alignment with long-term sustainability objectives.

[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select from: ☒ Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select from: ☒ Both risks and opportunities	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Water

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Dependencies
- ☒ Impacts
- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers
- ☒ Tier 2 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- ☒ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☒ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- ☒ ENCORE
- ☒ LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD
- ☒ WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter
- ☒ WWF Water Risk Filter

Other

- ☒ External consultants
- ☒ Materiality assessment
- ☒ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☒ Drought

Chronic physical

☒ Water availability at a basin/catchment level

☒ Water stress

☒ Water quality at a basin/catchment level

Policy

☒ Limited or lack of river basin management

☒ Mandatory water efficiency, conservation, recycling, or process standards

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☒ NGOs

☒ Customers

☒ Employees

☒ Investors

☒ Suppliers

☒ Regulators

☒ Local communities

☒ Water utilities at a local level

☒ Other water users at the basin/catchment level

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

Select from:

☒ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

Aptar identifies and assesses water-related risks and opportunities at a company and upstream level considering the main risk and opportunity drivers that could affect our business, markets and customer's expectations. Internally we classified water related risks into the three internal categories as macroeconomic, strategic and operational. Regarding the identification and assessment of risks and opportunities at company level, we measure and track each facility along a progression

path, each facility is responsible to determine aspects and impacts of the business and then to prioritize these aspects and impacts, risks and opportunities, and dependencies. The process for the evaluation of risks is defined by the VP of Group Treasury. The potential size and scope of identified risks are based on the screening process considering the severity of the impact to cash flow and earnings and to strategic business objectives. We currently have integrated water related risks in our risk model to define when risks have strategic impact and they are evaluated more than once a year through active management plans. The organization's dependencies and impacts are the starting point of the risk assessment, for example assuming info from the main impacts of operations and main dependencies like water uses. In addition, the main data sources for the assessment are based on the internal primary data, but, where it is not possible, we can have support from databases scientific approved (for example Encore database). Once a water-related risk and opportunity is identified to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on Aptar's business, Aptar ensures to develop KPIs and a governance process in line with the respective time horizon(s) to address the risk/opportunity and drive initiatives to manage the respective risk/opportunities. These initiatives are specified depending on if the risk/opportunity occurs/affects upstream (supply chain engagement), direct operations (site-specific initiatives) or downstream (product/market/sales). The methodology used to assess the nature, likelihood and magnitude of the effects of dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities, takes into consideration qualitative factors about the ability to meet strategic business objectives and stakeholders involvement, and quantitative thresholds based on the loss of profits in a range between \$2-\$10 million (rating scale from 1 to 9). During the assessment, Aptar explored a variety of water-related scenarios consisting of transition scenarios focusing on policy and technology influencing pathways for GHG emissions. We applied WWF Water Risk Filter Tool and CDP recommendation to use this tool to identify water stressed areas. According to CDP, 'water stressed' areas are the basins where their risk score for "Water Scarcity" risk category is equal to/greater than 3 (the risk scores range from 1 to 5). The risk category "Water Scarcity" refers to the physical abundance or lack of freshwater resources. It is a comprehensive and robust metric as it integrates a total of 7 best available and peer-reviewed datasets covering different aspects of water scarcity as well as different modelling approaches: aridity index, water depletion, baseline water stress, blue water scarcity, available water remaining, drought frequency probability, and projected change in drought occurrence.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers
- ☒ Tier 2 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- ☒ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☒ Site-specific
- ☒ Local
- ☒ Sub-national
- ☒ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- ☒ ENCORE
- ☒ LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ Environmental Impact Assessment
- ☒ Life Cycle Assessment

Other

- ☒ External consultants
- ☒ Materiality assessment

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Policy

- ☒ Changes to national legislation
- ☒ Changes to regulations of existing products and services

Market

- ☒ Changing customer behavior

- ☒ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
- ☒ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

Reputation

- ☒ Increased concern and/or negative feedback from partners and stakeholders

Technology

- ☒ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability

- ☒ Exposure to sanctions and litigation
- ☒ Non-compliance with regulations and legislation

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Customers
- ☒ Employees
- ☒ Investors
- ☒ Suppliers
- ☒ Regulators
- ☒ Local communities

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

Select from:

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

Aptar identifies and assesses climate-related risks and opportunities at a company level considering the main risk and opportunity drivers that could affect our business, markets and customer's expectations. Internally we classified climate related risks into the three internal categories as macroeconomic, strategic and operational. Regarding the identification and assessment of risks and opportunities at company level, as part of the Aptar Production System, we measure and track each facility along a progression path, each facility is responsible to determine aspects and impacts of the business and then to prioritize these aspects and impacts,

risks and opportunities, and dependencies. The process for the evaluation of risks is defined by the VP of Treasury and Risk Management. The potential size and scope of identified risks are based on the screening process considering the severity of the impact to cash flow and earnings and to strategic business objectives. We currently have integrated climate related risks in our risk model to define when risks have strategic impact and they are evaluated more than once a year through active management plans. The organization's dependencies and impacts are the starting point of the risk assessment, for example assuming info from the main impacts of operations and main dependencies like energy and raw materials uses. In addition, the main data sources for the assessment are based on the internal primary data, but, where it is not possible, we can have support from databases scientific approved. Once a climate-related risk and opportunity is identified to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on Aptar's business, Aptar ensures to develop KPIs and a governance process in line with the respective time horizon(s) to address the risk/opportunity and drive initiatives to manage the respective risk/opportunities. These initiatives are specified depending on if the risk/opportunity occurs/affects upstream (supply chain engagement), direct operations (site-specific initiatives) or downstream (product/market/sales). The methodology used to assess the nature, likelihood and magnitude of the effects of dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities, takes into consideration qualitative factors about the ability to meet strategic business objectives and stakeholders involvement, and quantitative thresholds based on the loss of profits in a range between \$2-\$10 million (rating scale from 1 to 9). During the assessment, Aptar explored a variety of climate-related scenarios consisting of transition scenarios focusing on policy and technology influencing pathways for GHG emissions. Aptar used the new IEA WEO NZE2050 scenario as an ambitious scenario in line with the Paris Agreement and in line with APTAR's ambition to update and align their Science-based Target to 1.5°C. The value chain involved into the risk assessment is focused on the upstream and core processes where Aptar can have influence about the reduction of risks and increase of opportunities thanks to the reassessment process that every year our internal team complete. In addition, we have completed a re-assessment of related risks (e.g. TCFD climate-related transition risks) and the results are based on the latest assessment.

Row 3

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Plastics

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers
- ☒ Tier 2 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- ☒ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☒ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- ☒ Ellen MacArthur Foundation Recyclability Assessment Tool
- ☒ LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD

Enterprise Risk Management

- ☒ Enterprise Risk Management

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ Environmental Impact Assessment
- ☒ Life Cycle Assessment

Other

- ☒ External consultants
- ☒ Materiality assessment

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Policy

- ☒ Changes to regulations of existing products and services

Market

- ☒ Changing customer behavior
- ☒ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material

- ☒ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of recycled or renewable content

Reputation

- ☒ Increased concern and/or negative feedback from partners and stakeholders

Technology

- ☒ Transition to increasing recycled content
- ☒ Transition to increasing renewable content
- ☒ Transition to recyclable plastic products
- ☒ Transition to reusable products

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Customers
- ☒ Regulators

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

Select from:

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

Aptar identifies and assesses plastic recyclability-related risks and opportunity at a company level considering the main risk and opportunity drivers that could affect our business, markets and customer's expectations. Internally we classified the recyclability of plastics products portfolio in compliance with the Ellen MacArthur Foundation methodology. Regarding the identification and assessment of plastic recyclability risks and opportunities at company level, as part of the Product Sustainability Team task, we measure and track each plastic material use along a recyclability path, considering end of life scenarios and technology compatibility about the recyclability in practice and at scale. The process for the evaluation of plastic recyclability risks is defined by the Product Sustainability Team and Risk Management. The potential size and scope of identified risks are based on the screening process considering the severity of the impact to cash flow and earnings and to strategic business objectives assuming regulatory scenarios on which Aptar can be subject to tax (for example EPR scheme). We currently have integrated plastic recyclability-related risks in our risk model to define when risks have strategic impact and they are evaluated more than once a year through active management plans. The organization's dependencies and impacts are the starting point of the risk assessment, for example assuming info from the main impacts of non-recyclable plastic products and main dependencies like conventional materials uses. In addition, the main data sources for the assessment are based on the

internal primary data, but, where it is not possible, we can have support from scientific databases approved. Once a plastic recyclability-related risk and opportunity is identified to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on Aptar's business, Aptar ensures to develop KPIs and a governance process in line with the respective time horizon(s) to address the risk/opportunity and drive initiatives to manage the respective risk/opportunities. These initiatives are specified depending on if the risk/opportunity occurs/affects upstream (supply chain engagement), direct operations (site-specific initiatives) or downstream end of life (product/market/sales). The methodology used to assess the plastic recyclability, likelihood and magnitude of the effects of dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities, takes into consideration qualitative factors about the ability to meet strategic business objectives and stakeholders involvement, and quantitative thresholds based on the loss of profits due to regulatory tax in a range between \$2-\$10 million (rating scale from 1 to 9). During the assessment, Aptar explored a variety of nature-related scenarios consisting of transition scenarios focusing on policy and technology influencing pathways for the GHG emissions related to plastic recyclability. APTAR used the latest IEA WEO NZE2050 scenario as an ambitious scenario in line with the Paris Agreement and in line with APTAR's ambition to update and align their Science-based Target to 1.5°C. The value chain involved into the risk assessment is focused on the upstream and core processes where Aptar can have influence about the reduction of risks and increase of opportunities. In addition, we have completed a re-assessment of related risks (e.g. TCFD climate-related transition risks) and the results are based on the latest assessment.

Row 4

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Biodiversity

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

☒ Upstream value chain

☒ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☒ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

☒ Tier 2 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☒ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☒ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☒ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☒ ENCORE

☒ LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD

Other

☒ External consultants

☒ Materiality assessment

☒ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☒ Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon

☒ Drought

Chronic physical

☒ Water stress

☒ Water availability at a basin/catchment level

☒ Declining water quality

☒ Declining ecosystem services

☒ Water quality at a basin/catchment level

☒ Increased severity of extreme weather events

Policy

☒ Protected area designation

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Customers
- ☒ Regulators
- ☒ Suppliers

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

Select from:

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

Aptar identifies and assesses nature-related risks and opportunities at a company level considering the main risk and opportunity drivers that could affect our business, markets and customer's expectations. Internally we classified nature-related risks into the three internal categories as macroeconomic, strategic and operational. Regarding the identification and assessment of risks and opportunities at company level, as part of the Aptar Production System, we measure and track each facility along a progression path, each facility is responsible to determine aspects and impacts of the business and then to prioritize these aspects and impacts, risks and opportunities, and dependencies. The process for the evaluation of risks is defined by the VP of Treasury and Risk Management. The potential size and scope of identified risks are based on the screening process considering the severity of the impact to cash flow and earnings and to strategic business objectives. We currently have integrated nature-related risks in our risk model to define when risks have strategic impact and they are evaluated more than once a year through active management plans. The organization's dependencies and impacts are the starting point of the risk assessment, for example assuming info from the main impacts of operations and main dependencies like energy and raw materials uses. In addition, the main data sources for the assessment are based on the internal primary data, but, where it is not possible, we can have support from scientific databases approved. Once a nature-related risk and opportunity is identified to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on Aptar's business, Aptar ensures to develop KPIs and a governance process in line with the respective time horizon(s) to address the risk/opportunity and drive initiatives to manage the respective risk/opportunities. These initiatives are specified depending on if the risk/opportunity occurs/affects upstream (supply chain engagement), direct operations (site-specific initiatives) or downstream (product/market/sales). The methodology used to assess the nature, likelihood and magnitude of the effects of dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities, takes into consideration qualitative factors about the ability to meet strategic business objectives and stakeholders involvement, and quantitative thresholds based on the loss of profits in a range between \$2-\$10 million (rating scale from 1 to 9). During the assessment, Aptar explored a variety of nature-related scenarios consisting of transition scenarios focusing on policy and technology influencing pathways for GHG emissions. APTAR used the new IEA WEO NZE2050 scenario as an ambitious scenario in line with the Paris Agreement and in line with APTAR's ambition to update and align their Science-based Target to 1.5°C. The value chain involved into the risk assessment is focused on the upstream and core processes where Aptar can have influence about the reduction of risks and increase of opportunities. In addition, we have completed a re-assessment of related risks (e.g. TNFD climate-related transition risks) and the results are based on the latest assessment.

Row 5

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

☒ Upstream value chain

☒ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☒ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

☒ Tier 2 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- ☒ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☒ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- ☒ LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD

Enterprise Risk Management

- ☒ Enterprise Risk Management

Databases

- ☒ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards, please specify :Jupiter Intelligence Climate Data

Other

- ☒ External consultants
- ☒ Materiality assessment
- ☒ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis
- ☒ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ☒ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- ☒ Heat wave
- ☒ Wildfires
- ☒ Other acute physical risk, please specify :Wind

Chronic physical

- ☒ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
- ☒ Changing wind patterns
- ☒ Temperature variability

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☒ NGOs | ☒ Local communities |
| ☒ Customers | |
| ☒ Employees | |
| ☒ Suppliers | |
| ☒ Regulators | |

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

Select from:

☒ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

Aptar identifies and assesses nature-related risks and opportunities at a company level considering the main risk and opportunity drivers that could affect our business, markets and customer's expectations. Internally we classified nature-related risks into the three internal categories as macroeconomic, strategic and operational. Regarding the identification and assessment of risks and opportunities at company level, as part of the Aptar Production System, we measure and track each facility along a progression path, each facility is responsible to determine aspects and impacts of the business and then to prioritize these aspects and impacts, risks and opportunities, and dependencies. The process for the evaluation of risks is defined by the VP of Treasury and Risk Management. The potential size and scope of identified risks are based on the screening process considering the severity of the impact to cash flow and earnings and to strategic business objectives. We currently have integrated nature-related risks in our risk model to define when risks have strategic impact and they are evaluated more than once a year through active management plans. The organization's dependencies and impacts are the starting point of the risk assessment, for example assuming info from the main impacts of operations and main dependencies like energy and raw materials uses. In addition, the main data sources for the assessment are based on the internal primary data, but, where it is not possible, we can have support from scientific databases approved. Once a nature-related risk and opportunity is identified to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on Aptar's business, Aptar ensures to develop KPIs and a governance process in line with the respective time horizon(s) to address the risk/opportunity and drive initiatives to manage the respective risk/opportunities. These initiatives are specified depending on if the risk/opportunity occurs/affects upstream (supply chain engagement), direct operations (site-specific initiatives) or downstream (product/market/sales). The methodology used to assess the nature, likelihood and magnitude of the effects of dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities, takes into consideration qualitative factors about the ability to meet strategic business objectives and stakeholders involvement, and quantitative thresholds based on the loss of profits in a range between \$2-\$10 million (rating scale from 1 to 9). During the assessment, Aptar explored a variety of nature-related scenarios consisting of transition scenarios focusing on policy and technology influencing pathways for GHG emissions. APTAR used the new IEA WEO NZE2050 scenario as an ambitious scenario in line with the Paris Agreement and in line with APTAR's ambition to update and align their Science-based Target to 1.5°C. The value chain involved into the risk assessment is focused on the upstream and core processes where Aptar can have influence about the reduction of risks and increase of opportunities. In addition, we have completed a re-assessment of related risks (e.g. TNFD climate-related transition risks) and the results are based on the latest assessment.

Row 6

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Water

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Dependencies
- ☒ Impacts
- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers
- ☒ Tier 2 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- ☒ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☒ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- ☒ LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD

Enterprise Risk Management

- ☒ Enterprise Risk Management

Databases

- ☒ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards, please specify :Jupiter Intelligence Climate Data
- ☒ Other databases, please specify

Other

- ☒ External consultants
- ☒ Materiality assessment
- ☒ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ☒ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

Chronic physical

- ☒ Groundwater depletion
- ☒ Declining water quality
- ☒ Change in land/freshwater/ocean use
- ☒ Inadequate water-related infrastructure
- ☒ Water quality at a basin/catchment level
- ☒ Increased severity of extreme weather events
- ☒ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Policy

- ☒ Increased pricing of water

Market

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

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- ☒ NGOs
- ☒ Customers
- ☒ Employees
- ☒ Investors
- ☒ Suppliers
- ☒ Regulators
- ☒ Water utilities at a local level
- ☒ Other water users at the basin/catchment level

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

Select from:

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

Aptar identifies and assesses water-related risks and opportunities at a company level considering the main risk and opportunity drivers that could affect our business, markets and customer's expectations. Internally we classified nature-related risks into the three internal categories as macroeconomic, strategic and operational. Regarding the identification and assessment of risks and opportunities at company level, as part of the Aptar Production System, we measure and track each facility along a progression path, each facility is responsible to determine aspects and impacts of the business and then to prioritize these aspects and impacts, risks and opportunities, and dependencies. The process for the evaluation of risks is defined by the VP of Treasury and Risk Management. The potential size and scope of identified risks are based on the screening process considering the severity of the impact to cash flow and earnings and to strategic business objectives. We currently have integrated nature-related risks in our risk model to define when risks have strategic impact and they are evaluated more than once a year through active management plans. The organization's dependencies and impacts are the starting point of the risk assessment, for example assuming info from the main impacts of operations and main dependencies like energy and raw materials uses. In addition, the main data sources for the assessment are based on the internal primary data, but, where it is not possible, we can have support from scientific databases approved. Once a nature-related risk and opportunity is identified to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on Aptar's business, Aptar ensures to develop KPIs and a governance process in line with the respective time horizon(s) to address the risk/opportunity and drive initiatives to manage the respective risk/opportunities. These initiatives are specified depending on if the risk/opportunity occurs/affects upstream (supply chain engagement), direct operations (site-specific initiatives) or downstream (product/market/sales). The methodology used to assess the nature, likelihood and magnitude of the effects of dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities, takes into consideration qualitative factors about the ability to meet strategic business objectives and stakeholders involvement, and quantitative thresholds based on the loss of profits in a range between \$2-\$10 million (rating scale from 1 to 9). During the assessment, Aptar explored a variety of nature-related scenarios consisting of transition scenarios focusing on policy and technology influencing pathways for GHG emissions. APTAR used the new IEA WEO NZE2050 scenario as an ambitious scenario in line with the Paris Agreement and in line with APTAR's ambition to update and align their Science-based Target to 1.5°C. The value chain involved into the risk assessment is focused on the upstream and core processes where Aptar can have influence about the reduction of risks and increase of opportunities. In addition, we have completed a re-assessment of related risks (e.g. TNFD climate-related transition risks) and the results are based on the latest assessment.

[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

☒ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

Aptar assesses different dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities from climate, water, plastic and nature point of view using TCFD and TNFD methods, and Double-Materiality Assessment, that are all integrated internally into our enterprise risk management system. For example, when we consider the evaluation of climate change risks, we take into consideration also the indirect effect of this risk to the biodiversity and nature, and vice versa, so, the interconnections are evaluated from different points of view. We also involve various functional leaders including purchasing, risk, strategy, operations and finance in our assessments.

[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

- ☒ Areas important for biodiversity
☒ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities

- ☒ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water
☒ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to biodiversity

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

From nature-related risk assessment in compliance with TNFD methodology and using WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter, we have identified operations located in legally protected areas. In addition, we applied WWF Water Risk Filter Tool and CDP recommendation to use this tool to identify water stressed areas. According to CDP, 'water stressed' areas are the basins where their risk score for "Water Scarcity" risk category is equal to/greater than 3 (the risk scores range from 1 to 5). The risk category "Water Scarcity" refers to the physical abundance or lack of freshwater resources. It is a comprehensive and robust metric as it integrates a total of seven best available and peer-reviewed datasets covering different aspects of water scarcity as well as different modelling approaches: aridity index, water depletion, baseline water stress, blue water scarcity, available water remaining, drought frequency probability, and projected change in drought occurrence.

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

☒ Yes, we will be disclosing the list/geospatial map of priority locations

(2.3.6) Provide a list and/or spatial map of priority locations

30224386 WWF BRF Results Aptar (1).xlsx
[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☒ Qualitative

☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☒ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☒ Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

10000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :revenue

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Aptar identifies the risk as substantive financial or strategic impact when it is related to the loss of profits and the proportion of business units affected potential decrease of market share in case of we are not able to meet the customers'/market requests or regulations and when the risk can directly impact Aptar's ability to meet strategic business objectives. Aptar defines a substantive financial or strategic impact with the internal terminology High Level of Severity which describes that the potential impact on cash flow and earnings is material and will directly impact Aptar's ability to meet strategic business objectives. A high level of severity means for Aptar that at least one of our three market segments Beauty, Closures and Pharma is affected. Furthermore high level of severity is quantified with a financial impact effect on revenue of 10 million or more but our internal risk management system identified also different scale of magnitude that are worthy of attention during the screening process. In terms of frequency of effect occurring, our enterprise risk management system defined medium-high level of probability when event occur at least every 5-10 years' time horizon (probability likely - very likely, and short-medium term). Our TCFD and TNFD assessments align to and are integrated into our overall Enterprise Risk Management process. The process for the identification and definition of metrics and thresholds is reviewed at least every three years or when we have important changes to the business.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☒ Qualitative

☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☒ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☒ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

1000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :revenue

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Aptar identifies the opportunity as substantive financial or strategic impact when it is related to the increase of profits and potential increase of market share when we can meet the customers' requests or regulations compliance and when the opportunity can directly impact Aptar's ability to meet strategic business objectives Aptar defines a substantive financial or strategic impact with the internal terminology High Level of Opportunity which describes that the potential impact on cash flow and earnings is material and will directly impact Aptar's ability to meet strategic customers business objectives. A high level of opportunity means for Aptar that our top customers in one of our three market segments Beauty, Closures and Pharma is affected Furthermore high level of opportunity is quantified with a financial impact effect on revenue from 1 million or more. In terms of frequency of occurrence, our enterprise risk management system defined medium-high level of probability when event occur at least every 5-10 years' time horizon (probability likely - very likely, and short-medium term). Our TCFD and TNFD assessments are aligned to and integrate with our overall Enterprise Risk Management process. The process for the identification and definition of metrics and thresholds is reviewed at least every three years or when we have important changes to the business.

[Add row]

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☒ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) Details of policies and processes in place to identify and classify potential water pollutants

Aptar generates water pollutants in discharged wastewater from direct processes related to the washing of molds, in the maintenance areas through the use of chemicals, in rainwater and industrial water from cooling towers and compressors. Each operation is monitoring pollutants in compliance with local regulatory standard and the classification is based on the local regulatory requirements. The frequency of monitoring is defined by operational permits, licenses and authorization for wastewater defined by regulatory framework and the sample methods are in alignment with national and international standard eg ISO 15705.2002 for the chemical oxygen request. The pollutants threshold is defined in each regulatory framework on which Aptar site is based. In addition, the internal EHS management system defined appropriate procedure for which each site needs to complete regulatory screening in compliance with local laws about the wastewater

aspects, so, in terms of standard, ISO 14001 is voluntarily adopted and used for the mapping of water pollutants into the environmental analysis (about 40% of sites has ISO 14001 certified). In terms of pollutants identified, the screening starts with production processes mapping for the core processes, on which we identified the following main KPI pollutants such as chemical oxygen demand (COD), biological oxygen demand (BOD), and total suspended solids (TSS)
[Fixed row]

(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☒ Inorganic pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Wastewater discharged is produced by the molding cooling system and internal wastewater plant used for the washing molds activities. The water pollutant is based on the Total Suspended Solid (TSS). Total suspended solids (TSS for short) are particles larger than 2 microns that are found in water. Most suspended solids consist of inorganic materials, but bacteria and algae can also contribute to water quality. Water can contain sediment, silt and sand up to plankton and algae. Organic particles from decomposing materials can also contribute to SPT concentrations. When algae, plants and animals decompose, small organic particles are released in the decomposition process and enter the water column as suspended solids. The more solids in the water, the more cloudy the water. Some suspended matter may settle as sediment on the bottom of a body of water. This makes the water clear. High levels of suspended solids in drinking water or wastewater can have an impact on both the environment and human health: - Gastrointestinal problems or even death. - SPT can reduce the natural oxygen content dissolved in the water and increase the water temperature, making it impossible for small fish to survive. - SPT can also block sunlight, which affects plant survival. Please note that these pollutants are not candidate list of REACH regulation

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

☒ Upstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- ☒ Implementation of Best Available Techniques (BATs) for pollution control
- ☒ Improving wastewater treatment processes/capacity
- ☒ Upgrading of process equipment/methods

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Compliance with discharge permits / regulatory limits

(2.5.1.6) Please explain

Aptar operations implemented internal EHS procedures for the monitoring of water pollutants parameters in compliance with regulatory framework and regular wastewater analysis are planned with external laboratory. Dedicated maintenance activities are planned for the operations that are using wastewater treatment plant ensuring the proper functioning. In addition, thanks to the ISO 14001 internal audit, the local EHS team can measure and track the water pollutants parameters and report the status regularly, in compliance with local regulatory requirements. In terms of upstream value chain, our purchasing department, thanks to the vendors engagement on the water management, requires evidences about regulatory compliance with wastewater topic to local suppliers operations.

Row 2

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- ☒ Other nutrients and oxygen demanding pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Wastewater discharged is produced by the molding cooling system and internal wastewater plant used for the washing molds activities. The water pollutant is based on the Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) and Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), both estimates the total quantity of organic material non-biodegradable in a certain amount of wastewater. When the concentration of pollutants becomes too high and prevents water-air exchanges, the oxygen demand is excessive and the amount of this gas decreases until it disappears. There is a progressive destruction of aquatic fauna and flora, and self-purification is no longer possible. Aerobic bacteria are replaced by anaerobic bacteria, which do not need oxygen, but produce harmful substances such as methane, ammonia and hydrogen sulfide, which give water very unpleasant odors. Pollution can occur in surface water (streams, rivers, lakes, lagoons, the sea, etc.) or in groundwater (surface and deep aquifers). Please note that these pollutants are not candidate list of REACH regulation

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- ☒ Implementation of Best Available Techniques (BATs) for pollution control
- ☒ Improving wastewater treatment processes/capacity
- ☒ Upgrading of process equipment/methods

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Compliance with discharge permits / regulatory limits

(2.5.1.6) Please explain

Aptar operations implemented internal EHS procedures for the monitoring of water pollutants parameters in compliance with regulatory framework and regular wastewater analysis are planned with external laboratory. Dedicated maintenance activities are planned for the operations that are using wastewater treatment plant ensuring the proper functioning. In addition, thanks to the ISO 14001 internal audit, the local EHS team can measure and track the water pollutants parameters and report the status regularly, in compliance with local regulatory requirements. In terms of upstream value chain, our purchasing department, thanks to the vendors engagement on the water management, requires evidences about regulatory compliance with wastewater topic to local suppliers operations.

Row 3

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- ☒ Inorganic pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Wastewater discharged is produced by the molding cooling system and internal wastewater plant used for the washing molds activities. The water pollutant is based on the Total Suspended Solid (TSS). Total suspended solids (TSS for short) are particles larger than 2 microns that are found in water. Most suspended solids

consist of inorganic materials, but bacteria and algae can also contribute to water quality. Water can contain sediment, silt and sand up to plankton and algae. Organic particles from decomposing materials can also contribute to SPT concentrations. When algae, plants and animals decompose, small organic particles are released in the decomposition process and enter the water column as suspended solids. The more solids in the water, the more cloudy the water. Some suspended matter may settle as sediment on the bottom of a body of water. This makes the water clear. High levels of suspended solids in drinking water or wastewater can have an impact on both the environment and human health:- Gastrointestinal problems or even death.- SPT can reduce the natural oxygen content dissolved in the water and increase the water temperature, making it impossible for small fish to survive.- SPT can also block sunlight, which affects plant survival. Please note that these pollutants are not candidate list of REACH regulation

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- ☒ Implementation of Best Available Techniques (BATs) for pollution control
- ☒ Improving wastewater treatment processes/capacity
- ☒ Upgrading of process equipment/methods

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Compliance with discharge permits / regulatory limits

(2.5.1.6) Please explain

Aptar operations implemented internal EHS procedures for the monitoring of water pollutants parameters in compliance with regulatory framework and regular wastewater analysis are planned with external laboratory. Dedicated maintenance activities are planned for the operations that are using wastewater treatment plant ensuring the proper functioning. In addition, thanks to the ISO 14001 internal audit, the local EHS team can measure and track the water pollutants parameters and report the status regularly, in compliance with local regulatory requirements. In terms of upstream value chain, our purchasing department, thanks to the vendors engagement on the water management, requires evidences about regulatory compliance with wastewater topic to local suppliers operations.

[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental risks identified
Climate change	Select from: ☒ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain
Water	Select from: ☒ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain
Plastics	Select from: ☒ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:
☒ Risk5

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

- ☒ Changes to national legislation

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- ☒ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☒ Italy | ☒ Latvia |
| ☒ Malta | ☒ Poland |
| ☒ Spain | ☒ Sweden |
| ☒ France | ☒ Austria |
| ☒ Greece | ☒ Belgium |
| ☒ Croatia | ☒ Germany |
| ☒ Czechia | ☒ Hungary |
| ☒ Denmark | ☒ Iceland |
| ☒ Estonia | ☒ Ireland |
| ☒ Finland | ☒ Romania |
| ☒ Bulgaria | ☒ Netherlands |
| ☒ Portugal | ☒ United Kingdom |
| ☒ Slovakia | ☒ United States of America |
| ☒ Lithuania | |
| ☒ Luxembourg | |

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The aim of CBAM is to align the carbon prices of goods imported into the EU with goods produced in the EU. Since under the EU ETS, only EU producers have to purchase certificates, thus raising their prices in comparison to imports, the CBAM aims to level the playing field. CBAM is the first regime of its kind in any emission trading system, though the EU Commission maintains that it is a WTO-compatible measure that boosts global sustainability. CBAM applies directly to all persons or

entities who import goods to the EU (importers). Importers will request the relevant information from the manufacturers of CBAM goods that are imported into the EU (so called Operators). So while Operators don't have any immediate obligations under CBAM, they will be affected indirectly. CBAM applies to goods or certain processed products made from aluminum. Exemptions currently exist for goods originating in Liechtenstein, Norway, Iceland, as those countries participate in the EU ETS, as well as for goods originating in Switzerland, as the Swiss emission trading system is linked to EU ETS. The exemption rule is expected to be extended to other countries depending on their CO2.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Fines, penalties or enforcement orders

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- ☒ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- ☒ High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Aptar risk is based on the aluminum components imported from non EU countries to EU Aptar plant, so, failure to comply with CBAM reporting requirements or inaccuracies in CBAM reports can result in penalties set by each EU member state, ranging from €10 to €50 per ton of unreported or incorrectly reported embedded emissions. Authorized CBAM declarants, which fail to surrender the necessary number of CBAM certificates by May 31 of each year starting in 2027, will be held liable for the payment of fines equal to those under the EU ETS, meaning €100 for each ton of CO2. Following the reporting obligations, ultimately, when certain

goods are imported into the customs territory of the Union, they are subject to the same carbon price as they would have been if they had been produced in countries that are subject to the European Emissions Trading System (EU ETS). This obligation will start in 2027 for the year 2026. The CBAM certificates will be sold via a platform operated by the EU Commission. The obligation to purchase and surrender CBAM allowances will gradually increase corresponding with the reduction of free allocation of EU ETS to EU producers. Importers will initially have to pay for only 2.5% of embedded emissions for 2026, and this rate will gradually increase to 100% of grey emissions by 2034. Companies already affected by other reporting obligations (such as EU Taxonomy, CSRD, national supply chain acts) should carefully assess where data that's already being collected can be reused for CBAM and where there are significant differences. Following the reporting obligations, we can have a scenario on which 50% of aluminum purchased by Aptar can be subject to CBAM, so, in terms of CO2 emissions means about 808,868 tons CO2e (171,122 kg/2 using 2025 purchasing data*9.4537 EF 2026) subject to fines in case of inaccuracies or unreporting in CBAM regulation. Worst case scenario: 808,868 tons CO2e x 100 \$ = \$81M

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

81000000

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

81000000

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

81000000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

81000000

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

81000000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

*Aptar risk is based on the aluminum components imported from non EU countries to EU Aptar plant, so, failure to comply with CBAM reporting requirements or inaccuracies in CBAM reports can result in penalties set by each EU member state, ranging from €10 to €50 per ton of unreported or incorrectly reported embedded emissions. Authorized CBAM declarants, which fail to surrender the necessary number of CBAM certificates by May 31 of each year starting in 2027, will be held liable for the payment of fines equal to those under the EU ETS, meaning €100 for each ton of CO₂. Following the reporting obligations, ultimately, when certain goods are imported into the customs territory of the Union, they are subject to the same carbon price as they would have been if they had been produced in countries that are subject to the European Emissions Trading System (EU ETS). This obligation will start in 2027 for the year 2026. The CBAM certificates will be sold via a platform operated by the EU Commission. The obligation to purchase and surrender CBAM allowances will gradually increase corresponding with the reduction of free allocation of EU ETS to EU producers. Importers will initially have to pay for only 2.5% of embedded emissions for 2026, and this rate will gradually increase to 100% of grey emissions by 2034. Companies already affected by other reporting obligations (such as EU Taxonomy, CSRD, national supply chain acts) should carefully assess where data that's already being collected can be reused for CBAM and where there are significant differences. Following the reporting obligations, we can have a scenario on which 50% of aluminum purchased by Aptar can be subject to CBAM, so, in terms of CO₂ emissions means about 808,868 tons CO₂e (171,122 kg/2 using 2025 purchasing data*9.4537 EF 2026) subject to fines in case of inaccuracies or unreporting in CBAM regulation. Worst case scenario: 808,868 tons CO₂e x 100 \$ = \$81M*

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☒ Greater compliance with regulatory requirements

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

1000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

We are assuming a need for \$0.6M - \$1.0M in short term period to upgrade internal management system with regulatory support and compliance from external consultants and tools for the CBAM regulation.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We are assuming a need for \$0.6M - \$1.0M in short term period to upgrade internal management system with regulatory support and compliance from external consultants and tools for the CBAM regulation. We have assessed the probability of this risk as "more likely than not." This assessment reflects the increasing shift

from voluntary sustainability reporting and compliance initiatives to mandatory regulatory requirements, which has become the new normal across many jurisdictions. As national legislation continues to evolve, Aptar must further strengthen its internal governance, management processes, reporting capabilities, and control framework to effectively respond to changing regulatory expectations and compliance obligations.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk10

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☒ Drought

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ China

☒ India

☒ Italy

☒ Spain

☒ Brazil

☒ Mexico

☒ Thailand

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Aterno-Pescara River Basin; Godavari River Basin; Lerma-Santiago Basin (Lerma River); Bang Pakong River Basin; Joanes–Ipitanga River Basin; Taihu (Lake Tai) Basin; Ter River Basin

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

We have identified 9 Aptar sites in different river basins that are impacted by water risks in our direct operations with the potential to have a substantive impact on our business. These sites manufacture products with plastics sourced from our suppliers and are important for us because their continued functioning is key to ensuring business continuity at many of our B2B customers. Aptar conducted water risk assessment with WWF Risk Filter tool and its database highlighted high physical risk quantity especially related to water stress (water stress measures the ratio of total water withdrawals to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies). We evaluated potential financial impact on areas where risk is in a range between medium-high and extremely high. We identified Aptar sites that are located in water stress areas (1 site in Spain, 1 site in Thailand, 1 in China, 1 site in India, 1 site in Brazil, 2 site in Mexico, and 2 sites in Italy). Drought risk could lead to a temporary suspension (estimation max 4 weeks) of operations due to water scarcity because injection molding cooling processes requires water for cooling molds and periodic clean out of molds into the maintenance department. Furthermore, it is very unlikely that all sites identified would have a water stress related issue at the same time, especially considering that they all have water contingency plans to ensure business continuity

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Very unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

In the latest years we are more and more challenging with water scarcity events, many countries and regions are involved. The main risk is related to the delay in production and operations from the stop of production processes, for example the water scarcity for cooling molds. This risk, from Aptar point of view, has been quantified with a business interruptions calculation starting from WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter tool on which has been analyzed 9 high-risk sites for water scarcity and drought. The average business interruption has been assumed for maximum 4 weeks. Total business interruption value for 9 operations is: \$0.7M x 30 days = \$21M While we believe it is likely that the increase of water scarcity can be present, the probability of this risk has been evaluated "Very Unlikely" because we have implemented procedures to maximize the water efficiency and water reuse/recycling practices reducing the risk.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

21000000

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

21000000

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

21000000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

21000000

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

21000000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

21000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

In the latest years we are more and more challenging with water scarcity events, many countries and regions are involved. The main risk is related to the delay in production and operations from the stop of production processes, for example the water scarcity for cooling molds. This risk, from Aptar point of view, has been quantified with a business interruptions calculation starting from WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter tool on which has been analyzed 9 high-risk sites for water scarcity and drought. The average business interruption has been assumed for maximum 4 weeks. Total business interruption value for 9 operations is: \$0.7M x 30 days = \$21M. While we believe it is likely that the increase of water scarcity can be present, the probability of this risk has been evaluated "Very Unlikely" because we have implemented procedures to maximize the water efficiency and water reuse/recycling practices reducing the risk.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Adopt water efficiency, water reuse, recycling and conservation practices

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

1000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

We are assuming a need for \$0.6M - \$1.0M to manage the implementation of water conservation measures and water efficiency technology for recycling / reuse of water.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We are assuming a need for \$0.6M - \$1.0M to manage the implementation of water conservation measures and water efficiency technology for recycling / reuse of water. As mitigation process, we have identified the optimization of water reuse system, recycling and conservation practices in our operations that conduct injection molding process. In addition we have planned regular maintenance of closed loop water system and review of water contingency plan (to manage residual risks). The timeframe of this mitigation action is short term (in progress). The primary response to risk has been evaluated very effective in order to prevent the risk identified, improving organization's resilience about water management. Water security level can be considered increased thanks to the adoption of systematic check of water conservation practices and water reuse system. In addition, our primary response to risk is supporting SDG goal number 6 substantially based on increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people

suffering from water scarcity. The water risk identified influenced our local financial planning at site level in terms of Capex allocation for water reuse and recycling system. Finally, our operations leader received training focused on water stress topic, in fact this training was a focus activity into the past 2 reporting years.

Plastics

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Liability

☒ Non-compliance with regulation and legislation

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Italy

☒ Malta

☒ Spain

☒ Cyprus

☒ France

☒ Belgium

☒ Croatia

☒ Czechia

☒ Denmark

☒ Estonia

☒ Greece

☒ Latvia

☒ Poland

☒ Sweden

☒ Austria

☒ Finland

☒ Germany

☒ Hungary

☒ Iceland

☒ Bulgaria

- ☒ Portugal
- ☒ Slovakia
- ☒ Slovenia
- ☒ Lithuania
- ☒ Luxembourg

- ☒ Netherlands
- ☒ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Packaging and recyclability rules are accelerating requirements for recyclability, recycled content, labelling, reuse, EPR reporting, and substantiated recycling claims. Aptar's exposure is mainly product redesign, customer data support, possible producer obligations for its own/imported packaging, and loss of specifications where components affect the recyclability of the complete pack.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Fines, penalties or enforcement orders

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- ☒ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- ☒ High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Packaging and recyclability rules are accelerating requirements for recyclability, recycled content, labelling, reuse, EPR reporting, and substantiated recycling claims. Aptar's exposure is mainly product redesign, customer data support, possible producer obligations for its own/imported packaging, and loss of specifications where components affect the recyclability of the complete pack. The financial impact calculation was based on the following assumption: \$200k per violation per each EU member state (\$200k x 27 EU countries = \$5.4M) The second financial impact assumption, estimated in \$4.6M, is related to the exposure to administrative sanctions resulting from non-registration with mandatory European EPR compliance schemes and exposure to statutory penalties for failure to comply with mandatory reporting obligations, including per diem fines where prescribed by applicable legislation, and costs associated with potential regulatory enforcement actions, and litigation proceedings in California. Therefore, the total financial effect of the risk is \$5.4M+\$4.6M=\$10M

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

10000000

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

10000000

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

10000000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

10000000

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

10000000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

10000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Packaging and recyclability rules are accelerating requirements for recyclability, recycled content, labelling, reuse, EPR reporting, and substantiated recycling claims. Aptar's exposure is mainly product redesign, customer data support, possible producer obligations for its own/imported packaging, and loss of specifications where components affect the recyclability of the complete pack. The financial impact calculation was based on the following assumption: \$200k per violation per each EU member state (\$200k x 27 EU countries = \$5.4M) The second financial impact assumption, estimated in \$4.6M, is related to the exposure to administrative sanctions resulting from non-registration with mandatory European EPR compliance schemes and exposure to statutory penalties for failure to comply with mandatory reporting obligations, including per diem fines where prescribed by applicable legislation, and costs associated with potential regulatory enforcement actions, and litigation proceedings in California. Therefore, the total financial effect of the risk is \$5.4M+\$4.6M=\$10M

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Take action to switch to plastic which is recyclable in practice and at scale

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

1000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

We are assuming a need for \$0.4M - \$1.0M to have FTE per the main key functions involved such as legal, GMD, sales, marketing, and sustainability. The probability of this risk has been evaluated "More likely than not" because our functions are constantly working to meet sustainability compliance requirements.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We are assuming a need for \$0.4M - \$1.0M to have full-time equivalent (FTE) per the main key functions involved such as legal, GMD, sales, marketing, and sustainability. While we believe it is likely that extended producer responsibility (EPR) requirements and regulations will continue to expand and apply to existing products, we have assessed the probability of this risk as "more likely than not." This assessment reflects the increasing shift from voluntary sustainability reporting and compliance initiatives to mandatory regulatory requirements, which has become the new normal across many jurisdictions. As national legislation continues to evolve, Aptar must further strengthen its internal governance, management processes, reporting capabilities, and control framework to effectively respond to changing regulatory expectations and compliance obligations.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk9

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☒ Increased severity of extreme weather events

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ China

☒ India

☒ Italy

☒ Spain

☒ Brazil

☒ France

☒ Mexico

☒ Germany

☒ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The accelerating frequency and severity of global climate events necessitate a proactive approach to corporate financial planning. Understanding physical climate risk is critical not only for supporting climate-related disclosures and regulatory alignment, but also for prioritizing strategic investments to enhance resilience at high-risk sites and implementing targeted actions to minimize costly operational disruptions. In this context, Aptar conducted a Climate Risk Assessment in 2026 to evaluate the long-term exposure of 40 manufacturing sites to eight of the most relevant physical climate hazards and to quantify the potential financial impact of key risks. The assessment analyzed exposure to eight hazards: cold, drought, flood, precipitation, hail, heat, wildfire, and wind. The results of this analysis support Aptar's strategic adaptation efforts and financial resilience planning, while also informing annual sustainability disclosures and reporting. Overall, exposure levels are low across all

sites and climate hazards assessed. However, Aptar shows moderate exposure to both drought and extreme cold, indicating that these are key climate hazards across the analyzed sites. These findings are based on Jupiter's ClimateScore Global (CSG), which projects how climate-related metrics associated with hazardous environmental events may change over time and provides exposure scores to help assess future climate risk.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

To further assess the financial implications of these risks, damage functions were applied to translate climate hazard exposure into estimated financial losses, including both physical asset damage and business interruption. The assessment indicates that Aptar sites could face significant projected losses by 2040 resulting from damages and operational downtime associated with four key climate hazards. Under a high-emissions scenario (SSP5-8.5), the projected Average Annual Loss (AAL) for physical hazards including flooding, wildfire, wind and heat is approximately \$24 million by 2040 for 40 sites (prioritize 40 manufacturing sites for assessment based on highest total value, covering 89% of Aptar's total portfolio asset value). Details break down: Flooding: Aptar faces \$16.1M in total AAL from flooding. Financial risk from flooding is mostly due to direct asset impact, with 65% from damage and 35% from downtime. Sites in Germany and China are most

exposed to flooding. Wind: Aptar faces \$3.0M in total AAL from wind. Financial risk from extreme wind is mostly due to direct asset impact, with 79% from damage and 21% from downtime. Sites in Asia, Mexico, and Brazil are most exposed to wind. Wildfire: Aptar faces \$898k in total AAL from wildfire. Financial risk from wildfire is mostly due to direct asset impact, with 84% from damage and 16% from downtime. Sites in North America, Europe, and Brazil are most exposed to wildfire. Heat: Aptar faces \$4.0M in total AAL from heat. Financial risk from extreme heat is due to operational disruption, with 100% from downtime due to impacts on labor productivity. Sites in USA and China are most exposed to heat.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

8000000

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

8000000

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

8000000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

8000000

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

24000000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

24000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

To further assess the financial implications of these risks, damage functions were applied to translate climate hazard exposure into estimated financial losses, including both physical asset damage and business interruption. The assessment indicates that Aptar sites could face significant projected losses by 2040 resulting from damages and operational downtime associated with four key climate hazards. Under a high-emissions scenario (SSP5-8.5), the projected Average Annual Loss (AAL) for physical hazards including flooding, wildfire, wind and heat is approximately \$24 million by 2040. Details break down: Flooding: Aptar faces \$16.1M in total AAL from flooding. Financial risk from flooding is mostly due to direct asset impact, with 65% from damage and 35% from downtime. Sites in Germany and China are most exposed to flooding. Wind: Aptar faces \$3.0M in total AAL from wind. Financial risk from extreme wind is mostly due to direct asset impact, with 79% from damage and 21% from downtime. Sites in Asia, Mexico, and Brazil are most exposed to wind: Wildfire: Aptar faces \$898k in total AAL from wildfire. Financial risk from wildfire is mostly due to direct asset impact, with 84% from damage and 16% from downtime. Sites in North America, Europe, and Brazil are most exposed to wildfire. Heat: Aptar faces \$4.0M in total AAL from heat. Financial risk from extreme heat is due to operational disruption, with 100% from downtime due to impacts on labor productivity. Sites in USA and China are most exposed to heat.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☒ Other diversification, please specify :Investment

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

1000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

From a financial response perspective, Aptar estimates ongoing investments of approximately \$0.6 million to \$1.0 million to support the monitoring and management of its dual-sourcing strategy through dedicated internal tools, systems, and personnel resources. These investments are expected to strengthen risk oversight capabilities and further support business continuity in the face of evolving climate-related risks.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

From a financial response perspective, Aptar estimates ongoing investments of approximately \$0.6 million to \$1.0 million to support the monitoring and management of its dual-sourcing strategy through dedicated internal tools, systems, and personnel resources. These investments are expected to strengthen risk oversight capabilities and further support business continuity in the face of evolving climate-related risks. Although the occurrence of climate-related physical hazards is considered plausible and the potential financial consequences of such events could be significant, Aptar's exposure to material business disruption is mitigated through established risk management and resilience measures. Consequently, the potential magnitude of impact is assessed as high, while the likelihood of realizing the projected average annual loss (AAL) of approximately \$24 million by 2040 is considered very unlikely. This assessment reflects the Company's diversified supply chain, dual-sourcing arrangements, inventory buffer strategies, business continuity planning, site-specific risk management measures, and insurance coverage. While insurance helps mitigate a significant portion of potential losses resulting from major climate-related events, Aptar may still incur costs associated with losses below applicable deductibles, uninsured impacts, recovery activities, and temporary operational disruptions following a climate-related event.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☒ Changes to national legislation

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Italy

☒ Malta

☒ Spain

☒ France

☒ Greece

☒ Croatia

☒ Czechia

☒ Estonia

☒ Finland

☒ Germany

☒ Slovakia

☒ Slovenia

☒ Latvia

☒ Poland

☒ Sweden

☒ Austria

☒ Belgium

☒ Hungary

☒ Iceland

☒ Romania

☒ Bulgaria

☒ Portugal

☒ United Kingdom

☒ United States of America

- ☒ Lithuania
- ☒ Luxembourg
- ☒ Netherlands

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

PFAS restrictions are moving quickly across the EU, France and several U.S. states, especially for food-contact packaging and selected finished products. Aptar should confirm PFAS presence through supplier declarations, testing and material inventories, then validate substitutes to avoid stop-sale, withdrawal, substitution and customer-claim exposure. Liability for product contamination resulting from PFAS concentrations exceeding applicable statutory or regulatory limits, including damages, customer claims, remediation costs, product recalls, and related legal expenses.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Fines, penalties or enforcement orders

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- ☒ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- ☒ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

PFAS restrictions are moving quickly across the EU, France and several U.S. states, especially for food-contact packaging and selected finished products. Aptar should confirm PFAS presence through supplier declarations, testing and material inventories, then validate substitutes to avoid stop-sale, withdrawal, substitution and customer-claim exposure. Liability for product contamination resulting from PFAS concentrations exceeding applicable statutory or regulatory limits, including damages, customer claims, remediation costs, product recalls, and related legal expenses. The financial impact calculation was based on the following assumption: \$200k per violation per each EU member state (\$200k x 27 EU countries = \$5.4M)

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

5400000

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

5400000

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

5400000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

5400000

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

5400000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

5400000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

PFAS restrictions are moving quickly across the EU, France and several U.S. states, especially for food-contact packaging and selected finished products. Aptar should confirm PFAS presence through supplier declarations, testing and material inventories, then validate substitutes to avoid stop-sale, withdrawal, substitution and customer-claim exposure. Liability for product contamination resulting from PFAS concentrations exceeding applicable statutory or regulatory limits, including damages, customer claims, remediation costs, product recalls, and related legal expenses. The financial impact calculation was based on the following assumption: \$200k per violation per each EU member state (\$200k x 27 EU countries = \$5.4M)

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☒ Increased use of sustainably sourced materials

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

1000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

We are assuming a need for \$0.6M - \$1.0M to have FTE per the main key functions involved such as legal, GMD, sales, marketing, and sustainability, and laboratory tests on the product families. The probability of this risk has been evaluated ""More likely than not"" because our functions are constantly working to meet sustainability compliance requirements.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We have assessed the probability of this risk as "more likely than not." This assessment reflects the increasing shift from voluntary sustainability reporting and compliance initiatives to mandatory regulatory requirements, which has become the new normal across many jurisdictions. As national legislation continues to evolve, Aptar must further strengthen its internal governance, management processes, reporting capabilities, and control framework to effectively respond to changing regulatory expectations and compliance obligations.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☒ Changes to national legislation

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ End-of-life management

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Italy
☒ Malta
☒ Spain
☒ France
☒ Greece
☒ Estonia
☒ Finland
☒ Germany
☒ Hungary
☒ Ireland
☒ Lithuania
☒ Luxembourg
☒ Netherlands
☒ United Kingdom
☒ United States of America

☒ Latvia
☒ Poland
☒ Sweden
☒ Austria
☒ Belgium
☒ Romania
☒ Bulgaria
☒ Portugal
☒ Slovakia
☒ Slovenia

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Environmental claims and disclosure rules are tightening through EU greenwashing rules, CSRD/ESRS, EU Taxonomy and California climate disclosure laws. Aptar's key risk is unsupported claims or non-assurance-ready sustainability data, creating exposure to corrective actions, fines, reporting costs, reputational impact and customer indemnities.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Fines, penalties or enforcement orders

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

*Environmental claims and disclosure rules are tightening through EU greenwashing rules, CSRD/ESRS, EU Taxonomy and California climate disclosure laws. Aptar's key risk is unsupported claims or non-assurance-ready sustainability data, creating exposure to corrective actions, fines, reporting costs, reputational impact and customer indemnities. The financial impact calculation is based on potential fines of up to 4% of annual turnover for widespread infringements. Therefore, using 2025 annual turnover (3.78 billion) as example, the max financial impact is 3.78 billion *4%=151 millions.*

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

151000000

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

151000000

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

151000000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

151000000

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

151000000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

151000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

*Environmental claims and disclosure rules are tightening through EU greenwashing rules, CSRD/ESRS, EU Taxonomy and California climate disclosure laws. Aptar's key risk is unsupported claims or non-assurance-ready sustainability data, creating exposure to corrective actions, fines, reporting costs, reputational impact and customer indemnities. The financial impact calculation is based on potential fines of up to 4% of annual turnover for widespread infringements. Therefore, using 2025 annual turnover (3.78 billion) as example, the max financial impact is 3.78 billion *4%=151 millions.*

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☒ Greater compliance with regulatory requirements

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

1000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

We are assuming a need for \$0.6M - \$1.0M to have third-party certifications, where applicable and necessary, to support product-related environmental claims and decarbonization commitments, including verification, audit and certification maintenance expenses.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We have assessed the probability of this risk as "more likely than not." This assessment reflects the increasing shift from voluntary sustainability reporting and compliance initiatives to mandatory regulatory requirements, which has become the new normal across many jurisdictions. As national legislation continues to evolve, Aptar must further strengthen its internal governance, management processes, reporting capabilities, and control framework to effectively respond to changing regulatory expectations and compliance obligations.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☒ Changes to national legislation

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☒ Italy | ☒ Latvia |
| ☒ Malta | ☒ Poland |
| ☒ Spain | ☒ Sweden |
| ☒ France | ☒ Austria |
| ☒ Greece | ☒ Belgium |
| ☒ Croatia | ☒ Germany |
| ☒ Czechia | ☒ Hungary |
| ☒ Denmark | ☒ Iceland |
| ☒ Estonia | ☒ Romania |
| ☒ Finland | ☒ Bulgaria |
| ☒ Portugal | ☒ Netherlands |
| ☒ Slovakia | ☒ United Kingdom |
| ☒ Slovenia | |
| ☒ Lithuania | |
| ☒ Luxembourg | |

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The CSDDD directive introduces a corporate due diligence duty to identify, prevent, bring to an end, mitigate and account for adverse human rights and environmental impacts in the company's own operations, its subsidiaries and their value chains. In order to do so, companies have to conduct mandatory and continuous human rights and environmental due diligence aligned with the OECD due diligence guidelines. Companies that the CSDDD targets will be required to integrate human rights and environmental due diligence into policies, develop a process to identify and assess actual or potential adverse human rights and environmental impacts – both in own operations and in the supply chain, prevent or mitigate potential impacts, bring to an end or minimize actual impacts, track the implementation and results to evaluate the effectiveness of due diligence procedures (at least once every 12 months), publish an annual statement on your website to communicate the relevant due diligence measures taken during the previous calendar year, and establish and maintain a complaints procedure.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Fines, penalties or enforcement orders

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The CSDDD directive introduces a corporate due diligence duty to identify, prevent, bring to an end, mitigate and account for adverse human rights and environmental impacts in the company's own operations, its subsidiaries and their value chains. In order to do so, companies have to conduct mandatory and continuous human rights and environmental due diligence aligned with the OECD due diligence guidelines. Companies that the CSDDD targets will be required to integrate human rights and environmental due diligence into policies, develop a process to identify and assess actual or potential adverse human rights and environmental impacts – both in own operations and in the supply chain, prevent or mitigate potential impacts, bring to an end or minimize actual impacts, track the implementation and results to evaluate the effectiveness of due diligence procedures (at least once every 12 months), publish an annual statement on your website to communicate the relevant due diligence measures taken during the previous calendar year, and establish and maintain a complaints procedure. Aptar risk is based on the fact that we are not ready to satisfy CSDDD requirements for our upstream value chain, so, in that worst case the CSDDD defined penalties that include fine of up to 5% of companies net worldwide turnover income. Aptar Worldwide turnover 2025 → \$3.78 billion 5% fines → \$189 M

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

189000000

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

189000000

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

189000000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

189000000

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

189000000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

189000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The CSDDD directive introduces a corporate due diligence duty to identify, prevent, bring to an end, mitigate and account for adverse human rights and environmental impacts in the company's own operations, its subsidiaries and their value chains. In order to do so, companies have to conduct mandatory and continuous human rights and environmental due diligence aligned with the OECD due diligence guidelines. Companies that the CSDDD targets will be required to integrate human rights and environmental due diligence into policies, develop a process to identify and assess actual or potential adverse human rights and environmental impacts – both in own operations and in the supply chain, prevent or mitigate potential impacts, bring to an end or minimize actual impacts, track the implementation and results to evaluate the effectiveness of due diligence procedures (at least once every 12 months), publish an annual statement on your website to communicate the relevant due diligence measures taken during the previous calendar year, and establish and maintain a complaints procedure. Aptar risk is based

on the fact that we are not ready to satisfy CSDDD requirements for our upstream value chain, so, in that worst case the CSDDD defined penalties that include fine of up to 5% of companies net worldwide turnover income. Aptar Worldwide turnover 2025→ \$3.78 billion 5% fines → \$189 M

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☒ Greater due diligence

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

1000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

We are assuming a need for \$0.6M - \$1.0M in short term period to upgrade internal management system with regulatory support and compliance from external consultants and tools for the CSDDD regulation.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We are assuming a need for \$0.6M - \$1.0M in short term period to upgrade internal management system with regulatory support and compliance from external consultants and tools for the CSDDD regulation. We have assessed the probability of this risk as "more likely than not." This assessment reflects the increasing shift from voluntary sustainability reporting and compliance initiatives to mandatory regulatory requirements, which has become the new normal across many jurisdictions. As national legislation continues to evolve, Aptar must further strengthen its internal governance, management processes, reporting capabilities, and control framework to effectively respond to changing regulatory expectations and compliance obligations.

Plastics

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk6

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

- ☒ Changing customer behavior

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- ☒ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☒ Italy | ☒ Greece |
| ☒ Malta | ☒ Latvia |
| ☒ Spain | ☒ Poland |
| ☒ Cyprus | ☒ Sweden |
| ☒ France | ☒ Austria |
| ☒ Belgium | ☒ Finland |
| ☒ Croatia | ☒ Germany |
| ☒ Czechia | ☒ Hungary |
| ☒ Denmark | ☒ Iceland |
| ☒ Estonia | ☒ Romania |
| ☒ Bulgaria | ☒ Luxembourg |
| ☒ Portugal | ☒ Netherlands |
| ☒ Slovakia | ☒ United Kingdom |
| ☒ Slovenia | ☒ United States of America |
| ☒ Lithuania | |

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Environmental sustainability for packaging sector is a crucial aspect, so, it is very likely that our customers and end-users will be more orientated to choose responsible products for planet and people in the next 10 years. In case Aptar is not able to satisfy this new market need, will be very likely to have a decrease sales revenue due to low demand.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Disruption to sales

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Exceptionally unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Environmental sustainability for packaging sector is a crucial aspect, so, it is very likely that our customers and end-users will be more orientated to choose responsible products for planet and people in the next 10 years. In case Aptar is not able to satisfy this new market need, will be very likely to have a decrease sales revenue due to low demand. Assuming that Beauty and Closure customers are affected due to switch to packaging product with higher recyclability as will be requested by laws and markets: Global Aptar Beauty sales revenue in LATAM, NEA, SEA → \$243M Global Aptar Closure sales revenue in LATAM, NEA, SEA → \$147M Total Aptar Beauty and Closure sales revenue → \$390M The worst case is that global regulatory aspects on sustainable packaging will drive markets and will change customers behaviours to more recyclable solutions, so, if we will not satisfy this request in terms of packaging recyclability, the worst case risk is to loose 70% of total Beauty and Closure sales revenues in LATAM, SEA and NEA Total Aptar sales revenue loss → $\$390M \times 70\% = \$273M$

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

273000000

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

273000000

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

273000000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

273000000

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

273000000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

273000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Environmental sustainability for packaging sector is a crucial aspect, so, it is very likely that our customers and end-users will be more orientated to choose responsible products for planet and people in the next 10 years. In case Aptar is not able to satisfy this new market need, will be very likely to have a decrease sales revenue due to low demand. Assuming that Beauty and Closure customers are affected due to switch to packaging product with higher recyclability as will be requested by laws and markets: Global Aptar Beauty sales revenue in LATAM, NEA, SEA → \$243M Global Aptar Closure sales revenue in LATAM, NEA, SEA → \$147M Total Aptar Beauty and Closure sales revenue → \$390M The worst case is that global regulatory aspects on sustainable packaging will drive markets and will change customers behaviours to more recyclable solutions, so, if we will not satisfy this request in terms of packaging recyclability, the worst case risk is to loose 70% of total Beauty and Closure sales revenues in LATAM, SEA and NEA Total Aptar sales revenue loss → $\$390M \times 70\% = \$273M$

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Take action to switch to plastic which is recyclable in practice and at scale

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

1000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

We are assuming a need for \$0.6M - \$1.0M to upgrade software for eco design, external support and recyclability testing on the product. While we believe it is very likely that consumers will request more recyclable products, the probability of this risk has been evaluated "Exceptionally Unlikely" because our Expert Centers and Product Sustainability Team are constantly looking for recyclable and /or circular product solutions to meet customers and markets expectations.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We are assuming a need for \$0.6M - \$1.0M to upgrade software for eco design, external support and recyclability testing on the product. While we believe it is very likely that consumers will request more recyclable products, the probability of this risk has been evaluated "Exceptionally Unlikely" because our Expert Centers and Product Sustainability Team are constantly looking for recyclable and /or circular product solutions to meet customers and markets expectations.

Plastics

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk7

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

☒ Changing customer behavior

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- ☒ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☒ Italy | ☒ Greece |
| ☒ Malta | ☒ Latvia |
| ☒ Spain | ☒ Poland |
| ☒ Cyprus | ☒ Sweden |
| ☒ France | ☒ Austria |
| ☒ Belgium | ☒ Finland |
| ☒ Croatia | ☒ Germany |
| ☒ Czechia | ☒ Hungary |
| ☒ Denmark | ☒ Iceland |
| ☒ Estonia | ☒ Romania |
| ☒ Bulgaria | ☒ Luxembourg |
| ☒ Portugal | ☒ Netherlands |
| ☒ Slovakia | ☒ United Kingdom |
| ☒ Slovenia | ☒ United States of America |
| ☒ Lithuania | |

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Environmental sustainability for packaging sector is a crucial aspect, so, it is very likely that our customers and end-users will be more orientated to choose responsible products for planet and people in the next 10 years. In case Aptar is not able to satisfy this new market need, will be very likely to have a decrease sales revenue due to low demand.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Disruption to sales

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- ☒ Exceptionally unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- ☒ High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Environmental sustainability for packaging sector is a crucial aspect, so, it is very likely that our customers and end-users will be more orientated to choose responsible products for planet and people in the next 10 years. In case Aptar is not able to satisfy this new market need, will be very likely to have a decrease sales revenue due to low demand. Assuming that Beauty and Closure customers are affected due to switch to packaging product with higher recyclability as will be requested by laws and markets: Global Aptar Beauty sales revenue in LATAM, NEA, SEA → \$243M Global Aptar Closure sales revenue in LATAM, NEA, SEA → \$147M Total Aptar Beauty and Closure sales revenue → \$390M The worst case is that global regulatory aspects on sustainable packaging will drive markets and will change customers behaviours to more recyclable solutions, so, if we will not satisfy this request in terms of packaging recyclability, the worst case risk is to loose 70% of total Beauty and Closure sales revenues in LATAM, SEA and NEA Total Aptar sales revenue loss → $\$390M \times 70\% = \$273M$

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

273000000

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

273000000

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

273000000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

273000000

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

273000000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

273000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Environmental sustainability for packaging sector is a crucial aspect, so, it is very likely that our customers and end-users will be more orientated to choose responsible products for planet and people in the next 10 years. In case Aptar is not able to satisfy this new market need, will be very likely to have a decrease sales revenue due to low demand. Assuming that Beauty and Closure customers are affected due to switch to packaging product with higher recyclability as will be requested by laws and markets: Global Aptar Beauty sales revenue in LATAM, NEA, SEA → \$243M Global Aptar Closure sales revenue in LATAM, NEA, SEA → \$147M Total Aptar Beauty and Closure sales revenue → \$390M The worst case is that global regulatory aspects on sustainable packaging will drive markets and will change customers behaviours to more recyclable solutions, so, if we will not satisfy this request in terms of packaging recyclability, the worst case risk is to loose 70% of total Beauty and Closure sales revenues in LATAM, SEA and NEA Total Aptar sales revenue loss → $\$390M \times 70\% = \$273M$

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Take action to switch to recycled content to reduce virgin plastic

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

1000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

We are assuming a need for \$0.6M - \$1.0M to upgrade software for eco design, external support and recyclability testing on the product. While we believe it is very likely that consumers will request more recyclable products, the probability of this risk has been evaluated "Exceptionally Unlikely" because our Expert Centers and Product Sustainability Team are constantly looking for recyclable and /or circular product solutions to meet customers and markets expectations.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We are assuming a need for \$0.6M - \$1.0M to upgrade software for eco design, external support and recyclability testing on the product. While we believe it is very likely that consumers will request more recyclable products, the probability of this risk has been evaluated "Exceptionally Unlikely" because our Expert Centers and Product Sustainability Team are constantly looking for recyclable and /or circular product solutions to meet customers and markets expectations.

Plastics

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk8

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

☒ Changing customer behavior

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ China
- ☒ India
- ☒ Brazil
- ☒ France
- ☒ Bahrain
- ☒ Switzerland
- ☒ United Kingdom
- ☒ United States of America

- ☒ Czechia
- ☒ Germany
- ☒ Türkiye
- ☒ Colombia
- ☒ Thailand

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Environmental sustainability for packaging sector is a crucial aspect, so, it is very likely that our customers and end-users will be more orientated to choose responsible products for planet and people in the next 10 years. In case Aptar is not able to satisfy this new market need, will be very likely to have a decrease sales revenue due to low demand. Assuming that Beauty and Closure customers are affected due to switch to packaging product with lower emissions as will be requested by laws and markets: Global Aptar Beauty sales revenue → \$1,273,318,655 Global Aptar Closure sales revenue → \$729,794,783 Total Aptar Beauty and Closure sales revenue → \$2,003,113,438 The worst case is that global regulatory aspects on sustainable packaging will drive markets and will change customers behaviours to request lower emissions products, so, if we will not satisfy this request in terms of lower emission options, the worst case risk is to loose 70% of total Beauty and Closure sales revenues. Total Aptar sales revenue loss → $\$2,003M \times 70\% = \$1,402M$

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Disruption to sales

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Exceptionally unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

*Environmental sustainability for packaging sector is a crucial aspect, so, it is very likely that our customers and end-users will be more orientated to choose responsible products for planet and people in the next 10 years. In case Aptar is not able to satisfy this new market need, will be very likely to have a decrease sales revenue due to low demand. Assuming that Beauty and Closure customers are affected due to switch to packaging product with lower emissions as will be requested by laws and markets: Global Aptar Beauty sales revenue → \$1,273,318,655 Global Aptar Closure sales revenue→ \$729,794,783 Total Aptar Beauty and Closure sales revenue → \$2,003,113,438 The worst case is that global regulatory aspects on sustainable packaging will drive markets and will change customers behaviours to request lower emissions products, so, if we will not satisfy this request in terms of lower emission options, the worst case risk is to loose 70% of total Beauty and Closure sales revenues. Total Aptar sales revenue loss → \$2,003M*70%= \$1,402M*

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

1402000000

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

1402000000

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

1402000000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

1402000000

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

1402000000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

1402000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

*Environmental sustainability for packaging sector is a crucial aspect, so, it is very likely that our customers and end-users will be more orientated to choose responsible products for planet and people in the next 10 years. In case Aptar is not able to satisfy this new market need, will be very likely to have a decrease sales revenue due to low demand. Assuming that Beauty and Closure customers are affected due to switch to packaging product with lower emissions as will be requested by laws and markets: Global Aptar Beauty sales revenue → \$1,273,318,655 Global Aptar Closure sales revenue → \$729,794,783 Total Aptar Beauty and Closure sales revenue → \$2,003,113,438 The worst case is that global regulatory aspects on sustainable packaging will drive markets and will change customers behaviours to request lower emissions products, so, if we will not satisfy this request in terms of lower emission options, the worst case risk is to loose 70% of total Beauty and Closure sales revenues. Total Aptar sales revenue loss → \$2,003M*70%= \$1,402M*

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Take action to switch to recycled content to reduce virgin plastic

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

16000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

We are assuming a need for \$16M to pay the extracost of sustainable materials because customers are not ready to pay extracost for sustainable materials. While we believe it is very likely that consumers will request more recyclable products, the probability of this risk has been evaluated "Exceptionally Unlikely" because our Expert Centers and Product Sustainability Team are constantly looking for recyclable and /or circular product solutions to meet customers and markets expectations.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We are assuming a need for \$16M to pay the extracost of sustainable materials because customers are not ready to pay extracost for sustainable materials. While we believe it is very likely that consumers will request more recyclable products, the probability of this risk has been evaluated "Exceptionally Unlikely" because our Expert Centers and Product Sustainability Team are constantly looking for recyclable and /or circular product solutions to meet customers and markets expectations.
[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

1675000000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ 41-50%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Environmental sustainability for packaging sector is a crucial aspect, so, it is very likely that our customers and end-users will be more orientated to choose responsible products for planet and people in the next 10 years. In case Aptar is not able to satisfy this new market need, will be very likely to have a decrease sales revenue due to low demand. Aptar has two business scenarios which could impacts the revenue. Scenario 1 when consumers begin opting for more recyclable products. Assuming that Beauty and Closure customers are affected due to switch to packaging product with higher recyclability as will be requested by laws and markets: Global Aptar Beauty sales revenue in LATAM, NEA, SEA → \$243M Global Aptar Closure sales revenue in LATAM, NEA, SEA → \$147M Total Aptar Beauty and Closure sales revenue → \$390M The worst case is that global regulatory aspects on sustainable packaging will drive markets and will change customers behaviours to more recyclable solutions, so, if we will not satisfy this request in terms of packaging recyclability, the worst case risk is to loose 70% of total Beauty and Closure sales revenues in LATAM, SEA and NEA Total Aptar sales revenue loss → $\$390M \times 70\% = \$273M$ Scenario 2 when consumers begin opting for lower emission products options. Assuming that Beauty and Closure customers are affected due to switch to packaging product with lower emissions as will be requested by laws and markets: Global Aptar Beauty sales revenue → \$1,273,318,655 Global Aptar Closure sales revenue → \$729,794,783 Total Aptar Beauty and Closure sales revenue → \$2,003,113,438 The worst case is that global regulatory aspects on sustainable packaging will drive markets and will change customers behaviours to request lower emissions products, so, if we will not satisfy this request in terms of lower emission options, the worst case risk is to loose 70% of total Beauty and Closure sales revenues. Total Aptar sales revenue loss → $\$2,003M \times 70\% = \$1,402M$ Therefore, the two business scenarios could have an estimated impact of approximately \$1,675 M on revenue, representing around 44% of our total revenue (Aptar's 2025 revenue was \$3,777,181,000)..

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

21000000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

The total estimated financial impact from the following scenario is 21 M representing less than 1% of our total revenue (Aptar's 2025 revenue was \$3,777,181,000) In the latest years we are more and more challenging with water scarcity events, many countries and regions are involved. The main risk is related to the delay in production and operations from the stop of production processes, for example the water scarcity for cooling molds. This risk, from Aptar point of view, has been quantified with a business interruptions calculation starting from WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter tool on which has been analyzed 9 high-risk sites for water scarcity and drought. The average business interruption has been assumed for maximum 4 weeks. Total business interruption value for 9 operations is: \$0.7M x 30 days = \$21M

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Liabilities

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

436400000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ 11-20%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

*The total estimated financial impact from the following scenarios is 436.4M representing around 11.5% of our total revenue (Aptar's 2025 revenue was \$3,777,181,000). Scenario 1 on legislation for Packaging & Recyclability. The financial impact calculation was based on the following assumption: \$200k per violation per each EU member state (\$200k x 27 EU countries = \$5.4M) The second financial impact assumption, estimated in \$4.6M, is related to the exposure to administrative sanctions resulting from non-registration with mandatory European EPR compliance schemes and exposure to statutory penalties for failure to comply with mandatory reporting obligations, including per diem fines where prescribed by applicable legislation, and costs associated with potential regulatory enforcement actions, and litigation proceedings in California. Therefore, the total financial effect of the risk is \$5.4M+\$4.6M=\$10M Scenario 2 on legislation for PFAS Restrictons The financial impact calculation was based on the following assumption: \$200k per violation per each EU member state (\$200k x 27 EU countries = \$5.4M Scenario 3 on legislation for Environmental Claims & Disclourse The financial impact calculation is based on potential fines of up to 4% of annual turnover for widespread infringements. Therefore, using 2025 annual turover (3.78 billion) as example), the max financial impact is 3.78 billion *4%=151 millions. Scenario 4 on legistlation for Supply Chain Due Dillgence Aptar risk is based on the fact that we are not ready to satisfy CSDDD requirements for our upstream value chain, so, in that worst case the CSDDD defined penalties that include fine of up to 5% of companies net worldwide turnover income. Aptar Worldwide turnover 2025→ \$3.78 billion 5% fines → \$189 M Scenario 5 on legislation for Carbon & Emission Regulations Following the reporting obligations, we can have a scenario on which 50% of aluminum purchased by Aptar can be subject to CBAM, so, in terms of CO2 emissions means about 808,868 tons CO2e (171,122 kg/2 using 2025 purchasing data*9.4537 EF 2026) subject to fines in case of inaccuracies or unreporting in CBAM regulation. Worst case scenario: 808,868 tons CO2e x 100 \$ = \$81M*

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

24070000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

The total estimated financial impact from the following scenarios is 24.07M representing less 1% of our total revenue (Aptar's 2025 revenue was \$3,777,181,000). The accelerating frequency and severity of global climate events necessitate a proactive approach to corporate financial planning. Understanding physical climate risk is critical not only for supporting climate-related disclosures and regulatory alignment, but also for prioritizing strategic investments to enhance resilience at high-risk sites and implementing targeted actions to minimize costly operational disruptions. In this context, Aptar conducted a Climate Risk Assessment in 2026 to evaluate the long-term exposure of 40 manufacturing sites to eight of the most relevant physical climate hazards and to quantify the potential financial impact of key risks. The assessment analyzed exposure to eight hazards: cold, drought, flood, precipitation, hail, heat, wildfire, and wind. The results of this analysis support Aptar's strategic adaptation efforts and financial resilience planning, while also informing annual sustainability disclosures and reporting. Overall, exposure levels are low across all sites and climate hazards assessed. However, Aptar shows moderate exposure to both drought and extreme cold, indicating that these are key climate hazards across the analyzed sites. These findings are based on Jupiter's ClimateScore Global (CSG), which projects how climate-related metrics associated with hazardous environmental events may change over time and provides exposure scores to help assess future climate risk. To further assess the financial implications of these risks, damage functions were applied to translate climate hazard exposure into estimated financial losses, including both physical asset damage and business interruption. The assessment indicates that Aptar sites could face significant projected losses by 2040 resulting from damages and operational downtime associated with four key climate hazards. Under a high-emissions scenario (SSP5-8.5), the projected Average Annual Loss (AAL) for physical hazards including flooding, wildfire, wind and heat is approximately \$24 million by 2040. Details break down: Flooding: Aptar faces \$16.1M in total AAL from flooding. Financial risk from flooding is mostly due to direct asset impact, with 65% from damage and 35% from downtime. Sites in Germany and China are most exposed to flooding. Wind: Aptar faces \$3.0M in total AAL from wind. Financial risk fr

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ CAPEX

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.6) Amount of CAPEX in the reporting year deployed towards risks related to this environmental issue

8000000

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Aptar established a recycled content target in 2019, supported by a conversion plan to incorporate 4990 tons of post-consumer recycled (PCR) resin by 2030. The recent technological developments have introduced FDA-/EFSA-compliant recycled materials to the market, which carry a significantly higher cost than non-food-grade PCR and are more attractive to customers (FDA material are approx. \$2200/ton in 2026). Based on these assumptions, the incremental cost of the 2030

conversion plan is estimated at \$8 million, using the food-grade PCR premium versus conventional resin prices in 2025. Avg (4,990 tons x \$2.2k/tons) +30% of the cost - estimated inflation costs= \$8M→ raw material inflation cost impact expected on Aptar Conversion plan vs. 2025 baseline.
[Add row]

(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Afghanistan

☒ Other, please specify :Mediterranean Sea

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

We have identified one Aptar site in the Mediterrean Sea river basin that is impacted by water risks in our direct operations with the potential to have a substantive impact on our business. This site manufacture closures with plastics sourced from our suppliers and are important for us because their continued functioning is key to ensuring business continuity at many of our B2B customers. The percentage of our global revenue that could be affected is estimated and depends on a range of factors such as the impact type, magnitude and duration, as well as the unique nature of the knock-on impacts on our B2B customers from partial or full site closure. The main risk driver is linked to the water scarcity (drought) with medium-high severity. Considering the nature of the risk, the main problem is related to the stop of injection molding cooling process that can have an impact on the overall business. Potential financial impact has been estimated taking into consideration the average gross business interruption value for 2 weeks in sites located in water stressed areas.

Row 2

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

China

☒ Amur

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

We have identified one Aptar site in the Amur river basin that are impacted by water risks in our direct operations with the potential to have a substantive impact on our business. These sites manufacture closures with plastics sourced from our suppliers and are important for us because their continued functioning is key to ensuring business continuity at many of our B2B customers. The percentage of our global revenue that could be affected is estimated and depends on a range of factors such as the impact type, magnitude and duration, as well as the unique nature of the knock-on impacts on our B2B customers from partial or full site closure. The main risk driver is linked to the water scarcity (drought) with medium-high severity. Considering the nature of the risk, the main problem is related to the stop of injection molding cooling process that can have an impact on the overall business. Potential financial impact has been estimated taking into consideration the average gross business interruption value for 2 weeks in sites located in water stressed areas.

Row 3

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

China

☒ Huang He (Yellow River)

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

We have identified one Aptar site in the Yellow Sea and East China Sea river basin that are impacted by water risks in our direct operations with the potential to have a substantive impact on our business. These sites manufacture closures with plastics sourced from our suppliers and are important for us because their continued functioning is key to ensuring business continuity at many of our B2B customers. The percentage of our global revenue that could be affected is estimated and depends on a range of factors such as the impact type, magnitude and duration, as well as the unique nature of the knock-on impacts on our B2B customers from partial or full site closure. The main risk driver is linked to the water scarcity (drought) with medium-high severity. Considering the nature of the risk, the main problem is related to the stop of injection molding cooling process that can have an impact on the overall business. Potential financial impact has been estimated taking into consideration the average gross business interruption value for 2 weeks in sites located in water stressed areas.

Row 4

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Other, please specify :Gulf of Thailand

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

We have identified one Aptar site in the Gulf of Thailand river basin that are impacted by water risks in our direct operations with the potential to have a substantive impact on our business. These sites manufacture closures with plastics sourced from our suppliers and are important for us because their continued functioning is key to ensuring business continuity at many of our B2B customers. The percentage of our global revenue that could be affected is estimated and depends on a range of factors such as the impact type, magnitude and duration, as well as the unique nature of the knock-on impacts on our B2B customers from partial or full site closure. The main risk driver is linked to the water scarcity (drought) with medium-high severity. Considering the nature of the risk, the main problem is related to the stop of injection molding cooling process that can have an impact on the overall business. Potential financial impact has been estimated taking into consideration the average gross business interruption value for 2 weeks in sites located in water stressed areas.

Row 5

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Italy

☒ Other, please specify :Adriatic Sea

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

2

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

We have identified two Aptar sites in the Adriatic Sea river basin that are impacted by water risks in our direct operations with the potential to have a substantive impact on our business. These sites manufacture closures with plastics sourced from our suppliers and are important for us because their continued functioning is key to ensuring business continuity at many of our B2B customers. The percentage of our global revenue that could be affected is estimated and depends on a range of factors such as the impact type, magnitude and duration, as well as the unique nature of the knock-on impacts on our B2B customers from partial or full site closure. The main risk driver is linked to the water scarcity (drought) with medium-high severity. Considering the nature of the risk, the main problem is related to the stop of injection molding cooling process that can have an impact on the overall business. Potential financial impact has been estimated taking into consideration the average gross business interruption value for 2 weeks in sites located in water stressed areas.

Row 6

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

India

☒ Other, please specify :Bay of Bengal

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

We have identified one Aptar site in the Bay of Bengal river basin that are impacted by water risks in our direct operations with the potential to have a substantive impact on our business. These sites manufacture closures with plastics sourced from our suppliers and are important for us because their continued functioning is key to ensuring business continuity at many of our B2B customers. The percentage of our global revenue that could be affected is estimated and depends on a range of factors such as the impact type, magnitude and duration, as well as the unique nature of the knock-on impacts on our B2B customers from partial or full site closure. The main risk driver is linked to the water scarcity (drought) with medium-high severity. Considering the nature of the risk, the main problem is related to the stop of injection molding cooling process that can have an impact on the overall business. Potential financial impact has been estimated taking into consideration the average gross business interruption value for 2 weeks in sites located in water stressed areas.

Row 7

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Mexico

☒ Colorado River (Pacific Ocean)

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

2

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

We have identified one Aptar site in the North Pacific river basin that are impacted by water risks in our direct operations with the potential to have a substantive impact on our business. These sites manufacture closures with plastics sourced from our suppliers and are important for us because their continued functioning is key to ensuring business continuity at many of our B2B customers. The percentage of our global revenue that could be affected is estimated and depends on a range of factors such as the impact type, magnitude and duration, as well as the unique nature of the knock-on impacts on our B2B customers from partial or full site closure. The main risk driver is linked to the water scarcity (drought) with medium-high severity. Considering the nature of the risk, the main problem is related to the stop of injection molding cooling process that can have an impact on the overall business. Potential financial impact has been estimated taking into consideration the average gross business interruption value for 2 weeks in sites located in water stressed areas.

Row 8

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Brazil

☒ Other, please specify :North Pacific

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

We have identified one Aptar site in the North Pacific river basin that are impacted by water risks in our direct operations with the potential to have a substantive impact on our business. These sites manufacture closures with plastics sourced from our suppliers and are important for us because their continued functioning is key to ensuring business continuity at many of our B2B customers. The percentage of our global revenue that could be affected is estimated and depends on a range of factors such as the impact type, magnitude and duration, as well as the unique nature of the knock-on impacts on our B2B customers from partial or full site closure. The main risk driver is linked to the water scarcity (drought) with medium-high severity. Considering the nature of the risk, the main problem is related to the stop of injection molding cooling process that can have an impact on the overall business. Potential financial impact has been estimated taking into consideration the average gross business interruption value for 2 weeks in sites located in water stressed areas.

[Add row]

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

	Water-related regulatory violations	Comment
	Select from: ☒ No	no fines or enforcement during reporting year

[Fixed row]

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:

☒ No, but we anticipate being regulated in the next three years

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

Our internal team dedicated to the regulatory risk management strategy is investigating options for compliance to possible carbon pricing scenarios that could effect directly Aptar activities (for example the CBAM regulation, more probably, will define a carbon tax on the import of semi-finished components made in aluminum from non EU countries). The actions under investigation are mostly based on the emissions reductions strategies, efficiency upgrades along value chain, and the purchase of carbon credits. For example, in the latest years our team completed scenario analyses including focus on the carbon pricing. Scenario analysis is a process for

identifying and assessing the potential implications of a range of plausible future states under conditions of uncertainty. The main goal of the scenario analysis is to disclose how resilient, qualitatively or directionally, Aptar's strategy and financial plans consider a range of relevant climate change scenarios integrated into the overall Enterprise Risk Management process from carbon pricing point of view.

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

Water

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☒ No

(3.6.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental opportunities

Select from:

☒ Opportunities exist, but none anticipated to have a substantive effect on organization

(3.6.3) Please explain

We have realized an opportunity in our Brazilian site in the South Atlantic river basin. The opportunity is related to the implementation of a closed loop system to treat and reuse wastewater coming from the anodizing process for aluminum components. This solution can have strategic impact thanks to the increase of efficiency level in our Brazilian operation and can have financial impact related to the decrease of wastewater disposal and water withdrawn. The benefit can be applied to Brazilian site related to anodizing process for aluminum components. From opportunity point of view, the concept of substantive impact can be linked to the strategy and actions to limit the decrease of our profits with high efficiency of our processes in operations. For example the development of new technology to adopt closed loop system and reuse system for water can have benefit with less cost to manage wastewater disposal and can ensure water saving of approximately 4.3 megaliters per month. In the current year Aptar has investigated steps to realize the opportunity and is expected to realize the opportunity by 2026.

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☒ Move to more energy/resource efficient buildings

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ France

☒ Germany

☒ Italy

☒ Mexico

☒ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

The implementation of energy conservation measures and the design of new plant can ensure the reduction of direct and indirect costs related to the life cycle of the plant. In terms of cash flow we can estimate less energy cost and maintenance cost.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Reduced direct costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The implementation of energy conservation measures and the design of new plant can ensure the reduction of direct and indirect costs related to the life cycle of the plant. In terms of cash flow we can estimate less energy cost and maintenance cost. Assumes Aptar decides to move to more efficient buildings (8 - 10 existing Aptar manufacturing plants replaced by new builds). Our estimates are solely based on Aptar's newly completed sites, "Granville 2" and "Queretaro 2". These new facilities align with the LEED standard. We expect the new energy-efficient buildings to save ~\$0.8M, a 10% reduction in energy consumption compared to the old plant. Minimum of 8 and a maximum of 10 Aptar plants (assumes similar dimensions): $\$0.4M \times 8 \text{ plants} = \$3.2M$ $\$0.4M \times 10 \text{ plants} = \$4.0M$ In addition, Aptar investigated the possibility of retrofitting operations excluding new plant projects, so we estimated 28 sites that can implement energy conservation measures related to energy uses for auxiliary processes (e.g., HVAC, Compressed Air, Boiler, and Lighting Systems) within the next 1 - 7 years. Total energy saving estimated is 6% of total electricity consumption (36M kWh with respect to the baseline 2025), equal to \$3.2M of savings in 8 years (\$0.4M per year). The range below is based on the projected calculated opportunity: Min $\rightarrow \$0.4M \times 8 \text{ plants} = \$3.2M + \$3.2M = \$6.4M$ Max $\rightarrow \$0.4M \times 10 \text{ plants} = \$4.0M + \$4.0M = \$8.0M$

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

6400000

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

8000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The implementation of energy conservation measures and the design of new plant can ensure the reduction of direct and indirect costs related to the life cycle of the plant. In terms of cash flow we can estimate less energy cost and maintenance cost. Assumes Aptar decides to move to more efficient buildings (8 - 10 existing Aptar manufacturing plants replaced by new builds). Our estimates are solely based on Aptar's newly completed sites, "Granville 2" and "Queretaro 2". These new facilities align with the LEED standard. We expect the new energy-efficient buildings to save ~\$0.8M, a 10% reduction in energy consumption compared to the old plant. Minimum of 8 and a maximum of 10 Aptar plants (assumes similar dimensions): $\$0.4M \times 8 \text{ plants} = \$3.2M$ $\$0.4M \times 10 \text{ plants} = \$4.0M$ In addition, Aptar investigated the possibility of retrofitting operations excluding new plant projects, so we estimated 28 sites that can implement energy conservation measures related to energy uses for auxiliary processes (e.g., HVAC, Compressed Air, Boiler, and Lighting Systems) within the next 1 - 7 years. Total energy saving estimated is 6% of total electricity consumption (36M kWh with respect to the baseline 2025), equal to \$3.2M of savings in 8 years (\$0.4M per year). The range below is based on the projected calculated opportunity: Min $\rightarrow \$0.4M \times 8 \text{ plants} = \$3.2M + \$3.2M = \$6.4M$ Max $\rightarrow \$0.4M \times 10 \text{ plants} = \$4.0M + \$4.0M = \$8.0M$

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

7000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The total cost to realize the opportunity for a new building (equipment + installation) is about \$0.7M Estimation of the cost to realize the opportunity is based on: $\$0.7M \times 8 \text{ plants} = \$5.6M$ $\$0.7M \times 10 \text{ plants} = \$7M$ We have estimated the return on investment for yearly retrofitting, which will be approximately 5-10 years

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

(Repeated from previous year with updating calculation) The implementation of energy conservation measures and the design of new plant can ensure the reduction of direct and indirect costs related to the life cycle of the plant. In terms of cash flow we can estimate less energy cost and maintenance cost. Assumes Aptar decides to move to more efficient buildings (8 - 10 existing Aptar manufacturing plants replaced by new builds). Our estimates are solely based on Aptar's newly completed sites, "Granville 2" and "Queretaro 2". These new facilities align with the LEED standard. We expect the new energy-efficient buildings to save ~\$0.8M, a 10% reduction in energy consumption compared to the old plant. Minimum of 8 and a maximum of 10 Aptar plants (assumes similar dimensions): \$0.4M x 8 plants = \$3.2M \$0.4M x 10 plants = \$4.0M In addition, Aptar investigated the possibility of retrofitting operations excluding new plant projects, so we estimated 28 sites that can implement energy conservation measures related to energy uses for auxiliary processes (e.g., HVAC, Compressed Air, Boiler, and Lighting Systems) within the next 1 - 7 years. Total energy saving estimated is 6% of total electricity consumption (36M kWh with respect to the baseline 2025), equal to \$3.2M of savings in 8 years (\$0.4M per year). The range below is based on the projected calculated opportunity: Min → \$0.4M x 8 plants = \$3.2M + \$3.2M = \$6.4M Max → \$0.4M x 10 plants = \$4.0M + \$4.0M = \$8.0M Cost to realize opportunity: The total cost to realize the opportunity for a new building (equipment + installation) is about \$0.7M Estimation of the cost to realize the opportunity is based on: \$0.7M x 8 plants = \$5.6M \$0.7M x 10 plants = \$7M We have estimated the return on investment for yearly retrofitting, which will be approximately 5-10 years.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

☒ Increased availability of products with reduced environmental impact [other than certified products]

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ China

☒ India

☒ Bahrain

☒ Czechia

- ☒ Spain
- ☒ Brazil
- ☒ France
- ☒ Thailand
- ☒ Switzerland
- ☒ United Kingdom
- ☒ United States of America

- ☒ Germany
- ☒ Türkiye
- ☒ Colombia

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Our customers recognize us as a true innovation leader that has shaped the drug delivery and consumer product dispensing industries while becoming a proactive leader in sustainability. We care for each other and the planet, we collaborate with many industry partners, and we prioritize circular and recycling solutions so that we can advance our collective progress toward building a safer, healthier, more sustainable future. Assuming that regulatory laws will drive the use of recycled content in the markets and changing customer behaviours purchasing more sustainable solutions and low emission goods, Aptar can estimate an opportunity converting the entire product portfolio with minimum recycled content requested by markets and customers. New market share penetration (approximately +3%) respect conventional products. Global Aptar Beauty sales revenue → \$1,273,318,655 Global Aptar Closure sales revenue→ \$729,794,783 Total Aptar Beauty and Closure sales revenue → \$2,003,113,438 Opportunity range as sales revenue: \$ 2,003M x 3% = \$60M

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- ☒ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- ☒ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ High

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Our customers recognize us as a true innovation leader that has shaped the drug delivery and consumer product dispensing industries while becoming a proactive leader in sustainability. We care for each other and the planet, we collaborate with many industry partners, and we prioritize circular and recycling solutions so that we can advance our collective progress toward building a safer, healthier, more sustainable future. Assuming that regulatory laws will drive the use of recycled content in the markets and changing customer behaviours purchasing more sustainable solutions and low emission goods, Aptar can estimate an opportunity converting the entire product portfolio with minimum recycled content requested by markets and customers. New market share penetration (approximately +3%) respect conventional products. Global Aptar Beauty sales revenue → \$1,273,318,655 Global Aptar Closure sales revenue→ \$729,794,783 Total Aptar Beauty and Closure sales revenue → \$2,003,113,438 Opportunity range as sales revenue: \$ 2,003M x 3% = \$60M

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

60000000

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

60000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Our customers recognize us as a true innovation leader that has shaped the drug delivery and consumer product dispensing industries while becoming a proactive leader in sustainability. We care for each other and the planet, we collaborate with many industry partners, and we prioritize circular and recycling solutions so that we can advance our collective progress toward building a safer, healthier, more sustainable future. Assuming that regulatory laws will drive the use of recycled content in the markets and changing customer behaviours purchasing more sustainable solutions and low emission goods, Aptar can estimate an opportunity converting the entire product portfolio with minimum recycled content requested by markets and customers. New market share penetration (approximately +3%) respect conventional products. Global Aptar Beauty sales revenue → \$1,273,318,655 Global Aptar Closure sales revenue→ \$729,794,783 Total Aptar Beauty and Closure sales revenue → \$2,003,113,438 Opportunity range as sales revenue: \$ 2,003M x 3% = \$60M

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

16000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

We are assuming a need for \$16M to pay the extracost of sustainable materials because customers are not ready to pay extracost for sustainable materials. While we believe it is very likely that Aptar will need to promote the use of recycled materials and that the cost of recycled materials will not decrease respect conventional materials, it is likely that Aptar can have a new market share penetration to new customers that are looking for low emissions goods.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

We are assuming a need for \$16M to pay the extracost of sustainable materials because customers are not ready to pay extracost for sustainable materials. While we believe it is very likely that Aptar will need to promote the use of recycled materials and that the cost of recycled materials will not decrease respect conventional materials, it is likely that Aptar can have a new market share penetration to new customers that are looking for low emissions goods.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

☒ Stronger competitive advantage

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ China
- ☒ Brazil
- ☒ France
- ☒ Bahrain
- ☒ Germany
- ☒ Colombia
- ☒ United Kingdom
- ☒ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Our customers recognize us as a true innovation leader that has shaped the drug delivery and consumer product dispensing industries while becoming a proactive leader in sustainability. We care for people and planet, we collaborate with many industry partners, and we prioritize circular and recycling solutions so that we can advance our collective progress toward building a safer, healthier, more sustainable future. Assuming that market will drive a shift in consumer preferences on which end-users are looking for product solutions with reliable information on the environmental performance and sustainability rating linked to use of sustainable materials, renewable energy and low carbon content. Aptar can promote "a new service product-related" based on the product carbon footprint analyzed in compliance with Life Cycle Assessment methodology. This service can increase the fidelization of Aptar customers and satisfy the market request on the eco-certifications of environmental performance of packaging (included recyclability assessment). Revenue from this service is estimated considering that Aptar can propose this service covering the main product families in Beauty and Closure, so, about 200 product families that can have LCA analysis. Each single LCA can be sold average price of \$10k, so, the total financial opportunity is $200 \text{ LCA} \times \$10k = \$2M$

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- ☒ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- ☒ Unlikely (0–33%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Low

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Our customers recognize us as a true innovation leader that has shaped the drug delivery and consumer product dispensing industries while becoming a proactive leader in sustainability. We care for people and planet, we collaborate with many industry partners, and we prioritize circular and recycling solutions so that we can advance our collective progress toward building a safer, healthier, more sustainable future. Assuming that market will drive a shift in consumer preferences on which end-users are looking for product solutions with reliable information on the environmental performance and sustainability rating linked to use of sustainable materials, renewable energy and low carbon content. Aptar can promote "a new service product-related" based on the product carbon footprint analyzed in compliance with Life Cycle Assessment methodology. This service can increase the fidelization of Aptar customers and satisfy the market request on the eco-certifications of environmental performance of packaging (included recyclability assessment). Revenue from this service is estimated considering that Aptar can propose this service covering the main product families in Beauty and Closure, so, about 200 product families that can have LCA analysis. Each single LCA can be sold average price of \$10k, so, the total financial opportunity is $200 \text{ LCA} \times \$10\text{k} = \2M

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2000000

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

2000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Our customers recognize us as a true innovation leader that has shaped the drug delivery and consumer product dispensing industries while becoming a proactive leader in sustainability. We care for people and planet, we collaborate with many industry partners, and we prioritize circular and recycling solutions so that we can advance our collective progress toward building a safer, healthier, more sustainable future. Assuming that market will drive a shift in consumer preferences on which end-users are looking for product solutions with reliable information on the environmental performance and sustainability rating linked to use of sustainable materials, renewable energy and low carbon content. Aptar can promote "a new service product-related" based on the product carbon footprint analyzed in compliance with Life Cycle Assessment methodology. This service can increase the fidelization of Aptar customers and satisfy the market request on the eco-certifications of

environmental performance of packaging (included recyclability assessment). Revenue from this service is estimated considering that Aptar can propose this service covering the main product families in Beauty and Closure, so, about 200 product families that can have LCA analysis. Each single LCA can be sold average price of \$10k, so, the total financial opportunity is $200 \text{ LCA} \times \$10\text{k} = \2M

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

300000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

we are assuming a need for \$0.3M to update LCA software for eco-design, dedicated person and certificates services. While we believe it is likely that Aptar will need to support the shift in consumer preferences, the probability of this opportunity is unlikely because at the moment in the market we have different consultants and dedicated organizations for the product carbon footprint analysis that are already collaborating with our main customers. The cost to realize opportunity has been evaluated very low because we pass through the increase cost to promote shift in consumer preferences to eco-solutions and/or eco-certifications

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

we are assuming a need for \$0.3M to update LCA software for eco-design, dedicated person and certificates services. While we believe it is likely that Aptar will need to support the shift in consumer preferences, the probability of this opportunity is unlikely because at the moment in the market we have different consultants and dedicated organizations for the product carbon footprint analysis that are already collaborating with our main customers. The cost to realize opportunity has been evaluated very low because we pass through the increase cost to promote shift in consumer preferences to eco-solutions and/or eco-certifications
[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

8000000

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

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

The total estimated financial impact from the following scenarios is 8M representing less than 1% of our total assets in 2025 (total assets in 2025 is 1,893,562,000) Assumes Aptar decides to move to more efficient buildings (8 - 10 existing Aptar manufacturing plants replaced by new builds). Our estimates are solely based on Aptar's newly completed sites, "Granville 2" and "Queretaro 2". These new facilities align with the LEED standard. We expect the new energy-efficient buildings to save ~\$0.8M, a 10% reduction in energy consumption compared to the old plant. Minimum of 8 and a maximum of 10 Aptar plants (assumes similar dimensions): $\$0.4M \times 8 \text{ plants} = \$3.2M$ $\$0.4M \times 10 \text{ plants} = \$4.0M$ In addition, Aptar investigated the possibility of retrofitting operations excluding new plant projects, so we estimated 28 sites that can implement energy conservation measures related to energy uses for auxiliary processes (e.g., HVAC, Compressed Air, Boiler, and Lighting Systems) within the next 1 - 7 years. Total energy saving estimated is 6% of total electricity consumption (36M kWh with respect to the baseline 2025), equal to \$3.2M of savings in 8 years (\$0.4M per year). The range below is based on the projected calculated opportunity: Min $\rightarrow \$0.4M \times 8 \text{ plants} = \$3.2M + \$3.2M = \$6.4M$ Max $\rightarrow \$0.4M \times 10 \text{ plants} = \$4.0M + \$4.0M = \$8.0M$

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Assets

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

62000000

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

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

The total estimated financial impact from the following scenarios is 62 M representing about 2% of our total revenue (Aptar's 2025 revenue was \$3,777,181,000)

Scenario 1 on development low emission goods (e.g. Aptar's ability to provide lower carbon options through design for sustainability) Our customers recognize us as a true innovation leader that has shaped the drug delivery and consumer product dispensing industries while becoming a proactive leader in sustainability. We care for each other and the planet, we collaborate with many industry partners, and we prioritize circular and recycling solutions so that we can advance our collective progress toward building a safer, healthier, more sustainable future. Assuming that regulatory laws will drive the use of recycled content in the markets and changing customer behaviours purchasing more sustainable solutions and low emission goods, Aptar can estimate an opportunity converting the entire product portfolio with minimum recycled content requested by markets and customers. New market share penetration (approximately +3%) respect conventional products. Global Aptar Beauty sales revenue → \$1,273,318,655 Global Aptar Closure sales revenue→ \$729,794,783 Total Aptar Beauty and Closure sales revenue → \$2,003,113,438 Opportunity range as sales revenue: \$ 2,003M x 3% = \$60M

Scenario 2 on shift in consumer preferences (e.g. Consumers looking for product features and eco-certifications.) Our customers recognize us as a true innovation leader that has shaped the drug delivery and consumer product dispensing industries while becoming a proactive leader in sustainability. We care for people and planet, we collaborate with many industry partners, and we prioritize circular and recycling solutions so that we can advance our collective progress toward building a safer, healthier, more sustainable future. Assuming that market will drive a shift in consumer preferences on which end-users are looking for product solutions with reliable information on the environmental performance and sustainability rating linked to use of sustainable materials, renewable energy and low carbon content. Aptar can promote "a new service product-related" based on the product carbon footprint analyzed in compliance with Life Cycle Assessment methodology. This service can increase the fidelization of Aptar customers and satisfy the market request on the eco-certifications of environmental performance of packaging (included recyclability

[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☒ Quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

☒ Executive directors or equivalent

☒ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☒ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☒ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

Aptar's diversity initiatives are focused on increasing the gender balance of leadership at all levels. Through this effort, our practices and policies on recruitment and selection, compensation and benefits, professional development and training, promotions, and community outreach are valued and implemented throughout the organization. Aptar is committed to: Embedding inclusive policies, strategies, and behaviors that support equity and cultivate a culture where everyone belongs. • Valuing and leveraging diversity to enable full participation in our work and decision-making processes. • Eliminating barriers to fairness in recruitment, performance management, professional development, and beyond. • Taking proactive steps to address inequalities, including conducting periodic assessments to measure and

improve outcomes. • Ensuring that every individual is treated with dignity, respect, and fairness in all interactions. • Opportunities to participate in employee-led Employee Resource Groups. During the reporting year 50% of Aptar Board of Directors are women.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

Aptar_Inclusion.Equity.Belonging.Policy_2025 (1).pdf
[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: ☒ Yes
Water	Select from: ☒ Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board’s oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☒ President

☒ Board chair

☒ General Counsel

☒ Director on board

☒ Other C-Suite Officer

☒ Chief Procurement Officer (CPO)

☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

☒ Board-level committee

☒ Chief Risk Officer (CRO)

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☒ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

☒ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Board Terms of Reference

☒ Board mandate

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☒ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☒ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☒ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☒ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☒ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

☒ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities

☒ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☒ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☒ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☒ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

- ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- ☒ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements
- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
- ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Aptar is governed by a Board of Directors and an Executive Committee (“ExCom”), which oversee sustainability through multiple channels, reflecting its integration across roles and responsibilities throughout the organization. The Executive Committee, made of the CEO, CFO, CHRO, General Counsel and Segment Presidents, receives updates from the Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) at least monthly. The Board, which includes the CEO, reviews sustainability as a scheduled agenda item at least annually, or more frequently at Board or Committee meetings as needed. Both the Board and ExCom are engaged in key initiatives, including progress against goals and corporate targets, emerging sustainability trends, policies and commitments, climate transition plan implementation, business strategy development and monitoring, mergers, acquisitions and divestitures, annual budget reviews, and risks and opportunities related to material sustainability issues and climate change. For example, the CEO supports ExCom in making strategic climate-related decisions, including commitments to Science Based Targets, product recyclability and recycled content goals, and renewable energy purchasing. The Global Energy Manager, a full-time role, leads the global roadmap for transitioning to renewable energy. The CFO oversees sustainability matters related to external reporting and assurance, operational controls, and risk management; supported Aptar’s decision to become a public signatory of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures and the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures; and helped integrate TCFD and TNFD considerations into Aptar’s Enterprise Risk Management process. The CFO also evaluates sustainability implications in capital expenditure decisions and determines actions needed to advance climate-related commitments, such as renewable energy purchases, refrigerant conversions, and other CapEx projects. The CHRO oversees inclusion, equity and belonging, fair labor, human rights, employee engagement, and development. The CHRO’s support has also been important to advancing climate initiatives, including greening the employee vehicle fleet and integrating sustainability into the Leadership for Growth employee survey. Each ExCom member and segment president oversees a sustainability-related excellence pillar, including Operational Excellence, Innovation Excellence, Commercial Excellence, Global Purchasing, and Global Sustainability. The Global Sustainability Team reports directly to the President responsible for the Beauty segment and, under the leadership of the Chief Sustainability Officer, develops and implements Aptar’s sustainability programs. ExCom members receive updates from the CSO and Product Sustainability Director during monthly ExCom meetings. The CSO also provides information to the Board of Directors’ Audit and Governance Committees, with support from General Counsel.

Water

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ President
- ☒ Board chair
- ☒ Board-level committee
- ☒ Chief Risk Officer (CRO)

- ☒ General Counsel
- ☒ Director on board
- ☒ Other C-Suite Officer
- ☒ Chief Procurement Officer (CPO)
- ☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)
- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- ☒ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)
- ☒ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board Terms of Reference
- ☒ Board mandate

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- ☒ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- ☒ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
- ☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- ☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- ☒ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
- ☒ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- ☒ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
- ☒ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- ☒ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
- ☒ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

- ☒ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements
- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
- ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Aptar is governed by a Board of Directors and an Executive Committee (“ExCom”), which oversee sustainability through multiple channels, reflecting its integration across roles and responsibilities throughout the organization. The Executive Committee, made of the CEO, CFO, CHRO, General Counsel and Segment Presidents, receives updates from the Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) at least monthly. The Board, including the CEO, reviews sustainability as a scheduled agenda item at least annually, or more frequently at Board or Committee meetings. Both the Board and ExCom are engaged in key initiatives, including progress against goals and corporate targets, emerging sustainability trends, policies and commitments, climate transition plan implementation, business strategy development and monitoring, mergers, acquisitions and divestitures, annual budget reviews, and risks and opportunities related to material sustainability issues and climate change. For example, the CEO guides the Executive Committee in strategic water-related decisions, including commitments to conservation measures such as site-specific water audits and assessments of departmental skill-set and staffing needs. The CFO oversees sustainability matters related to external reporting and assurance, operational controls, and risk management; supported Aptar’s decision to become a public signatory of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD); and helped integrate TCFD and TNFD considerations into Aptar’s Enterprise Risk Management process. The CFO also evaluates sustainability implications in capital expenditure decisions and determines actions needed to advance water-related commitments, including water audits at plants in water-stressed areas, water conservation measures, and other CapEx projects. The CHRO oversees inclusion, equity and belonging, fair labor, human rights, employee engagement, and development. The CHRO also supports Aptar’s water commitment by helping increase water management awareness and integrating sustainability into the Leadership for Growth employee survey. Each ExCom member and segment president oversees a distinct sustainability-related excellence pillar, including Operational Excellence, Innovation Excellence, Commercial Excellence, Global Purchasing, and Global Sustainability. The Global Sustainability Team reports directly to the President responsible for the Beauty segment and, under the leadership of the Chief Sustainability Officer, develops and implements Aptar’s sustainability programs. ExCom members and the SVP of Investor Relations receive updates from the CSO and Product Sustainability Director during monthly ExCom meetings. The CSO also provides information to the Board of Directors’ Audit and Governance Committees, with support from General Counsel. The Board Chair oversees Aptar’s sustainability strategy and helps guide the Executive Committee’s direction.

Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☒ President | ☒ Board-level committee |
| ☒ Board chair | ☒ Chief Risk Officer (CRO) |
| ☒ General Counsel | ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO) |
| ☒ Director on board | ☒ Chief Financial Officer (CFO) |

- ☒ Other C-Suite Officer
- ☒ Chief Procurement Officer (CPO)
- ☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

- ☒ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board Terms of Reference
- ☒ Board mandate

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- ☒ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☒ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets | ☒ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities |
| ☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets | ☒ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives |
| ☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets | ☒ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures |
| ☒ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments | ☒ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy |
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement | ☒ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes |
| ☒ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan | |
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy | |
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures | |
| ☒ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements | |
| ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments | |

- ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
- ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Aptar is governed by a Board of Directors and an Executive Committee (“ExCom”), which oversee sustainability through multiple channels, reflecting its integration across roles and responsibilities throughout the organization. The Executive Committee, made of the CEO, CFO, CHRO, General Counsel and Segment Presidents, receives updates from the Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) at least monthly. The Board, which includes the CEO, reviews sustainability as a scheduled agenda item at least annually, or more frequently at Board or Committee meetings as needed. Both the Board and ExCom are engaged in key initiatives, including progress against goals and corporate targets, emerging sustainability trends, policies and commitments, climate transition plan implementation, business strategy development and monitoring, mergers, acquisitions and divestitures, annual budget reviews, and risks and opportunities related to material sustainability issues and climate change. For example, the CEO guides the Executive Committee in strategic biodiversity-related decisions, including commitments to conservation measures such as site-specific water audits and assessments of departmental skills and staffing needs. The CFO oversees sustainability matters related to external reporting and assurance, operational controls, and risk management; supported Aptar’s decision to become a public signatory of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD); and helped integrate TCFD and TNFD considerations into Aptar’s Enterprise Risk Management process. The CFO also evaluates sustainability implications in capital expenditure decisions and determines actions needed to advance biodiversity-related commitments, including water audits at plants in water-stressed areas, water conservation measures, and other CapEx projects. Each ExCom member and segment president oversees a distinct sustainability-related excellence pillar, including Operational Excellence, Innovation Excellence, Commercial Excellence, Global Purchasing, and Global Sustainability. The Global Sustainability Team reports directly to the President responsible for the Beauty segment and, under the leadership of the Chief Sustainability Officer, develops and implements Aptar’s sustainability programs. ExCom members and the SVP of Investor Relations receive updates from the CSO and Product Sustainability Director during monthly ExCom meetings. The CSO also provides information to the Board of Directors’ Audit and Governance Committees, with support from General Counsel. The Board Chair oversees Aptar’s sustainability strategy and helps guide the Executive Committee’s governance, programs, and policies through the lens of biodiversity-related risks, opportunities, and business impacts. The Board Chair also confirms sustainability strategy decisions reflected in public disclosures, including the Corporate Sustainability Report.

[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization’s board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- ☒ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- ☒ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- ☒ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
- ☒ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- ☒ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Academic

- ☒ Undergraduate education (e.g., BSc/BA in environment and sustainability, climate science, environmental science, water resources management, environmental engineering, forestry, etc.), please specify :Engineering Degree in polymer science and plastic engineering

Experience

- ☒ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- ☒ Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- ☒ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- ☒ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- ☒ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
- ☒ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- ☒ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Academic

☒ Undergraduate education (e.g., BSc/BA in environment and sustainability, climate science, environmental science, water resources management, environmental engineering, forestry, etc.), please specify :Engineering Degree in polymer science and plastic engineering

Experience

☒ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☒ Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: ☒ Yes
Water	Select from: ☒ Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Engagement

- ☒ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions
- ☒ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

As a Board-level executive, the President and CEO holds ultimate responsibility for managing economic, environmental, and social impacts. Sustainability is embedded into our business standards, rules, and guidelines under the CEO's leadership. The CEO receives monthly updates on sustainability initiatives, including progress on goals and targets, emerging trends, and risks related to climate, nature, energy, and water. The CEO has played a pivotal role in establishing, and

cascading through the organization, Aptar's sustainability commitments, including validated Science-Based Targets, joining the UN Global Compact, publishing annual sustainability reports, and responding to CDP. Strategic decisions—such as investing in Power Purchasing Agreements, conducting site-specific water audits, and assessing staffing needs for biodiversity management—are guided by the CEO in collaboration with the Executive Committee. Oversight of climate- and nature-related disclosures, including those aligned with TCFD and TNFD, also falls under the CEO's purview. This responsibility reflects Aptar's belief that product stewardship and corporate citizenship are integral to our business strategy. The CEO stays informed through regular meetings with the Chief Sustainability Officer, functional leaders, and Board Committees. Additionally, the CEO engages in external knowledge-sharing through organizations like the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), attending annual sessions on ESG disclosure requirements and sustainability megatrends. Monthly Executive Committee meetings provide updates on sustainability performance, KPIs, and strategic goals, ensuring that sustainability remains a core focus of Aptar's leadership and long-term planning.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Engagement

- ☒ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions
- ☒ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

As a Board-level executive, the President and CEO holds ultimate responsibility for managing economic, environmental, and social impacts. Sustainability is embedded into our business standards, rules, and guidelines under the CEO's leadership. The CEO receives monthly updates on sustainability initiatives, including progress on goals and targets, emerging trends, and risks related to climate, nature, energy, and water. The CEO has played a pivotal role in establishing, and cascading through the organization, Aptar's sustainability commitments, including validated Science-Based Targets, joining the UN Global Compact, publishing annual sustainability reports, and responding to CDP. Strategic decisions—such as investing in Power Purchasing Agreements, conducting site-specific water audits, and assessing staffing needs for biodiversity management—are guided by the CEO in collaboration with the Executive Committee. Oversight of climate- and nature-related disclosures, including those aligned with TCFD and TNFD, also falls under the CEO's purview. This responsibility reflects Aptar's belief that product stewardship and corporate citizenship are integral to our business strategy. The CEO stays informed through regular meetings with the Chief Sustainability Officer, functional leaders, and Board Committees. Additionally, the CEO engages in external knowledge-sharing through organizations like the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), attending annual sessions on ESG disclosure requirements and sustainability megatrends. Monthly Executive Committee meetings provide updates on sustainability performance, KPIs, and strategic goals, ensuring that sustainability remains a core focus of Aptar's leadership and long-term planning.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Engagement

- ☒ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions
☒ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

- ☒ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

Other

- ☒ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

As a Board-level executive, the President and CEO holds ultimate responsibility for managing economic, environmental, and social impacts. Sustainability is embedded into our business standards, rules, and guidelines under the CEO's leadership. The CEO receives monthly updates on sustainability initiatives, including progress on goals and targets, emerging trends, and risks related to climate, nature, energy, and water. The CEO has played a pivotal role in establishing, and cascading through the organization, Aptar's sustainability commitments, including validating Science-Based Targets, joining the UN Global Compact, publishing annual sustainability reports, and responding to CDP. Strategic decisions—such as investing in Power Purchasing Agreements, conducting site-specific water audits, and assessing staffing needs for biodiversity management—are guided by the CEO in collaboration with the Executive Committee. Oversight of climate- and nature-related disclosures, including those aligned with TCFD and TNFD, also falls under the CEO's purview. This responsibility reflects Aptar's belief that product stewardship and corporate citizenship are integral to our business strategy. The CEO stays informed through regular meetings with the Chief Sustainability Officer, functional leaders, and Board Committees. Additionally, the CEO engages in external knowledge-sharing through organizations like the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), attending annual sessions on ESG disclosure requirements and sustainability megatrends. Monthly Executive Committee meetings provide updates on sustainability performance, KPIs, and strategic goals, ensuring that sustainability remains a core focus of Aptar's leadership and long-term planning.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☒ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Strategy and financial planning

☒ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues

☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

Other

☒ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Reporting directly to the CEO, the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) plays a central role in overseeing sustainability topics (including climate, water and biodiversity), particularly in external reporting, assurance, operational control, and risk management. The CFO confirmed Aptar's public commitment to the Task Force on Climate- and Nature-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD/TNFD) and supported the integration of these frameworks, along with the Double Materiality Assessment, into Aptar's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process including water and biodiversity. Reporting directly to the CFO, the VP of Group Treasury (the "CRO"), leads Enterprise Risk Management, ensuring climate- and nature-related risks are considered in contingency planning, capital and operational expenditures and strategic

planning—such as renewable energy purchases, Power Purchasing Agreements, and refrigerant conversions. The CFO also oversees the Internal Audit Team, which conducts annual reviews of ESG/EHS control systems and reports findings directly to the CFO. Additionally, the Chief Accounting Officer, reporting to the CFO, leads an internal taskforce that meets monthly to address third-party assurance and regulatory ESG disclosure requirements. This taskforce regularly updates the CFO and the Board's Audit Committee. To stay informed, the CFO and her team hold regular meetings with the Chief Sustainability Officer and other functional leaders. They also participate in external financial networks and training webinars to stay current on ESG disclosure trends. Members of Aptar's Finance Team attend sessions hosted by major financial firms focused on evolving ESG reporting standards. The CFO receives monthly updates on sustainability performance, KPIs, and strategic goals during Executive Committee meetings, ensuring financial oversight is aligned with Aptar's broader sustainability strategy.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Procurement Officer (CPO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Engagement

- ☒ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements
- ☒ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

At Aptar, many senior functional leaders report to the Executive Committee through an assigned Segment President who serves as their people manager. Although that manager is tied to a specific segment, these leaders represent Aptar globally and hold company-wide responsibilities, much like Executive Committee members who report directly to the CEO. This applies to the Chief Procurement Officer ("VP Group Purchasing"). The CPO has overall responsibility for the engagement and management of climate- and nature-related topics, particularly through collaboration with our suppliers and vendors. The CPO leads Aptar's renewable energy sourcing strategy, helps source more sustainable product materials and works with operations to identify and implement more efficient technologies. Recently the CPO and his team facilitated Power Purchase Agreements. At our Supplier Summit, suppliers propose ideas that support Aptar's sustainability journey. Suppliers receive Aptar's Supplier Playbook to help them understand the company's sustainability targets and initiatives; during the event, they receive training on disclosure processes and tools. The CPO is responsible for climate- and nature-related topics affecting suppliers and procurement because of his expertise in strategic purchasing, familiarity with carbon disclosure and supplier screening tools, and role as a key member of the Global Sustainability Council. He stays informed on these topics through regular meetings with the Chief Sustainability Officer, the Director of Global Sustainability, the Senior Director of Product Sustainability, and topic-specific consultants. The CPO also shares related messaging in presentations to the Executive Committee and Board of Directors. In addition, he participates in external networks that provide updates on sustainability drivers and offer training webinars. The CPO reports into the ExCom through the Beauty Segment.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

Other

- ☒ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

At Aptar, many senior functional leaders report to the Executive Committee through an assigned Segment President who serves as their people manager. Although that manager is tied to a specific segment, these leaders represent Aptar globally and hold company-wide responsibilities, much like Executive Committee members who report directly to the CEO. This applies to the Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO). The CSO integrates climate and nature topics into strategy, tracks progress on corporate targets, and manages related risks and opportunities (DMA, TCFD, TNFD). As Champion of the Global Sustainability Council, the CSO leads sustainability

strategy and target-setting, oversees ESG disclosure policies, interprets new regulations, evaluates risks for Aptar, and stays current on megatrends through external groups. In 2024 the CSO participated in a 3-week, in-person immersive leadership-in-sustainability program delivered in partnership with leading business schools and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). As Liaison Delegate, the CSO attends the annual WBCSD membership summit. The CSO and her team are responsible to keep other leaders, including the Executive Committee and Board of Directors informed of Aptar's sustainability progress through dedicated tools and dashboards focused on the sustainability performance, KPIs, targets and goals. The CSO reports to the ExCom through the Beauty Segment.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

☒ Other, please specify :Energy Manager

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

☒ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

Strategy and financial planning

☒ Implementing a climate transition plan

☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☒ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Operations - COO reporting line

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Reporting through Operational Excellence (line of reporting to Operations), the Global Energy Manager identifies and implements energy conservation measures (ECMs) to support Aptar's decarbonization and Climate Transition Plan, managing a dedicated budget and monitoring climate-related corporate targets such as our validated Science Based Targets (SBT). With expertise in decarbonization, this role makes informed decisions through at least weekly meetings and reports with other functions and periodically to the Executive Committee. As an example, the Global Energy Manager provides a summary of priority energy conservation projects to the Executive Committee during the annual budgeting process so that the Executive Committee can make informed decisions on CapEx allocation. The Global Energy Manager participates in external working groups like WBCSD to stay updated on clean technologies and sustainability trends, attending annual sessions on energy management best practices. Internally, the Global Energy Manager uses dedicated tools and dashboards track sustainability performance, KPIs, targets, and goals, and hosts a quarterly webinar for all employees to learn about our progress on energy and emissions.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

☒ Other, please specify :Sustainability Director

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan

- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Reporting through the CSO, the Sustainability Director integrates climate and nature topics into strategy, tracks progress on corporate targets, and manages related risks and opportunities (DMA, TCFD, TNFD). With a seat on the Global Sustainability Council, the Sustainability Director assists with developing sustainability strategy and targets, interpreting new regulations, evaluates risks for Aptar. The Director oversees climate-and nature-related risks and opportunities by conducting scenario analyses, supporting the development and implementation of the Climate Transition Plan aligned with overall sustainability strategy. The Sustainability Director, chosen for his expertise, keeps up with megatrends through external networks and stays informed via meetings, departmental reports, and board updates. Engagement with groups like WBCSD offers ongoing education; for instance, the energy manager attends yearly WBCSD energy sessions. Internally, tools and dashboards monitor KPIs, targets, and sustainability performance.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Procurement Officer (CPO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Engagement

- ☒ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

- ☒ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

At Aptar, many senior functional leaders report to the Executive Committee through an assigned Segment President who serves as their people manager. Although that manager is tied to a specific segment, these leaders represent Aptar globally and hold company-wide responsibilities, much like Executive Committee members who report directly to the CEO. This applies to the Chief Procurement Officer ("VP Group Purchasing"). The CPO has overall responsibility for the engagement and management of climate- and nature-related topics, particularly through collaboration with our suppliers and vendors. The CPO leads Aptar's renewable energy sourcing strategy, helps source more sustainable product materials and works with operations to identify and implement more efficient technologies. Recently the CPO and his team facilitated Power Purchase Agreements. At our Supplier Summit, suppliers propose ideas that support Aptar's sustainability journey. Suppliers receive Aptar's Supplier Playbook to help them understand the company's sustainability targets and initiatives; during the event, they receive training on disclosure processes and tools. The CPO is responsible for climate- and nature-related topics affecting suppliers and procurement because of his expertise in strategic purchasing, familiarity with carbon disclosure and supplier screening tools, and role as a key member of the Global Sustainability Council. He stays informed on these topics through regular meetings with the Chief Sustainability Officer, the Director of Global Sustainability, the Senior Director of Product Sustainability, and topic-specific consultants. The CPO also shares related messaging in presentations to the Executive Committee and Board of Directors. In addition, he participates in external networks that provide updates on sustainability drivers and offer training webinars. The CPO reports into the ExCom through the Beauty Segment.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

Other

- ☒ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

At Aptar, many senior functional leaders report to the Executive Committee through an assigned Segment President who serves as their people manager. Although that manager is tied to a specific segment, these leaders represent Aptar globally and hold company-wide responsibilities, much like Executive Committee members who report directly to the CEO. This applies to the Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO). The CSO integrates climate and nature topics into strategy, tracks progress on corporate targets, and manages related risks and opportunities (DMA, TCFD, TNFD). The CSO leads sustainability strategy and target-setting, oversees ESG disclosure policies, interprets new regulations, evaluates risks for Aptar, and stays current on megatrends through external groups. In 2024 the CSO participated in a 3-week, in-person immersive leadership-in-sustainability program delivered in partnership with leading business schools and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). As Liaison Delegate, the CSO attends the annual WBCSD membership summit. The CSO and her team are responsible to keep other leaders, including the Executive Committee and Board of Directors informed of Aptar's sustainability progress through dedicated tools and dashboards focused on the sustainability performance, KPIs, targets and goals.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

☒ Other, please specify :Sustainability Director

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Reporting through the CSO, the Sustainability Director integrates climate and nature topics into strategy, tracks progress on corporate targets, and manages related risks and opportunities (DMA, TCFD, TNFD). The Sustainability Director assists with developing sustainability strategy and targets, interpreting new regulations, evaluates risks for Aptar. The Director oversees climate-and nature-related risks and opportunities by conducting scenario analyses, supporting the development and implementation of the Climate Transition Plan aligned with overall sustainability strategy. The Sustainability Director, chosen for his expertise, keeps up with megatrends through external networks and stays informed via meetings, departmental reports, and board updates. Engagement with groups like WBCSD offers ongoing education; for instance, the energy manager attends yearly WBCSD energy sessions. Internally, tools and dashboards monitor KPIs, targets, and sustainability performance.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

Other

- ☒ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Chief Financial Officer (CFO) plays a central role in overseeing sustainability topics, particularly in external reporting, assurance, operational control, and risk management. The CFO confirmed Aptar's public commitment to the Task Force on Climate- and Nature-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD/TNFD) and supported the integration of these frameworks, along with the Double Materiality Assessment, into Aptar's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process. The VP of Group Treasury, reporting directly to the CFO, leads Enterprise Risk Management, ensuring climate- and nature-related risks are considered in capital and operational expenditures and strategic planning—such as renewable energy purchases, Power Purchasing Agreements, and refrigerant conversions. The CFO also oversees the Internal Audit Team, which conducts annual reviews of ESG/EHS control systems and reports findings directly to the CFO. Additionally, the Chief Accounting Officer, reporting to the CFO, leads an internal taskforce that meets monthly to address third-party assurance and regulatory ESG disclosure requirements. This taskforce

regularly updates the CFO and the Board's Audit Committee. To stay informed, the CFO and her team hold regular meetings with the Chief Sustainability Officer and other functional leaders. They also participate in external financial networks and training webinars to stay current on ESG disclosure trends. Members of Aptar's Finance Team attend sessions hosted by major financial firms focused on evolving ESG reporting standards. The CFO receives monthly updates on sustainability performance, KPIs, and strategic goals during Executive Committee meetings, ensuring financial oversight is aligned with Aptar's broader sustainability strategy.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☒ Chief Procurement Officer (CPO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Engagement

☒ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

☒ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☒ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

Strategy and financial planning

☒ Implementing a climate transition plan

☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

At Aptar, many senior functional leaders report to the Executive Committee through an assigned Segment President who serves as their people manager. Although that manager is tied to a specific segment, these leaders represent Aptar globally and hold company-wide responsibilities, much like Executive Committee members who report directly to the CEO. This applies to the Chief Procurement Officer ("VP Group Purchasing"). The CPO has overall responsibility for the engagement and management of climate- and nature-related topics, particularly through collaboration with our suppliers and vendors. The CPO leads Aptar's renewable energy sourcing strategy, helps source more sustainable product materials and works with operations to identify and implement more efficient technologies. Recently the CPO and his team facilitated Power Purchase Agreements. At our Supplier Summit, suppliers propose ideas that support Aptar's sustainability journey. Suppliers receive Aptar's Supplier Playbook to help them understand the company's sustainability targets and initiatives; during the event, they receive training on disclosure processes and tools. The CPO is responsible for climate- and nature-related topics affecting suppliers and procurement because of his expertise in strategic purchasing, familiarity with carbon disclosure and supplier screening tools, and role as a key member of the Global Sustainability Council. He stays informed on these topics through regular meetings with the Chief Sustainability Officer, the Director of Global Sustainability, the Senior Director of Product Sustainability, and topic-specific consultants. The CPO also shares related messaging in presentations to the Executive Committee and Board of Directors. In addition, he participates in external networks that provide updates on sustainability drivers and offer training webinars. The CPO reports into the ExCom through the Beauty Segment.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

At Aptar, many senior functional leaders report to the Executive Committee through an assigned Segment President who serves as their people manager. Although that manager is tied to a specific segment, these leaders represent Aptar globally and hold company-wide responsibilities, much like Executive Committee members who report directly to the CEO. This applies to the Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO). The CSO integrates climate and nature topics into strategy, tracks progress on corporate targets, and manages related risks and opportunities (DMA, TCFD, TNFD). The CSO leads sustainability strategy and target-setting, oversees ESG disclosure policies, interprets new regulations, evaluates risks for Aptar, and stays current on megatrends through external groups. In 2024 the CSO participated in a 3-week, in-person immersive leadership-in-sustainability program delivered in partnership with leading business schools and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). As Liaison Delegate, the CSO attends the annual WBCSD membership summit. The CSO and her team are responsible to keep other leaders, including the Executive Committee and Board of Directors informed of Aptar's sustainability progress through dedicated tools and dashboards focused on the sustainability performance, KPIs, targets and goals.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

☒ Other, please specify :Sustainability Director

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Reporting through the CSO, the Sustainability Director integrates climate and nature topics into strategy, tracks progress on corporate targets, and manages related risks and opportunities (DMA, TCFD, TNFD). The Sustainability Director assists with developing sustainability strategy and targets, interpreting new regulations, evaluates risks for Aptar. The Director oversees climate-and nature-related risks and opportunities by conducting scenario analyses, supporting the development and implementation of the Climate Transition Plan aligned with overall sustainability strategy. The Sustainability Director, chosen for his expertise, keeps up with megatrends through external networks and stays informed via meetings, departmental reports, and board updates. Engagement with groups like WBCSD offers ongoing education; for instance, the energy manager attends yearly WBCSD energy sessions. Internally, tools and dashboards monitor KPIs, targets, and sustainability performance.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ General Counsel

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

This role serves as liaison between the Global Sustainability Council and the Board of Directors Governance Committee.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

- ☒ Other, please specify :Biodiversity Manager

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Other, please specify :Operations - COO reporting line

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Global Biodiversity Manager is responsible for leading the development and implementation of Aptar's biodiversity strategy and roadmap, ensuring alignment with corporate sustainability objectives, regulatory requirements and emerging best practices. Working closely with Global Sustainability, EHS and business teams, the role supports the identification and management of biodiversity-related impacts, dependencies, risks and opportunities across Aptar's operations and value chain. Key responsibilities include overseeing biodiversity-related programs and targets, supporting CSRD ESRS E4 reporting and disclosures, monitoring biodiversity performance through defined KPIs, and integrating nature-related considerations into business processes and decision-making. The Global Biodiversity Manager also represents Aptar in external initiatives and industry working groups, including the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), to monitor evolving expectations, standards and practices related to biodiversity and nature management. Through dedicated reporting tools and dashboards, the Global Biodiversity Manager tracks progress against biodiversity commitments and provides regular updates to sustainability leadership, supporting effective governance, risk management and long-term value creation. This role reports through Operational Excellence.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

Other

- ☒ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Chief Financial Officer (CFO) plays a central role in overseeing sustainability topics, particularly in external reporting, assurance, operational control, and risk management. The CFO confirmed Aptar's public commitment to the Task Force on Climate- and Nature-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD/TNFD) and supported the integration of these frameworks, along with the Double Materiality Assessment, into Aptar's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process. Reporting directly to the CFO, The VP of Group Treasury ("CRO"), leads Enterprise Risk Management, ensuring climate- and nature-related risks are considered in capital and operational expenditures and strategic planning—such as renewable energy purchases, Power Purchasing Agreements, and refrigerant conversions. The CFO also oversees the Internal Audit Team, which conducts annual reviews of ESG/EHS control systems and reports findings directly to the CFO. Additionally, the Chief Accounting Officer, reporting to the CFO, leads an internal taskforce that meets monthly to address third-party assurance and regulatory ESG disclosure requirements. This taskforce regularly updates the CFO and the Board's Audit Committee. To stay informed, the CFO and her team hold regular meetings with the Chief Sustainability Officer and other functional leaders. They also participate in external financial networks and training webinars to stay current on ESG disclosure trends. Members of Aptar's Finance Team attend sessions hosted by major financial firms focused on evolving ESG reporting standards. The CFO receives monthly updates on sustainability performance, KPIs, and strategic goals during Executive Committee meetings, ensuring financial oversight is aligned with Aptar's broader sustainability strategy.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ☒ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

At Aptar, many senior functional leaders report to the Executive Committee through an assigned Segment President who serves as their people manager. Although that manager is tied to a specific segment, these leaders represent Aptar globally and hold company-wide responsibilities, much like Executive Committee members who report directly to the CEO. This applies to the Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO). The Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) integrates climate and biodiversity considerations into Aptar's corporate strategy, governance, risk management, and long-term planning. The CSO leads sustainability strategy and target setting, including Aptar's biodiversity roadmap, nature-related commitments, and related performance indicators, while monitoring progress against sustainability goals. Responsibilities include overseeing ESG disclosures, interpreting emerging sustainability regulations, assessing climate- and nature-related risks and opportunities across the value chain, and tracking environmental megatrends through external organizations and industry initiatives. The CSO also keeps the Executive Committee and Board of Directors informed through tools and dashboards that track sustainability KPIs, targets, biodiversity objectives, business dependencies and impacts on ecosystems, and overall progress against Aptar's sustainability strategy. In 2024, the CSO completed a three-week immersive leadership-in-sustainability program delivered with leading business schools and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) and, as Liaison Delegate, attends the annual WBCSD membership summit. The CSO reports through the Beauty Segment.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

- ☒ Environmental, Social, Governance committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ☒ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions
- ☒ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements
- ☒ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The ESG Committee ("Global Sustainability Committee") is composed of representatives from Sustainability, Purchasing, Operational Excellence, Energy & Biodiversity, Materials Circularity, Legal & Compliance, and Sales & Commercial Excellence. The Committee provides cross-functional oversight of Aptar's sustainability strategy, including climate change, water, biodiversity, circularity and other ESG-related priorities. It reviews progress against sustainability commitments and targets, evaluates climate- and nature-related risks and opportunities, monitors relevant KPIs, and supports alignment with disclosure frameworks such as DMA, TCFD and TNFD. The Committee also reviews emerging regulatory developments and provides guidance on integrating sustainability considerations into business strategy and decision-making. The Committee is responsible for reviewing sustainability performance indicators, monitoring progress against climate,

water and biodiversity objectives, and providing guidance on strategic sustainability priorities. The Committee also supports the interpretation of evolving sustainability regulations, assesses implications for Aptar's business and value chain, and promotes alignment between sustainability objectives, business strategy and stakeholder expectations. Climate-related topics reviewed by the Committee include greenhouse gas emissions, science-based targets, climate transition plans, energy, renewable electricity, and climate-related risks and opportunities.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

- ☒ Environmental, Social, Governance committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ☒ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions
- ☒ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements
- ☒ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☒ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Global ESG Committee is composed of representatives from Sustainability, Purchasing, Operational Excellence, Energy & Biodiversity, Materials Circularity, Legal & Compliance, and Sales & Commercial Excellence. The Committee provides cross-functional oversight of Aptar's sustainability strategy, including climate change, water, biodiversity, circularity and other ESG-related priorities. It reviews progress against sustainability commitments and targets, evaluates climate- and nature-related risks and opportunities, monitors relevant KPIs, and supports alignment with disclosure frameworks such as DMA, TCFD and TNFD. The Committee also reviews emerging regulatory developments and provides guidance on integrating sustainability considerations into business strategy and decision-making. The Committee is responsible for reviewing sustainability performance indicators, monitoring progress against climate, water and biodiversity objectives, and providing guidance on strategic sustainability priorities. The Committee also supports the interpretation of evolving sustainability regulations, assesses implications for Aptar's business and value chain, and promotes alignment between sustainability objectives, business strategy and stakeholder expectations. Water-related topics reviewed by the Committee include water risk analysis (including water quality), water conservation measures and water efficiency actions.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

- ☒ Environmental, Social, Governance committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ☒ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions
- ☒ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements
- ☒ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Global ESG Committee is composed of representatives from Sustainability, Purchasing, Operational Excellence, Energy & Biodiversity, Materials Circularity, Legal & Compliance, and Sales & Commercial Excellence. The Committee provides cross-functional oversight of Aptar's sustainability strategy, including climate change, water, biodiversity, circularity and other ESG-related priorities. It reviews progress against sustainability commitments and targets, evaluates climate- and nature-related risks and opportunities, monitors relevant KPIs, and supports alignment with disclosure frameworks such as DMA, TCFD and TNFD. The Committee also reviews emerging regulatory developments and provides guidance on integrating sustainability considerations into business strategy and decision-making. The Committee is responsible for reviewing sustainability performance indicators, monitoring progress against climate, water and biodiversity objectives, and providing guidance on strategic sustainability priorities. The Committee also supports the interpretation of evolving sustainability regulations, assesses implications for Aptar's business and value chain, and promotes alignment between sustainability objectives, business strategy and stakeholder expectations. Biodiversity-related topics reviewed by the Committee include the implementation of Aptar's biodiversity roadmap, nature-related dependencies and impacts, responsible sourcing initiatives, land-use considerations, ecosystem protection, and progress toward nature-related commitments and targets.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Compliance Officer (CCO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Engagement

- ☒ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CCO oversees Aptar's environmental sustainability compliance strategy and governance processes, ensuring alignment with corporate environmental policies, regulatory requirements and voluntary sustainability commitments. The CCO monitors emerging regulations and compliance obligations, evaluates related risks and opportunities, and supports the implementation of effective compliance management systems across Aptar's operations and value chain. Key responsibilities include monitoring compliance with corporate policies and standards, overseeing due diligence processes, and supporting alignment with climate-and nature-related frameworks such as the Double Materiality Assessment (DMA), Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), and Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD). The CCO also leads efforts to identify and manage environmental compliance risks associated with biodiversity, land use, deforestation, climate change and natural resource dependencies. The CCO is responsible for managing engagement in relevant landscapes and jurisdictions where environmental risks and impacts are most significant. This includes supporting collaboration with local stakeholders, industry initiatives, certification schemes, regulatory authorities and supply chain partners to promote responsible environmental stewardship and compliance with applicable requirements. The CCO and the Compliance team regularly monitor compliance performance, regulatory developments, corrective actions and emerging environmental risks. Through dedicated reporting tools and dashboards, they provide updates to senior leadership, the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors on environmental compliance performance, climate- and nature-related risks, regulatory developments, policy implementation and progress against compliance objectives. The CCO also helps ensure that environmental considerations are effectively implemented.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☒ Chief Compliance Officer (CCO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Engagement

☒ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions

Policies, commitments, and targets

☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CCO oversees Aptar's environmental sustainability compliance strategy and governance processes, ensuring alignment with corporate environmental policies, regulatory requirements and voluntary sustainability commitments. The CCO monitors emerging regulations and compliance obligations, evaluates related risks and opportunities, and supports the implementation of effective compliance management systems across Aptar's operations and value chain. Key responsibilities include monitoring compliance with corporate policies and standards, overseeing due diligence processes, and supporting alignment with climate-and nature-related frameworks such as the Double Materiality Assessment (DMA), Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), and Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD). The CCO also leads efforts to identify and manage environmental compliance risks associated with biodiversity, land use, deforestation, climate change and natural resource dependencies. The CCO is responsible for managing engagement in relevant landscapes and jurisdictions where environmental risks and impacts are most significant. This includes supporting collaboration with local stakeholders, industry initiatives, certification schemes, regulatory authorities and supply chain partners to promote responsible environmental stewardship and compliance with applicable requirements. The CCO and the Compliance team regularly monitor compliance performance, regulatory developments, corrective actions and emerging environmental risks. Through dedicated

reporting tools and dashboards, they provide updates to senior leadership, the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors on environmental compliance performance, climate- and nature-related risks, regulatory developments, policy implementation and progress against compliance objectives. The CCO also helps ensure that environmental considerations are effectively implemented.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☒ Chief Compliance Officer (CCO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Engagement

☒ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions

Policies, commitments, and targets

☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CCO oversees Aptar's environmental sustainability compliance strategy and governance processes, ensuring alignment with corporate environmental policies, regulatory requirements and voluntary sustainability commitments. The CCO monitors emerging regulations and compliance obligations, evaluates related risks and opportunities, and supports the implementation of effective compliance management systems across Aptar's operations and value chain. Key responsibilities include monitoring compliance with corporate policies and standards, overseeing due diligence processes, and supporting alignment with climate-and nature-related frameworks such as the Double Materiality Assessment (DMA), Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), and Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD). The CCO also leads efforts to identify and manage environmental compliance risks associated with biodiversity, land use, deforestation, climate change and natural resource dependencies. The CCO is responsible for managing engagement in relevant landscapes and jurisdictions where environmental risks and impacts are most significant. This includes supporting collaboration with local stakeholders, industry initiatives, certification schemes, regulatory authorities and supply chain partners to promote responsible environmental stewardship and compliance with applicable requirements. The CCO and the Compliance team regularly monitor compliance performance, regulatory developments, corrective actions and emerging environmental risks. Through dedicated reporting tools and dashboards, they provide updates to senior leadership, the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors on environmental compliance performance, climate- and nature-related risks, regulatory developments, policy implementation and progress against compliance objectives. The CCO also helps ensure that environmental considerations are effectively implemented.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☒ Chief Risks Officer (CRO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Strategy and financial planning

☒ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Risk Officer (VP Treasury) plays a key role in supporting Aptar's climate- and nature-related risk assessment processes within the Enterprise Risk Management framework. He works in close coordination with the Global Sustainability Team, which is responsible for conducting climate- and nature-related risk and opportunity assessments in alignment with the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD). In this capacity, the CRO provides risk management expertise, supports the integration of climate and nature considerations into the broader risk framework, and helps ensure that assessment outcomes are incorporated into corporate risk governance processes. The CRO collaborates with the Global Sustainability Team in reviewing climate-related physical and transition risks, nature-related dependencies and impacts, regulatory developments, supply chain exposures, and emerging sustainability-related opportunities across Aptar's operations and value chain. A key responsibility of the CRO is to ensure that climate-related risks identified through the TCFD and TNFD assessment processes are progressively integrated into Aptar's enterprise risk management system, enabling consistent risk evaluation, monitoring, mitigation planning, and reporting across the organization. Following completion of the climate and nature risk assessment activities, the CRO reports the outcomes directly to the Chief Financial Officer (CFO), providing an independent risk management perspective while ensuring alignment with the work performed by the Global Sustainability Team. This reporting supports executive decision-making, business resilience, capital allocation considerations, and long-term strategic planning. To maintain an effective understanding of evolving sustainability-related risks, the CRO regularly collaborates with the Chief Sustainability Officer, the Global Sustainability Team

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Government Relations Officer (CGRO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Engagement

- ☒ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Other

☒ Other, please specify :Influence policy makers and standard setters

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Government Relations Officer (CGRO) ("Senior VP, Investor Relations, Communications & Gov Affairs") plays a central role in overseeing Aptar's engagement on climate-, nature- and sustainability-related public policy matters. The CGRO leads Aptar's engagement with policymakers, regulators, industry associations, standard setters and other external stakeholders on climate change, biodiversity, circular economy and broader sustainability topics. Responsibilities include influencing the development of sustainability-related regulations, standards and reporting frameworks, while promoting policy outcomes that are science-based, practical and aligned with Aptar's long-term sustainability objectives. The CGRO works closely with the Global Sustainability Committee, the Chief Sustainability Officer and other functional leaders to monitor legislative and regulatory developments related to climate change, biodiversity, nature-related risks, packaging, circularity, product sustainability and ESG disclosures. The CGRO also supports Aptar's participation in external initiatives, industry working groups and consultations to help shape emerging sustainability policies and standards. Particular attention is given to climate- and nature-related policy developments, including greenhouse gas reduction initiatives, climate transition policies, biodiversity and ecosystem protection measures, responsible sourcing requirements, land-use regulations, and sustainability disclosure frameworks such as the Double Materiality Assessment (DMA), the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), and the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☒ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Presidents of segments

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Each Segment President is responsible for integrating sustainability priorities into the segment's business strategy, operations and growth objectives. As the executive accountable for segment P&L performance, the President ensures that climate change, water, biodiversity, circularity and product sustainability considerations are embedded in strategic planning, investment decisions, innovation and commercial execution. Working closely with the Global Sustainability Committee, the Chief Sustainability Officer and functional leaders, the Segment President oversees progress against sustainability commitments, reviews climate- and nature-related risks and opportunities, and ensures alignment with evolving customer expectations, regulatory requirements and corporate sustainability goals. Through regular business reviews and performance dashboards, the Segment President monitors sustainability KPIs, targets and strategic initiatives, helping drive business resilience, competitive advantage and long-term value creation while supporting Aptar's broader sustainability strategy. At Aptar, many senior functional leaders report to the Executive Committee through an assigned Segment President who serves as their people manager. Although that manager is tied to a specific segment, these leaders represent Aptar globally and hold company-wide responsibilities, much like Executive Committee members who report directly to the CEO. The Segment Presidents manage roles like the CPO, COO, CSO listed here.

[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

100

(4.5.3) Please explain

At Aptar, sustainability is embedded into business strategy, governance, and performance management. The company views the achievement of its public sustainability commitments as a shared responsibility across all functions and leadership levels. Rather than managing ESG commitments separately, Aptar integrates sustainability objectives into company targets and leadership incentive plans based on each leader's accountability and ability to influence outcomes. Sustainability targets for senior leaders, including Segment Presidents, support Aptar's public commitments on climate change, circularity, and responsible resource use through initiatives such as renewable energy procurement, increased recycled content, and improved product recyclability. ESG priorities and related targets are informed by Aptar's Double Materiality Assessment, which identifies the sustainability topics with the greatest impact on stakeholders, the environment, and long-term business value.

Water

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

(4.5.3) Please explain

Aptar's Biodiversity Roadmap includes a comprehensive approach to water stewardship, encompassing both qualitative and quantitative aspects that support the company's broader sustainability strategy. The company is currently developing biodiversity-related commitments and freshwater targets in alignment with SBTN guidelines. As these metrics and performance indicators mature, Aptar intends to incorporate water quality and water consumption considerations into executive performance management and incentive structures, reinforcing accountability for biodiversity and water stewardship outcomes.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Chief Procurement Officer (CPO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

☒ Salary increase

☒ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Emission reduction

☒ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

Policies and commitments

- ☒ Increased supplier compliance with environmental requirements
- ☒ New or tighter environmental requirements applied to purchasing practices

Engagement

- ☒ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues
- ☒ Increased engagement with smallholders on environmental issues
- ☒ Increased value chain visibility (traceability, mapping)

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- ☒ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Our CPO is entitled to compensation (calculated as fix and variable part based on a repartition between company and personal performance.) considering collaborations with suppliers along the value chain. For example, the CPO is responsible for securing renewable energy purchases as well as hosting the Supplier Summit through which Aptar learns of innovative solutions to support our targets. The CPO also oversees the Supplier Diversity Program and Due Diligence Screening.

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

This incentive is linked to our commitment to SBTi commitment 2°C for Scope 3 throughout our supply chain by 2030.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Senior-mid management

- ☒ Environment/Sustainability manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- ☒ Bonus - % of salary
- ☒ Salary increase

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- ☒ Progress towards environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Other strategy and financial planning-related metrics, please specify :Implementation of Biodiversity and Nature Roadmap including water management

Resource use and efficiency

- ☒ Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations
- ☒ Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations
- ☒ Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations
- ☒ Improvements in water accounting, reporting, and third-party verification

Pollution

- ☒ Improvements in wastewater quality – direct operations
- ☒ Reduction of water pollution incidents
- ☒ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances
- ☒ Increase in substitution of listed environmental contaminants
- ☒ Increase in discharge treatment compliance and meeting regulatory requirements – direct operations

Policies and commitments

- ☒ Increased access to workplace WASH – direct operations

Engagement

- ☒ Increased value chain visibility (traceability, mapping)

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Our Global Biodiversity Manager is entitled to a bonus of their salary (calculated as fix and variable part based on a repartition between company and personal performance.) considering alignment to reduction of nature pressure (including water consumption, quality and efficiency).

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

This incentive is linked to our commitment to SBTi commitment for Scope 3 throughout our supply chain by 2030.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- ☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- ☒ Bonus - % of salary
- ☒ Salary increase
- ☒ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- ☒ Progress towards environmental targets

- ☒ Achievement of environmental targets
- ☒ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index
- ☒ Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Board approval of climate transition plan

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- ☒ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Our CSO is entitled to compensation (calculated as fix and variable part) considering progress along Aptar's public climate- and nature-related targets. The responsibility includes development and implementation of strategies, processes, systems, disclosures as well as influencing other Aptar leaders in a non-direct reporting relationship.

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

This incentive is linked to our commitment to SBTi commitment for Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 throughout our supply chain by 2030.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- ☒ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- ☒ Bonus - % of salary
- ☒ Salary increase
- ☒ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Increased alignment of capex with transition plan and/or sustainable finance taxonomy

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- ☒ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Our CFO oversees the Internal and External auditing processes, which enable transparent performance disclosures along our public commitments. The CFO is incentivized according to implementation of appropriate disclosure systems, and ensuring data accuracy. These audit plans include oversight of the climate- and nature-related performance data and systems.

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

This incentive is linked to our SBTi and Net Zero commitment for the management of sustainable finance taxonomy.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Senior-mid management

- ☒ Energy manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- ☒ Bonus - % of salary
- ☒ Bonus – set figure

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- ☒ Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target

Emission reduction

- ☒ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative
- ☒ Reduction in emissions intensity
- ☒ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption
- ☒ Reduction in absolute emissions

Resource use and efficiency

- ☒ Improvements in emissions data, reporting, and third-party verification
- ☒ Energy efficiency improvement
- ☒ Reduction in total energy consumption

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Our Global Energy Manager is entitled to a bonus of their salary (calculated as fix and variable part based on a repartition between company and personal performance.) considering alignment to reduction of energy consumption and GHG emissions in compliance with our validated SBT target and Net Zero scenario, implementation of energy conservation measures and increase of renewables.

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

This incentive is linked to SBTi and Net Zero commitment in alignment to 1.5°C commitment for Scope 1+2 by 2030 and aligned to the Climate transition Plan.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Senior-mid management

☒ Environment/Sustainability manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

☒ Bonus – set figure

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☒ Progress towards environmental targets

☒ Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target

Strategy and financial planning

☒ Achievement of climate transition plan

Resource use and efficiency

☒ Improvements in emissions data, reporting, and third-party verification

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Our Sustainability Director is entitled to a bonus of their salary (calculated as fix and variable part based on a repartition between company and personal performance) considering progress to environmental targets, including reduction in absolute GHG emissions in compliance with SBT target and Net Zero scenario, achieving the climate transition plan to Net Zero.

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

This incentive is linked to SBTi and Net Zero commitment in alignment to 1.5°C commitment for Scope 1+2 by 2030 and aligned to the Decarbonization Plan.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Board/Executive board

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

☒ Shares

☒ Profit share

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Strategy and financial planning

☒ Shift to a business model compatible with a net-zero carbon future

☒ Other strategy and financial planning-related metrics, please specify :In alignment with public sustainability targets

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☒ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The Executive Board ("Executive Committee") oversees Aptar's climate- and nature-related strategy and monitors progress against the company's public sustainability commitments and targets, risks and opportunities. Sustainability performance is incorporated into executive compensation through fixed and variable remuneration components linked to overall business objectives and cascaded into the organization. The Executive Committee is responsible for providing strategic direction and oversight of sustainability-related priorities, including the development and implementation of relevant strategies, governance processes, management systems, disclosures and performance monitoring. In addition, Executive Committee members play a key role in fostering accountability and driving cross-functional alignment across the organization to support the achievement of Aptar's sustainability goals.

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

Sustainability performance is incorporated into executive compensation through fixed and variable remuneration components linked to the achievement of key climate- and nature-related objectives. The Executive Board is responsible for providing strategic direction and oversight of sustainability-related priorities, including the development and implementation of relevant strategies, governance processes, management systems, disclosures and performance monitoring.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Board/Executive board

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

☒ Shares

☒ Profit share

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Strategy and financial planning

☒ Shift to a business model compatible with a net-zero carbon future

Resource use and efficiency

☒ Improvements in water accounting, reporting, and third-party verification

Policies and commitments

☒ Other policies and commitments-related metrics, please specify :Water management policy to be in compliance with UN Sustainable Agenda 2030

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☒ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The Executive Board ("Executive Committee") oversees Aptar's water-related strategy and monitors progress against the company's public sustainability commitments and targets. Sustainability performance is incorporated into executive compensation through fixed and variable remuneration components linked to the achievement of sustainability objectives. The Executive Committee is responsible for providing strategic direction and oversight of sustainability-related priorities, including the development and implementation of relevant strategies, governance processes, management systems, disclosures and performance monitoring. In addition, Executive Committee members play a key role in fostering accountability and driving cross-functional alignment across the organization to support the achievement of Aptar's sustainability goals.

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

Sustainability performance is incorporated into executive compensation through fixed and variable remuneration components linked to the achievement of key water and nature-related objectives. The Executive Board is responsible for providing strategic direction and oversight of sustainability-related priorities, including the development and implementation of relevant strategies, governance processes, management systems, disclosures and performance monitoring.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- ☒ Bonus - % of salary
- ☒ Shares
- ☒ Profit share

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Board approval of climate transition plan
- ☒ Shift to a business model compatible with a net-zero carbon future

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- ☒ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) provides overall leadership and accountability for Aptar's climate- and nature-related strategy, ensuring that sustainability considerations are integrated into corporate strategy, business operations and long-term value creation. The CEO oversees progress against Aptar's public sustainability commitments and targets, including climate change, biodiversity and circularity objectives, and promotes alignment across business segments and functions. Sustainability performance is incorporated into the CEO's compensation through fixed and variable remuneration components linked to the achievement of key climate- and nature-related goals. The CEO is responsible for driving the implementation of sustainability strategies, governance processes, management systems and public disclosures, while fostering accountability and engagement across the organization. Through regular reviews of sustainability performance, risks, opportunities and strategic priorities, the CEO helps ensure that sustainability remains embedded in decision-making and supports Aptar's long-term business resilience and growth.

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

Sustainability performance is incorporated into the CEO's compensation through fixed and variable remuneration components linked to the achievement of key climate- and nature-related goals. The CEO is responsible for driving the implementation of sustainability strategies, governance processes, management systems

and public disclosures, while fostering accountability and engagement across the organization. Through regular reviews of sustainability performance, risks, opportunities and strategic priorities, the CEO helps ensure that sustainability remains embedded in decision-making and supports Aptar's long-term business resilience and growth.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

☒ Shares

☒ Profit share

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Strategy and financial planning

☒ Board approval of climate transition plan

Resource use and efficiency

☒ Improvements in water accounting, reporting, and third-party verification

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☒ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) provides overall leadership and accountability for Aptar’s water and nature-related strategy, ensuring that sustainability considerations are integrated into corporate strategy, business operations and long-term value creation. The CEO oversees progress against Aptar’s public sustainability commitments and targets, including water and biodiversity objectives, and promotes alignment across business segments and functions. Sustainability performance is incorporated into the CEO’s compensation through fixed and variable remuneration components linked to the achievement of key water- and nature-related goals. The CEO is responsible for driving the implementation of sustainability strategies, governance processes, management systems and public disclosures, while fostering accountability and engagement across the organization. Through regular reviews of sustainability performance, risks, opportunities and strategic priorities, the CEO helps ensure that sustainability remains embedded in decision-making and supports Aptar’s long-term business resilience and growth.

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

Sustainability performance is incorporated into the CEO’s compensation through fixed and variable remuneration components linked to the achievement of key climate- and nature-related goals. The CEO is responsible for driving the implementation of sustainability strategies, governance processes, management systems and public disclosures, while fostering accountability and engagement across the organization. Through regular reviews of sustainability performance, risks, opportunities and strategic priorities, the CEO helps ensure that sustainability remains embedded in decision-making and supports Aptar’s long-term business resilience and growth.

[Add row]

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

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water
- ☒ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Aptar environmental policy ("EHS Policy") covers all regions where we are operating, as well as our value chain. We do not have any exclusions in terms of geographical areas and/or business activities.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ☒ Commitment to a circular economy strategy
- ☒ Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species
- ☒ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- ☒ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- ☒ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to 100% renewable energy
- ☒ Commitment to not invest in fossil-fuel expansion

Water-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes
- ☒ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes
- ☒ Commitment to reduce or phase out hazardous substances
- ☒ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution
- ☒ Commitment to safely managed WASH in local communities
- ☒ Commitment to the conservation of freshwater ecosystems
- ☒ Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action

Social commitments

- ☒ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles
- ☒ Commitment to promote gender equality and women's empowerment
- ☒ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

Additional references/Descriptions

- ☒ Description of renewable electricity procurement practices

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement
- ☒ Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- ☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

OE-EHS-POL-0016_Aptar EHS Policy_EN Rev D.pdf

[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☒ UN Global Compact

☒ Science-Based Targets for Nature (SBTN)

☒ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

☒ Ellen MacArthur Foundation Global Commitment

☒ Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)

☒ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

☒ World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

Ellen MacArthur Foundation: Aptar joined the New Plastic Economy Global Commitment in 2019. We have defined sustainability targets for our product portfolio which are based on Ellen MacArthur definitions. In addition, we are committed to circular economy principles and the participation in this framework support our strategy. GRI Community Member: Aptar is part of GRI community, our annual sustainability reporting is based on the GRI standard framework and our corporate sustainability team joins different events and training hosted by GRI. Science Based Targets Initiative and Science Based Targets for Nature: Aptar developed SBT target climate-related since year 2020 and in 2023 we have defined our Biodiversity road map in compliance with SBTN guidelines. TNFD and TCFD: Aptar since the beginning supported the development and piloting test of these methods, taking part of working group and commissions. WBCSD: Since 2019, Aptar has been a member of WBCSD supporting different working groups and topics, our CEO and our Liaison Delegate collaborated proactive to their agenda. Our Chief Sustainability Officer received the LEAP Leading Women Award recognition and completed a leadership program sponsored by WBCSD. We are also committed to the UN Global Compact and publish a progress report on an annual basis.

[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Yes

☒ Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

SBTi Certificate_AptarGroup.pdf

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

Select from:

☒ It is not possible or relevant for my organization or the intermediary organization to be registered

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

The organization has implemented various engagement relationships and activities lead by our global sustainability team that supports functional leaders across Aptar business divisions and geographies on specific topic (for example Paris Agreement and SBT commitment, Recyclability of the products, renewables and green energy), ensuring a common approach that can be in alignment with corporate sustainability strategies addressing the main environmental issues (for example decarbonization transition plan, climate, water and nature-related risks and opportunities). The global sustainability team, during the year, defined currently meeting

with functional leaders on which they can have alignment on the main activities on-going respect Aptar external engagement, and, in case we should have misalignment, the internal team support the different departments on topics. Aptar external engagement activities are focused on the identified environmental dependencies, risks and impacts, for example engagement in the SBT for net zero target and TCFD, engagement in SBTN for biodiversity/freshwater management and TNFD risks assessment, recyclability for the New Plastic Economy Global Commitment and Circular Economy targets, renewables targets for the decarbonization program supporting our climate transition plan
[Fixed row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☒ Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

Aptar during the reporting year collaborated with WBCSD organization through Liaison Delegate (our CSO) and Membership by our CEO

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☒ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Aptar during the reporting year supported different working groups of WBCSD focused on climate change topic and biodiversity, especially on this last topic, we agreed in-kind support about the development of road map testing for the engagement of the value chain in the SBTN for nature.

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

120000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

The funding was based on the membership fees that allow Aptar to take part of the working group and plan indirect activities that may impact the environmental topics

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- ☒ Paris Agreement
 - ☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation
- [Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- ☒ In mainstream reports

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ ESRS
- ☒ GRI
- ☒ IFRS
- ☒ TCFD

☒ TNFD

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water
- ☒ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

- ☒ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☒ Strategy | ☒ Dependencies & Impacts |
| ☒ Governance | ☒ Biodiversity indicators |
| ☒ Risks & Opportunities | ☒ Public policy engagement |
| ☒ Water-related targets | ☒ Climate-related targets |
| ☒ Value chain engagement | ☒ Water accounting figures |
| ☒ Water pollution indicators | |
| ☒ Greenhouse gas emissions figures | |
| ☒ Content of environmental policies | |

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

Please see entire report summary

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

2026-06-18_Aptar-CSR-25.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

Aptar Corporate Sustainability report is published annually
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☒ Annually

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☒ Annually

[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☒ IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

☒ Market

☒ Reputation

☒ Technology

☒ Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2025

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2050
- ☒ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ Changes to the state of nature
- ☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

- ☒ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ☒ Consumer sentiment
- ☒ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☒ Global regulation
- ☒ Political impact of science (from galvanizing to paralyzing)

Relevant technology and science

- ☒ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

Direct interaction with climate

- ☒ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

- ☒ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

In line with recommendations made by the TNFD, a short-term timeframe of 2030 is envisaged as this is the agreed timeline established in the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) at a policy level for ‘halting and reversing nature loss’. The longer timeframe in the GBF of ‘living in harmony with nature by 2050’ is used as a second reference point for transition. The scenario aligns with the IEA WEO NZE2050 pathway, an ambitious climate scenario in line with the Paris Agreement. • Climate and biodiversity policy are developed in an integrated way, with strong international coordination and implementation of the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF). Targets to reduce key pressures on nature (e.g. GBF Target 7) are embedded in national law, including binding measures on pollution, plastic use, and land-use change. Climate goals are reinforced through circular economy legislation, deforestation bans, and carbon pricing, supported by scenarios such as IEA WEO NZE2050; in this scenario, a rising carbon price drives decarbonization. Corporate sustainability disclosure, aligned with GBF Target 15, becomes mandatory globally, and requires businesses to report on nature-related impacts and dependencies, in addition to reporting on climate emissions underpinned by strengthened regulatory oversight. • Markets and corporate behavior shift in response to policy alignment and public demand. Consumers increasingly prefer products with low emissions, high recyclability, and traceable supply chains. Companies that integrate climate and biodiversity considerations into decision-making gain access to capital and markets. Nature-related risk and impact assessment becomes a core component of corporate governance. Investor expectations and reporting frameworks drive convergence between climate and nature strategies. • Environmental pressures are reduced through combined climate and nature action. Protected areas are expanded to meet the 30x30 target (GBF Target 3), and large-scale ecological restoration is implemented under GBF Target 2. Nature-based solutions such as wetland restoration play a dual role in supporting biodiversity and regulating climate. Water availability remains uneven, but basin-level cooperation, nature-based infrastructure, and sustainable land management help mitigate vulnerability to droughts, floods, and erosion. In many regions, ecosystems begin to recover and climate change impacts are stabilized, supported by shared targets, accountability, and long-term

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

*The chosen IEA WEO NZE2050 scenario is highly relevant to the resilience of Aptar’s business strategy as it reflects an ambitious yet realistic pathway aligned with the Paris Agreement and the company’s commitment to a 1.5°C science-based target. By adopting this scenario, Aptar ensures that its strategic planning is grounded in a forward-looking framework that anticipates regulatory, technological, and market shifts critical to long-term sustainability. This scenario integrates key assumptions that are central to Aptar’s strategic and financial planning, including: - **Policy and regulatory evolution** in Europe and the U.S., which directly impacts compliance costs and operational decisions. - **Macroeconomic trends** such as market demand fluctuations and raw material pricing, which influence investment priorities and supply chain resilience. - **Technological advancement** toward low-carbon solutions, aligning with Aptar’s innovation roadmap and product development strategy. - **Energy transition** and conservation measures, which support cost-efficiency and emissions reduction targets. - **CO₂ pricing projections** (e.g., \$140/ton by 2030), which are embedded in financial risk assessments and scenario modeling. By evaluating both quantitative and qualitative impacts within a long-term horizon (2030–2100), Aptar reinforces its ability to adapt to external pressures while maintaining strategic coherence. This approach strengthens the organization’s resilience by ensuring that decisions are informed by credible, science-based scenarios and that financial planning reflects the cost and opportunity of transitioning to a low-carbon economy.*

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2025

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2040
- ☒ 2080
- ☒ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ Changes to the state of nature
- ☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Aptar explored physical scenarios addressing patterns of physical impacts attributed to climate change. Aptar chose as baseline scenarios the RCP 8.5 scenario as it is broadly aligned with current policies or business-as-usual with increasing GHG emissions and higher GHG concentration levels. RCP8.5 is generally taken as the worst case for climate scenarios with emissions continuing to rise throughout the 21 century and a global temperature rise of around 5 degrees by 2100 compared to pre-industrial levels. The major assumptions are based on changes to the state of nature, and climate change as one of five drivers of nature change. The severity of the driving forces identified in the analysis has been identified considering the past and current impact of them. Under the assessed transition scenarios, the physical impacts in the scenario lead to measurable impacts on the business such as production losses due to business interruptions through physical impacts such as flooding or water stress or investment needs to protect against and face these physical impacts. Aptar assumed that the scenario's regionalized projections can be mapped to own manufacturing sites in different regions and lead to a variety of impacts on assets and production.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

*Aptar selected the RCP 8.5 scenario as a baseline for assessing physical climate risks because it represents a high-impact, business-as-usual pathway that aligns with current global emission trends and policy inertia. As the most severe scenario in terms of projected temperature rise and environmental disruption, RCP 8.5 provides a robust stress test for Aptar's business strategy, allowing the organization to evaluate its resilience under extreme conditions. This scenario is particularly relevant to Aptar's strategic and financial planning for several reasons: - ****Alignment with risk management priorities****: By modeling worst-case physical impacts such as flooding, water stress, and extreme weather events, Aptar can proactively identify vulnerabilities across its global manufacturing footprint and prioritize investments in adaptation and site protection. - ****Integration of regionalized projections****: The ability to map scenario data to specific production sites enables localized risk assessments, which are critical for operational continuity and capital planning. - ****Support for long-term asset resilience****: The scenario informs decisions on infrastructure upgrades, insurance strategies, and contingency planning, ensuring that Aptar's assets remain functional and protected under worsening climate conditions. - ****Consistency with strategic assumptions****: The scenario incorporates key drivers of nature change—such as climate variability and resource depletion—that are already embedded in Aptar's sustainability and operational risk frameworks. By using RCP 8.5, Aptar strengthens its capacity to anticipate and*

respond to disruptive climate impacts, reinforcing the resilience of its business model and ensuring that financial planning reflects both short-term risks and long-term adaptation needs.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- ☒ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2025

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2040

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ Changes to the state of nature
- ☒ Number of ecosystems impacted
- ☒ Changes in ecosystem services provision
- ☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

- ☒ Cost of capital

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ☒ Sensitivity to inequity of nature impacts

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☒ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Direct interaction with climate

- ☒ On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

To further assess the financial implications of these risks, damage functions were applied to translate climate hazard exposure into estimated financial losses, including both physical asset damage and business interruption. The assessment indicates that Aptar sites could face significant projected losses by 2040 resulting from damages and operational downtime associated with four key climate hazards. Under a high-emissions scenario (SSP5-8.5), the projected Average Annual Loss (AAL) for physical hazards including wildfire, wind and heat is approximately \$8 million by 2040. Details break down: Wind: Aptar faces \$3.0M in total AAL from wind. Financial risk from extreme wind is mostly due to direct asset impact, with 79% from damage and 21% from downtime. Sites in Asia, Mexico, and Brazil are most exposed to wind: Wildfire: Aptar faces \$898k in total AAL from wildfire. Financial risk from wildfire is mostly due to direct asset impact, with 84% from damage and 16% from downtime. Sites in North America, Europe, and Brazil are most exposed to wildfire. Heat: Aptar faces \$4.0M in total AAL from heat. Financial risk from extreme heat is due to operational disruption, with 100% from downtime due to impacts on labor productivity. Sites in USA and China are most exposed to heat. Although the occurrence of climate-related physical hazards is considered plausible and the potential financial consequences of such events could be significant, Aptar's exposure to material business disruption is mitigated through established risk management and resilience measures. Consequently, the potential magnitude of impact is assessed as high, while the likelihood of realizing the projected average annual loss (AAL) of approximately \$8 million by 2040 is considered very unlikely. This assessment reflects the Company's diversified supply chain, dual-sourcing arrangements, inventory buffer strategies, business continuity planning, site-specific risk management measures, and insurance coverage.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

To establish a rigorous baseline for physical risk, we have defined the assessment parameters as follows: • Climate scenario: The analysis focuses on a high-emissions, business-as-usual climate scenario (SSP5-RCP8.5). This upper-bound enables analysis of the risk of more severe climate outcomes and thus helps Aptar assess its resilience to climate change. A moderate-emissions scenario (SSP2-RCP4.5) and low-emissions scenario (SSP1-RCP2.6) are also assessed, with results integrated in Climate Risk Nexus. • Time horizon: A mid-term focal point of 2040 was selected to generate actionable insights for upcoming capital planning cycles and to maintain consistency with previous CDP reporting cycles. The scenario analysis also considers a historical reference, 2020 as a baseline, 2030, 2050, 2075, and 2100.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- ☒ Acute physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- ☒ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2025

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2040

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ Changes to the state of nature
- ☒ Number of ecosystems impacted
- ☒ Changes in ecosystem services provision
- ☒ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☒ Cost of capital

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☒ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Direct interaction with climate

☒ On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

To further assess the financial implications of these risks, damage functions were applied to translate climate hazard exposure into estimated financial losses, including both physical asset damage and business interruption. The assessment indicates that Aptar sites could face significant projected losses by 2040 resulting from damages and operational downtime associated with four key climate hazards. Under a high-emissions scenario (SSP5-8.5), the projected Average Annual Loss (AAL) for physical hazards including flooding is approximately \$16.1 million by 2040. Financial risk from flooding is mostly due to direct asset impact, with 65% from damage and 35% from downtime. Sites in Germany and China are most exposed to flooding.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

To establish a rigorous baseline for physical risk, we have defined the assessment parameters as follows:

- *Climate scenario: The analysis focuses on a high-emissions, business-as-usual climate scenario (SSP5-RCP8.5). This upper-bound enables analysis of the risk of more severe climate outcomes and thus helps Aptar assess its resilience to climate change. A moderate-emissions scenario (SSP2-RCP4.5) and low-emissions scenario (SSP1-RCP2.6) are also assessed, with results integrated in Climate Risk Nexus.*
- *Time horizon: A mid-term focal point of 2040 was selected to generate actionable insights for upcoming capital planning cycles and to maintain consistency with previous CDP reporting cycles. The scenario analysis also considers a historical reference, 2020 as a baseline, 2030, 2050, 2075, and 2100.*

[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- ☒ Strategy and financial planning
- ☒ Resilience of business model and strategy
- ☒ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the influence of the scenario analysis on the selected business processes

*In line with recommendations made by the TNFD, a short-term timeframe of 2030 is envisaged as this is the agreed timeline established in the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) at a policy level for 'halting and reversing nature loss'. The longer timeframe in the GBF of 'living in harmony with nature by 2050' is used as a second reference point for transition. The scenario aligns with the IEA WEO NZE2050 pathway, an ambitious climate scenario in line with the Paris Agreement. • Climate and biodiversity policy are developed in an integrated way, with strong international coordination and implementation of the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF). Targets to reduce key pressures on nature (e.g. GBF Target 7) are embedded in national law, including binding measures on pollution, plastic use, and land-use change. Climate goals are reinforced through circular economy legislation, deforestation bans, and carbon pricing, supported by scenarios such as IEA WEO NZE2050; in this scenario, a rising carbon price drives decarbonization. Corporate sustainability disclosure, aligned with GBF Target 15, becomes mandatory globally, and requires businesses to report on nature-related impacts and dependencies, in addition to reporting on climate emissions underpinned by strengthened regulatory oversight. • Markets and corporate behavior shift in response to policy alignment and public demand. Consumers increasingly prefer products with low emissions, high recyclability, and traceable supply chains. Companies that integrate climate and biodiversity considerations into decision-making gain access to capital and markets. Nature-related risk and impact assessment becomes a core component of corporate governance. Investor expectations and reporting frameworks drive convergence between climate and nature strategies. • Environmental pressures are reduced through combined climate and nature action. Protected areas are expanded to meet the 30x30 target (GBF Target 3), and large-scale ecological restoration is implemented under GBF Target 2. Nature-based solutions such as wetland restoration play a dual role in supporting biodiversity and regulating climate. Water availability remains uneven, but basin-level cooperation, nature-based infrastructure, and sustainable land management help mitigate vulnerability to droughts, floods, and erosion. In many regions, ecosystems begin to recover and climate change impacts are stabilized, supported by shared targets, accountability, and long-term. The chosen IEA WEO NZE2050 scenario is highly relevant to the resilience of Aptar's business strategy as it reflects an ambitious yet realistic pathway aligned with the Paris Agreement and the company's commitment to a 1.5°C science-based target. By adopting this scenario, Aptar ensures that its strategic planning is grounded in a forward-looking framework that anticipates regulatory, technological, and market shifts critical to long-term sustainability. This scenario integrates key assumptions that are central to Aptar's strategic and financial planning, including: - **Policy and regulatory evolution** in Europe and the U.S., which directly impacts compliance costs and operational decisions. - **Macroeconomic trends** such as market demand fluctuations and raw material pricing, which influence investment priorities and supply chain resilience. - **Technological advancement** toward low-carbon solutions, aligning with Aptar's innovation roadmap and product development strategy. - **Energy transition** and conservation measures, which support cost-efficiency and emissions reduction targets. - **CO₂ pricing projections** (e.g., \$140/ton by 2030), which are embedded in financial risk assessments and scenario modeling. By evaluating both quantitative and qualitative impacts within a long-term horizon (2030–2100), Aptar reinforces its*

ability to adapt to external pressures while maintaining strategic coherence. This approach strengthens the organization's resilience by ensuring that decisions are informed by credible, science-based scenarios and that financial planning reflects the cost and opportunity of transitioning to a low-carbon economy.

Water

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- ☒ Strategy and financial planning
- ☒ Resilience of business model and strategy
- ☒ Capacity building
- ☒ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the influence of the scenario analysis on the selected business processes

*Flooding To further assess the financial implications of these risks, damage functions were applied to translate climate hazard exposure into estimated financial losses, including both physical asset damage and business interruption. The assessment indicates that Aptar sites could face significant projected losses by 2040 resulting from damages and operational downtime associated with four key climate hazards. Under a high-emissions scenario (SSP5-8.5), the projected Average Annual Loss (AAL) for physical hazards including flooding is approximately \$16.1 Financial risk from flooding is mostly due to direct asset impact, with 65% from damage and 35% from downtime. Sites in Germany and China are most exposed to flooding. Water Scarcity The chosen IEA WEO NZE2050 scenario is highly relevant to the resilience of Aptar's business strategy as it reflects an ambitious yet realistic pathway aligned with the Paris Agreement and the company's commitment to a 1.5°C science-based target. By adopting this scenario, Aptar ensures that its strategic planning is grounded in a forward-looking framework that anticipates regulatory, technological, and market shifts critical to long-term sustainability. This scenario integrates key assumptions that are central to Aptar's strategic and financial planning, including: - **Policy and regulatory evolution** in Europe and the U.S., which directly impacts compliance costs and operational decisions. - **Macroeconomic trends** such as market demand fluctuations and raw material pricing, which influence investment priorities and supply chain resilience. - **Technological advancement** toward low-carbon solutions, aligning with Aptar's innovation roadmap and product development strategy. - **Energy transition** and conservation measures, which support cost-efficiency and emissions reduction targets. - **CO₂ pricing projections** (e.g., \$140/ton by 2030), which are embedded in financial risk assessments and scenario modeling. By evaluating both quantitative and qualitative impacts within a long-term horizon (2030–2100), Aptar reinforces its ability to adapt to external pressures while maintaining strategic coherence. This approach strengthens the organization's resilience by ensuring that decisions are informed by credible, science-based scenarios and that financial planning reflects the cost and opportunity of transitioning to a low-carbon economy.*

[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.2.5) Description of activities included in commitment and implementation of commitment

Aptar's climate transition plan includes actions that align with climate science and support the transition to a low-carbon economy. In addition, Aptar developed an ISO 14064-1 Compliant Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG) management system to map and ensure accurate carbon accounting and reporting. More in accuracy, our climate commitments are part of how we care for the environment. Aptar has set science-based targets (SBTs) for Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions reductions that are in line with requirements to keep global warming at 1.5° Celsius by 2030. In addition, we have a renewable electricity target, as well as a Scope 3 target. Aptar's targets have been validated by the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi). They are as follows: • Aptar commits to reduce absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 82% by 2030 from a 2019 base year. • Aptar commits to reduce absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions from purchased goods and services, upstream transportation and distribution, waste generated in operations, and downstream transportation and distribution 14% by 2030 from a 2019 base year. • Aptar also commits to increase annual sourcing of renewable electricity from 57% in 2019 to 100% by 2030.

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

Select from:

- ☒ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.11) Description of feedback mechanism

Aptar's carbon transition plan to 1.5°C scenario, as reported annually in both our CDP assessment response and Corporate Sustainability Report, is summarized into a document called "Carbon Transition Plan" and posted within our ESG Reporting Center Hub on Aptar.com. We collect feedback via survey, and are able to share mid-long term targets for sustainability and climate actions in compliance to SBT and the 1.5°C scenario.

(5.2.12) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

- ☒ More frequently than annually

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

Aptar's climate transition plan considered key assumptions based on the future market trends for the more sustainable products from customers, regulatory changes on policy focused on the support to the transition to a low-carbon economy in compliance with climate science. In addition, the reduction of GHG emissions are also considering the technology influence and evolution, especially for the energy and water conservation measures and process efficiency. The major dependencies on which the climate transition plan relies is the policy scenarios and regulatory compliances, that can influence markets and consumer's trends that, consequently, will influence the entire strategy and actions defined in our plan. The following key assumptions can be identified: Scenario Alignment: The plan is built around the IEA Net Zero Emissions by 2050 (NZE2050) scenario, which is consistent with the Paris Agreement and Aptar's ambition to align its science-based targets to a 1.5°C pathway. Carbon Pricing: Aptar incorporates the IEA's projected EU carbon price of \$140/ton by 2030, which influences financial modeling and investment decisions. Policy and Regulatory Evolution: The strategy assumes progressive climate policies in Europe and the U.S., including stricter emissions regulations and incentives for renewable energy adoption. Technology Trends: The plan anticipates continued advancement and cost reduction in low-carbon technologies, particularly in energy efficiency and renewable sourcing. Energy Mix Shift: Aptar expects a transition toward 100% renewable electricity by 2030, up from 57% in 2019, as a cornerstone of its Scope 2 emissions reduction. Macroeconomic Variables: Market demand, raw material pricing, and supply chain dynamics are factored in as variables that may influence emissions and investment capacity.

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

Aptar's climate transition plan reported many progress against the previous reporting period, for example: in 2020 and 2021, we significantly surpassed our original goals for emission reductions to the WB2C scenario. Increases in renewable energy sourcing accounted for much of this progress. In 2022, we updated the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) to set Scope 1 and 2 absolute emissions reductions goals to align to the 1.5C scenario. During the current reporting period we reduced Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 82% from 2019 baseline and we increased the renewables to 97%. Additionally, we increased our focus on our Scope 3 (value chain) emissions, as related to raw materials. Scope 3 emissions account for 92% of our total emissions and within that, most of these emissions come from Aptar's purchased goods & services, or raw materials. Plastic resins are our largest contributor to the raw material category therefore an added focus is needed to make

progress towards our Scope 3 target. In addition to updating our Scope 1 and 2 targets, we are also working with the SBTi to update our Scope 3 baseline numbers as we have improved our ability to account for these emissions and have made some significant acquisitions since our initial validation in 2020.

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

2025-Climate-Transition-Plan.pdf

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

Select all that apply

☒ Plastics

☒ Water

☒ Biodiversity

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

Aptar Carbon Transition Plan reports also our commitment and results to plastics, for example plastic packaging recyclability and use of alternative materials, water management and biodiversity road map started during the current reporting year.

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

Select from:

☒ No

[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

☒ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

- ☒ Products and services
- ☒ Upstream/downstream value chain
- ☒ Investment in R&D
- ☒ Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Transition risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Environmental risks and opportunities have significantly influenced Aptar's product strategy by accelerating the transition toward more sustainable, circular, and compliant solutions. Aptar recognizes that evolving regulations related to recyclability, recycled content, PFAS restrictions, environmental claims, and extended producer responsibility (EPR) schemes may affect customer requirements and market access. As a result, the company has incorporated sustainability considerations into product design and innovation processes. Similarly, the climate risk assessment identifies packaging and recyclability regulations, PFAS restrictions, and environmental claims regulations as key strategic drivers. These risks require product redesign, material substitution, testing, validation, and greater sustainability substantiation to maintain customer confidence and regulatory compliance. Environmental risks have driven Aptar to embed circular economy principles, safer material selection, and sustainability performance into its products, while environmental opportunities strengthen customer demand for low-impact and regulatory-compliant packaging solutions.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Physical risks

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Environmental considerations have led Aptar to strengthen supplier engagement and value chain management practices. The Climate Transition Plan explicitly identifies collaboration throughout the value chain as a key component of the company's transition strategy and emphasizes supplier engagement as an important lever for achieving climate goals. Several risks identified in the climate risk assessment directly affect the upstream value chain: PFAS compliance depends on supplier declarations, material inventories, and validation of alternative materials. CBAM compliance requires emissions data from upstream suppliers involved in aluminum and other covered materials. CSDDD requirements require continuous environmental due diligence across suppliers and value chains. Packaging regulations require traceability and documentation regarding recycled content and recyclability claims. Consequently, Aptar is expanding supplier monitoring, sustainability assessments, data collection capabilities, and compliance requirements throughout its procurement processes. The company's use of EcoVadis and supplier collaboration programs is also identified as a mechanism to improve sustainability performance across the supply chain. Strategic Effect Environmental risks have transformed supplier management from a traditional procurement function into a strategic sustainability and compliance activity focused on transparency, environmental performance, traceability, and risk reduction throughout the value chain.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Transition risks

☒ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Environmental risks and opportunities have directly influenced Aptar's R&D priorities and capital allocation decisions. The Climate Transition Plan states that climate-related responsibilities include overseeing significant capital and operational expenditures related to low-carbon products and services, including research and development activities. Several environmental drivers are increasing the need for investment in innovation: Development of alternative materials to replace PFAS and other substances of concern. Product redesign to meet packaging recyclability and recycled content requirements. Innovation in circular packaging solutions. Development of products with lower carbon footprints. Data systems and technologies supporting environmental claims and disclosure requirements. The Climate Transition Plan also notes that Aptar aligns portions of its capital expenditure process with its science-based climate objectives and decarbonization roadmap, reflecting the growing integration of climate considerations into investment decisions. Strategic Effect Environmental risks have increased investments in sustainable product innovation, material science, circularity solutions, and decarbonization technologies, while environmental opportunities support differentiation through innovative and lower-impact products

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Physical risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Environmental risks and opportunities are also shaping Aptar's operational strategy through climate governance, emissions reduction initiatives, compliance management, and operational resilience planning. The Climate Transition Plan describes governance structures, climate-related targets, financial planning processes, and decarbonization activities designed to support the company's transition to a lower-carbon future. Examples of operational impacts identified in the documents include: Allocation of capital expenditure to energy conservation and decarbonization initiatives. Development of management systems supporting CBAM, CSDDD, CSRD, and environmental compliance requirements. Expansion of sustainability reporting and assurance capabilities. Increased monitoring of climate-related risks and climate-related performance indicators. Assessment of manufacturing contamination risks associated with PFAS restrictions. Strengthening internal governance

and compliance functions to support evolving sustainability regulations. The Climate Transition Plan further notes that climate-related issues are overseen by Board and executive leadership and integrated into annual business planning, financial planning, and target-setting processes. Strategic Effect Environmental risks have accelerated operational decarbonization, compliance management, governance oversight, and sustainability data management. Environmental opportunities support improved efficiency, reduced emissions, enhanced resilience, and stronger positioning with customers and investors

[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- ☒ Revenues
- ☒ Direct costs
- ☒ Indirect costs
- ☒ Capital allocation
- ☒ Capital expenditures
- ☒ Acquisitions and divestments

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Physical risks
- ☒ Transition risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Aptar has incorporated climate-related considerations into its budgeting and capital expenditure processes to support its transition toward a lower-carbon business model. The Climate Transition Plan states that Aptar's commitment to Science Based Targets (SBTs) has required a capital expenditure planning process that considers initiatives aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The company has allocated portions of its global CAPEX budget toward energy conservation measures and decarbonization programs across its business segments. In addition, Aptar's financial planning now includes resources dedicated to managing emerging sustainability regulations and environmental compliance requirements. The climate risk assessment identifies potential exposure to regulations related to packaging recyclability, PFAS restrictions, environmental claims, carbon border adjustment mechanisms (CBAM), and supply chain due diligence requirements. To mitigate these risks, Aptar anticipates investments in legal support, sustainability personnel, compliance systems, data management tools, product testing, supplier assessments, and external consulting services. Examples of financial planning impacts include: Allocation of funding for product redesign and material substitution to comply with recyclability and PFAS requirements. Investments in sustainability data systems, assurance processes, and environmental claim substantiation to support CSRD, ESRS, California disclosure requirements, and anti-greenwashing regulations. Budgeting for supplier engagement, due diligence, and value chain transparency programs to address CSDDD and other sustainability compliance requirements. Investments in management systems and reporting tools needed to support CBAM compliance and carbon-related reporting obligations. Capital expenditures dedicated to energy efficiency improvements and operational decarbonization initiatives.

[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition
	Select from: ☒ No, but we plan to in the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

1

(5.9.2) Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

1

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.4) Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.5) Please explain

The main Capex focus is based on water stressed sites, these sites are required to implement consumption reduction projects. In addition, the awareness training is serving to educate more Aptar employees in all locations (in 2023 we completed new water circularity training and questionnaire for management and quality of the water). Further, we are improving the accuracy of the data tracked through our CapEx system in order to more efficiently identify and monitor sustainability related projects. About OPEX, we do not have it in our process. Capex, respect the previous reporting year, has not changed due to the market performance, it is linked to the sales revenue and budget forecast.

[Fixed row]

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

	Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality	Primary reason for not pricing this environmental externality	Explain why your organization does not price this environmental externality
Carbon	Select from:	Select from:	Aptar is investigating the right approach about the adoption of the internal price on water and climate related externalities

	Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality	Primary reason for not pricing this environmental externality	Explain why your organization does not price this environmental externality
	☒ No, but we plan to in the next two years	☒ No standardized procedure	
Water	Select from: ☒ No, but we plan to in the next two years	Select from: ☒ No standardized procedure	<i>Aptar is investigating the right approach about the adoption of the internal price on water and climate related externalities</i>
Other	Select from: ☒ No, but we plan to in the next two years		

[Fixed row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select all that apply ☒ Climate change ☒ Water ☒ Plastics
Customers	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select all that apply ☒ Climate change ☒ Water

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
		☒ Plastics
Investors and shareholders	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> ☒ Climate change ☒ Water ☒ Plastics
Other value chain stakeholders	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> ☒ Climate change ☒ Water ☒ Plastics

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☒ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☒ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

☒ Other, please specify :Dependence on ecosystem services/environmental assets; Impact on pollution levels

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

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

The threshold is defined by the percentage of suppliers engaged for the mapping of their GHG reduction targets and reporting annual emissions. In the reporting year, we measured the success of this strategy versus our targets as we have engaged suppliers with dedicated programs (such as EcoVadis). We classify suppliers as having substantive environmental dependencies or impacts when their operations involve resource-intensive activities, high exposure to environmental risks, or when they are cri

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

Select from:

☒ 51-75%

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

920

Water

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☒ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☒ Dependence on water

- ☒ Impact on water availability
- ☒ Other, please specify :Water Consumption

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

- ☒ 1-25%

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

In 2024, we evaluated for the first time the effectiveness of our strategy to engage suppliers in mapping their water consumption and management, through dedicated programs such as EcoVadis. Suppliers are classified as having significant environmental dependencies or impacts based on sector practices and sustainability questionnaires. For the reporting year 2025, 315 suppliers—representing 26% of those assessed and 46% of total spend through our platforms—report water-related metrics

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

Select from:

- ☒ 26-50%

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

315

Plastics

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

- ☒ Impact on plastic waste and pollution
- ☒ Impact on pollution levels
- ☒ Other, please specify :Primary data about CO2 plastic impact

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

- ☒ 1-25%

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

The threshold is defined by the percentage of suppliers engaged for the mapping of their primary CO2 data impact for the production of plastic. In the reporting year we measured the success of this strategy versus our targets as we have engaged suppliers with dedicated programs (such as CDP Supply Chain). So far, we have engaged our top 10 resin suppliers by volume, representing approximately 85% of our Scope 3 emissions.

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

Select from:

- ☒ 76-99%

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

10
[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change
- ☒ Material sourcing
- ☒ Procurement spend
- ☒ Product safety and compliance
- ☒ Regulatory compliance

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Our supplier engagement strategy is based around the Scope 3 component of our SBTi-approved science-based target. This target focuses on engaging key suppliers that collectively represent more than 80% of Aptar's supply chain emissions. To maximize impact, Aptar prioritizes collaboration with these suppliers and monitors key performance indicators that help identify opportunities to drive meaningful emissions reductions across the value chain. The target's requirement of suppliers to report emission reduction progress will not only encourage progress on GHG emissions management but also allow measurement of absolute emissions reductions. Our supplier information collection approach is based around information related to climate change management, GHG reporting, energy efficiency, and renewables thanks to the use of EcoVadis.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to water
- ☒ Supplier performance improvement

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Our supplier engagement strategy is based around the engagement of suppliers on water management and water consumption. The coverage of this target prioritizes Aptar's engagement to "key suppliers" monitoring key KPIs that will help Aptar assess suppliers which will maximize the water conservation measures. The target's requirement of suppliers to report water consumption progress will not only encourage progress on water road map but also allow measurement of absolute water reduction and water conservation initiatives.

Plastics

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to plastics

☒ Material sourcing

☒ Product lifecycle

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Our supplier engagement strategy is based around the Scope 3 component of our SBTi-approved science-based target. This target focuses on engaging key suppliers that collectively represent more than 80% of Aptar's supply chain emissions. To maximize impact, Aptar prioritizes collaboration with these suppliers and monitors key performance indicators that help identify opportunities to drive meaningful emissions reductions across the value chain. The target's requirement of suppliers to report emission reduction progress will not only encourage progress on GHG emissions management but also allow measurement of absolute emissions reductions, sustainable materials and product life cycle. In 2026, Aptar purchased EcoVadis' Carbon Action Manager Module to collect accurate data from our main suppliers already registered in EcoVadis. We plan to collect carbon data from our suppliers, including Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions, as well as product-level carbon footprint (PCF), in line with recognized standards and the PACT framework

[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☒ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Aptar is committed to conducting business ethically, responsibly, and with respect for people, communities, and the environment. We expect the same commitment throughout our value chain and work closely with our suppliers to advance responsible business practices and contribute to a more sustainable future. Our Sustainable Purchasing Charter defines the principles and expectations that guide our relationships with suppliers. Compliance with the Charter is a prerequisite for doing business with Aptar and reflects our shared commitment to ethical conduct, human rights, environmental stewardship, and responsible governance. We encourage suppliers to manage their environmental impacts and engage them in efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and strengthen transparency on sustainability performance. Through tools, guidance, and dedicated engagement programs, we support suppliers on their sustainability journey and promote continuous improvement across our value chain.

Water

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☒ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Aptar is committed to conducting business ethically, responsibly, and with respect for people, communities, and the environment. We expect the same commitment throughout our value chain and work closely with our suppliers to advance responsible business practices and contribute to a more sustainable future. Our Sustainable Purchasing Charter defines the principles and expectations that guide our relationships with suppliers. Compliance with the Charter is a prerequisite for doing business with Aptar and reflects our shared commitment to ethical conduct, human rights, environmental stewardship, and responsible governance. We encourage suppliers to manage their environmental impacts and engage them in efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and strengthen transparency on sustainability performance. Through tools, guidance, and dedicated engagement programs, we support suppliers on their sustainability journey and promote continuous improvement across our value chain.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ Environmental disclosure through a non-public platform

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- ☒ Supplier scorecard or rating
- ☒ Supplier self-assessment
- ☒ Other, please specify :Aptar Sustainable Purchasing Charter

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

Select from:

- ☒ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☒ 26-50%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

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

☒ Re-integrating suppliers back into upstream value chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Our supplier engagement strategy focuses on collecting key ESG data related to climate change management, GHG emissions reporting, energy efficiency, renewable energy use, and Science-Based Target (SBT) commitments, primarily through EcoVadis. This strategy prioritizes engagement with “key suppliers”, using

targeted KPIs to help Aptar identify those whose actions will most effectively contribute to our SBT goals. By requiring suppliers to report on their emissions reduction progress, we not only promote improvements in GHG management but also enable the measurement of absolute emissions reductions. To date, 920 suppliers – representing 77% of all suppliers assessed through our platforms and tools and accounting for 87% of our total spend with suppliers assessed through our platforms and tools – report climate change metrics.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ Total water withdrawal volumes reduction

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- ☒ Supplier scorecard or rating
- ☒ Supplier self-assessment
- ☒ Other, please specify :Aptar Sustainable Purchasing Charter

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

Select from:

- ☒ 76-99%

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

Select from:

- ☒ 26-50%

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ 76-99%

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 26-50%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

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

☒ Re-integrating suppliers back into upstream value chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Our supplier engagement strategy focuses on collecting key ESG data related to climate change management, GHG emissions reporting, energy efficiency, renewable energy use, and Science-Based Target (SBT) commitments—primarily through EcoVadis. This strategy prioritizes engagement with “key suppliers,” using targeted KPIs to help Aptar identify those whose actions will most effectively contribute to our SBT goals. By requiring suppliers to report on their emissions reduction progress, we not only promote improvements in GHG management but also enable the measurement of absolute emissions reductions For the reporting year 2025, 315 suppliers—representing 26% of those assessed and 46% of total spend through our platforms—report water-related metrics.

[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization’s supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- ☒ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- ☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions
- ☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to set science-based targets
- ☒ Support suppliers to develop public time-bound action plans with clear milestones

Information collection

- ☒ Collect climate transition plan information at least annually from suppliers
- ☒ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers
- ☒ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration

- ☒ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

- ☒ 76-99%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ 26-50%

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

Aptar engaged resin and metal vendors for primary data collection on the CO2 impact from the production of raw materials. In addition, we are asking information about actions planned to promote the decarbonization of processes and products. Annually we complete this process thanks to external tool like CDP Supply Chain module and EcoVadis. In addition, our team provides support and training to help suppliers measure their emissions and report their environmental performance. Quantitative engagement thresholds have been established for 90% of our supplier engagement activities.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :GHG reduction and compliance with non financial disclosure regulatory requirement

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☒ Yes

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ Total water withdrawal volumes reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

☒ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

☒ Collect water quantity information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., withdrawal and discharge volumes)

Innovation and collaboration

☒ Incentivize collaborative sustainable water management in river basins

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ 26-50%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ 26-50%

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

Aptar engaged resin vendors for primary data collection on water management and consumption related to the production of raw materials. In addition, we are requesting information on actions planned to promote water conservation measures. We conduct this process annually through external platforms such as the CDP Supply Chain module and EcoVadis. In addition, our team promotes collaborative initiatives under our biodiversity roadmap, engaging suppliers in sustainable water management efforts across river basins. We also encourage suppliers to establish measurable biodiversity and water stewardship objectives and track progress against them. Quantitative engagement thresholds have been established for 90% of our supplier engagement activities.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Water consumption reduction and compliance with local regulatory wastewater pollutants

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☒ Yes

Plastics

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ Circular economy

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☒ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

☒ Collaborate with suppliers to develop reuse infrastructure and reuse models

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

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

Aptar engaged resin vendors for the investigation of new sustainable materials following innovation to reuse and circular economy principle (recycled biofeedstock and renewables). In addition, we are asking information about actions planned to promote circular economy measures. We conduct this process annually through external platforms such as the CDP Supply Chain module and EcoVadis. In addition, our team promotes collaborative initiatives for the development of reuse models that can promote green product solutions. Quantitative engagement thresholds have been established for 90% of our supplier engagement activities.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☒ Yes

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☒ Align your organization's goals to support customers' targets and ambitions

☒ Collaborate with stakeholders in creation and review of your climate transition plan

☒ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

☒ Engage with stakeholders to advocate for policy or regulatory change

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 51-75%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

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

Aptar engaged customers in the alignment process to decarbonization goals and science based targets thanks to ecodesign innovation of products and services. The rationale is related to the support of customer's strategy and commitment, increase market share and increase sales revenue of sustainable products. The scope is based on the GHG reduction, energy management renewables, circular economy, ecodesign, and biodiversity actions.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The effect of engagement is based on the major customer fidelization and we are measuring the success with the number of customers engaged in sustainability project and commitments (for example submit SBT or other sustainability claiming). Quantitative thresholds has been defined in 90% of engagement.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- ☒ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes
- ☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

- ☒ Align your organization's goals to support customers' targets and ambitions
- ☒ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

- ☒ Incentivize collaborative sustainable water management in river basins

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- ☒ 51-75%

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

Aptar planned the engagement of our customers in the alignment process to water management and biodiversity topic thanks to innovation of products and services for the reduction of water consumptions and wastewater pollution. The rationale is related to the support of customer's strategy and commitment, increase market share and increase sales revenue of sustainable products. The scope is based on the water management and biodiversity aspects related to freshwater conservation from river basins at risk.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The effect of engagement is based on the major customer fidelization and we are measuring the success with the number of customers engaged in sustainability project and commitments (for example submit SBT for nature or other sustainability claiming). Quantitative thresholds has been defined in 90% of engagement.
[Add row]

(5.12) Indicate any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

Row 1

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

- ☒ L'Oréal

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☒ New product or service that has a lower upstream emissions footprint

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Use of Low Carbon Aluminium on fragrance pump

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 1-3 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO₂e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☒ Yes, lifetime CO₂e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO₂e savings

130

(5.12.11) Please explain

This initiative was developed in collaboration with the customer to reduce the product carbon footprint through the use of lower-carbon materials and/or increased recycled content while maintaining required product performance and quality standards. Estimated CO₂ savings were calculated by comparing the greenhouse gas

emission factor of the recycled or lower-carbon material with that of the conventional material alternative. Emission factors were based on a combination of supplier-specific primary data and secondary LCA data where primary data were unavailable. The difference in emission factors (kg CO₂e/kg material) was multiplied by the estimated quantity of material incorporated into the product over its expected lifetime. The methodology provides an estimate of the potential greenhouse gas emissions avoided through material substitution and is based on cradle-to-gate material production emissions.

Row 2

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ L'Oréal

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☒ New product or service that has a lower upstream emissions footprint

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Use of >40% of recycled content for Spray pumps product

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 1-3 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO₂e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☒ Yes, lifetime CO₂e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO₂e savings

90

(5.12.11) Please explain

This initiative was developed in collaboration with the customer to reduce the product carbon footprint through the use of lower-carbon materials and/or increased recycled content while maintaining required product performance and quality standards. Estimated CO₂ savings were calculated by comparing the greenhouse gas emission factor of the recycled or lower-carbon material with that of the conventional material alternative. Emission factors were based on a combination of supplier-specific primary data and secondary LCA data where primary data were unavailable. The difference in emission factors (kg CO₂e/kg material) was multiplied by the estimated quantity of material incorporated into the product over its expected lifetime. The methodology provides an estimate of the potential greenhouse gas emissions avoided through material substitution and is based on cradle-to-gate material production emissions.

Row 3

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ L'Oréal

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

- ☒ New product or service that has a lower upstream emissions footprint

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Use of 30% of recycled content for GS dispenser

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

- ☒ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

- ☒ 1-3 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO₂e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, lifetime CO₂e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO₂e savings

166

(5.12.11) Please explain

This initiative was developed in collaboration with the customer to reduce the product carbon footprint through the use of lower-carbon materials and/or increased recycled content while maintaining required product performance and quality standards. Estimated CO₂ savings were calculated by comparing the greenhouse gas emission factor of the recycled or lower-carbon material with that of the conventional material alternative. Emission factors were based on a combination of supplier-specific primary data and secondary LCA data where primary data were unavailable. The difference in emission factors (kg CO₂e/kg material) was multiplied by the estimated quantity of material incorporated into the product over its expected lifetime. The methodology provides an estimate of the potential greenhouse gas emissions avoided through material substitution and is based on cradle-to-gate material production emissions.

Row 4

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ L'Oréal

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☒ New product or service that has a lower upstream emissions footprint

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Use of 20% of recycled content for Cosmetic pumps

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 1-3 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☒ Yes, lifetime CO2e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

44

(5.12.11) Please explain

This initiative was developed in collaboration with the customer to reduce the product carbon footprint through the use of lower-carbon materials and/or increased recycled content while maintaining required product performance and quality standards. Estimated CO₂ savings were calculated by comparing the greenhouse gas emission factor of the recycled or lower-carbon material with that of the conventional material alternative. Emission factors were based on a combination of supplier-specific primary data and secondary LCA data where primary data were unavailable. The difference in emission factors (kg CO₂e/kg material) was multiplied by the estimated quantity of material incorporated into the product over its expected lifetime. The methodology provides an estimate of the potential greenhouse gas emissions avoided through material substitution and is based on cradle-to-gate material production emissions.

Row 5

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ L'Oréal

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☒ New product or service that has a lower upstream emissions footprint

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Use of >60% of recycled content for actuator Valves

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

- ☒ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

- ☒ 1-3 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO₂e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, lifetime CO₂e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO₂e savings

325

(5.12.11) Please explain

This initiative was developed in collaboration with the customer to reduce the product carbon footprint through the use of lower-carbon materials and/or increased recycled content while maintaining required product performance and quality standards. Estimated CO₂ savings were calculated by comparing the greenhouse gas emission factor of the recycled or lower-carbon material with that of the conventional material alternative. Emission factors were based on a combination of supplier-specific primary data and secondary LCA data where primary data were unavailable. The difference in emission factors (kg CO₂e/kg material) was multiplied by the estimated quantity of material incorporated into the product over its expected lifetime. The methodology provides an estimate of the potential greenhouse gas emissions avoided through material substitution and is based on cradle-to-gate material production emissions.

Row 6

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

- ☒ Grupo Boticário

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☒ New product or service that has a lower upstream emissions footprint

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Use of PCR and PP Bio for Gaia product

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 1-3 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☒ Yes, lifetime CO2e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

21

(5.12.11) Please explain

This initiative was developed in collaboration with the customer to reduce the product carbon footprint through the use of lower-carbon materials and/or increased recycled content while maintaining required product performance and quality standards. Estimated CO₂ savings were calculated by comparing the greenhouse gas emission factor of the recycled or lower-carbon material with that of the conventional material alternative. Emission factors were based on a combination of supplier-specific primary data and secondary LCA data where primary data were unavailable. The difference in emission factors (kg CO₂e/kg material) was multiplied by the estimated quantity of material incorporated into the product over its expected lifetime. The methodology provides an estimate of the potential greenhouse gas emissions avoided through material substitution and is based on cradle-to-gate material production emissions.

[Add row]

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

	Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(5.13.1) Specify the CDP Supply Chain members that have prompted your implementation of mutually beneficial environmental initiatives and provide information on the initiatives.

Row 1

(5.13.1.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ L'Oréal

(5.13.1.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.13.1.4) Initiative ID

Select from:

☒ Ini1

(5.13.1.5) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☒ New product or service that has a lower upstream emissions footprint

(5.13.1.6) Details of initiative

Use of >90% of recycled content for Actuator Valves product

(5.13.1.7) Benefits achieved

Select all that apply

☒ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

(5.13.1.8) Are you able to provide figures for emissions savings or water savings in the reporting year?

Select from:

☒ Yes, emissions savings only

(5.13.1.9) Estimated savings in the reporting year in metric tons of CO₂e

325

(5.13.1.11) Please explain how success for this initiative is measured

This initiative was developed in collaboration with the customer to reduce the product carbon footprint through the use of lower-carbon materials and/or increased recycled content while maintaining required product performance and quality standards. Estimated CO₂ savings were calculated by comparing the greenhouse gas

emission factor of the recycled or lower-carbon material with that of the conventional material alternative. Emission factors were based on a combination of supplier-specific primary data and secondary LCA data where primary data were unavailable. The difference in emission factors (kg CO₂e/kg material) was multiplied by the estimated quantity of material incorporated into the product over its expected lifetime. The methodology provides an estimate of the potential greenhouse gas emissions avoided through material substitution and is based on cradle-to-gate material production emissions.

(5.13.1.12) Would you be happy for CDP Supply Chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Select from:

☒ No

Row 2

(5.13.1.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ L'Oréal

(5.13.1.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.13.1.4) Initiative ID

Select from:

☒ Ini2

(5.13.1.5) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☒ New product or service that has a lower upstream emissions footprint

(5.13.1.6) Details of initiative

Use of >60% of recycled content for Airless product

(5.13.1.7) Benefits achieved

Select all that apply

☒ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

(5.13.1.8) Are you able to provide figures for emissions savings or water savings in the reporting year?

Select from:

☒ Yes, emissions savings only

(5.13.1.9) Estimated savings in the reporting year in metric tons of CO₂e

168

(5.13.1.11) Please explain how success for this initiative is measured

This initiative was developed in collaboration with the customer to reduce the product carbon footprint through the use of lower-carbon materials and/or increased recycled content while maintaining required product performance and quality standards. Estimated CO₂ savings were calculated by comparing the greenhouse gas emission factor of the recycled or lower-carbon material with that of the conventional material alternative. Emission factors were based on a combination of supplier-specific primary data and secondary LCA data where primary data were unavailable. The difference in emission factors (kg CO₂e/kg material) was multiplied by the estimated quantity of material incorporated into the product over its expected lifetime. The methodology provides an estimate of the potential greenhouse gas emissions avoided through material substitution and is based on cradle-to-gate material production emissions.

(5.13.1.12) Would you be happy for CDP Supply Chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Select from:

☒ No

Row 3

(5.13.1.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Kenvue Inc.

(5.13.1.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.13.1.4) Initiative ID

Select from:

☒ Ini3

(5.13.1.5) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☒ New product or service that has a lower upstream emissions footprint

(5.13.1.6) Details of initiative

APTAR introduction of post-consumer recycled (PCR) resin in Aptar dispensing solutions supplied to Kenvue (GS/GSA lotion pumps, Future, Moritz and PZ pumps), reducing virgin plastic consumption and associated Scope 3 emissions.

(5.13.1.7) Benefits achieved

Select all that apply

☒ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

(5.13.1.8) Are you able to provide figures for emissions savings or water savings in the reporting year?

Select from:

☒ Yes, emissions savings only

(5.13.1.9) Estimated savings in the reporting year in metric tons of CO₂e

(5.13.1.11) Please explain how success for this initiative is measured

Success is measured through annual PCR resin utilization, reduction of virgin plastic consumption, LCA assessment comparing PCR and virgin resin solutions, and associated Scope 3 CO2e reductions achieved through converted Kenvue volumes.

(5.13.1.12) Would you be happy for CDP Supply Chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Select from:

☒ No

Row 4

(5.13.1.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Kenvue Inc.

(5.13.1.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.13.1.4) Initiative ID

Select from:

☒ Ini4

(5.13.1.5) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☒ New product or service that has a lower upstream emissions footprint

(5.13.1.6) Details of initiative

(5.13.1.7) Benefits achieved

Select all that apply

- ☒ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

(5.13.1.8) Are you able to provide figures for emissions savings or water savings in the reporting year?

Select from:

- ☒ No

(5.13.1.11) Please explain how success for this initiative is measured

Success is measured through the GS to Gs advance swap. Estimated emission reduction under evaluation

(5.13.1.12) Would you be happy for CDP Supply Chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Select from:

- ☒ No

Row 5

(5.13.1.1) Requesting member

Select from:

- ☒ Grupo Boticário

(5.13.1.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

(5.13.1.4) Initiative ID

Select from:

☒ Ini5

(5.13.1.5) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☒ New product or service that has a lower upstream emissions footprint

(5.13.1.6) Details of initiative

Use of PCR for Mistica product

(5.13.1.7) Benefits achieved

Select all that apply

☒ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

(5.13.1.8) Are you able to provide figures for emissions savings or water savings in the reporting year?

Select from:

☒ Yes, emissions savings only

(5.13.1.9) Estimated savings in the reporting year in metric tons of CO₂e

190

(5.13.1.11) Please explain how success for this initiative is measured

This initiative was developed in collaboration with the customer to reduce the product carbon footprint through the use of lower-carbon materials and/or increased recycled content while maintaining required product performance and quality standards. Estimated CO₂ savings were calculated by comparing the greenhouse gas emission factor of the recycled or lower-carbon material with that of the conventional material alternative. Emission factors were based on a combination of supplier-specific primary data and secondary LCA data where primary data were unavailable. The difference in emission factors (kg CO₂e/kg material) was multiplied by the estimated quantity of material incorporated into the product over its expected lifetime. The methodology provides an estimate of the potential greenhouse gas emissions avoided through material substitution and is based on cradle-to-gate material production emissions.

(5.13.1.12) Would you be happy for CDP Supply Chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

C6. Environmental performance - Consolidation approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

	Consolidation approach used	Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach
Climate change	Select from: ☒ Operational control	<i>Aptar chose the same consolidation approach used in our financial accounting.</i>
Water	Select from: ☒ Operational control	<i>Aptar chose the same consolidation approach used in our financial accounting.</i>
Plastics	Select from: ☒ Operational control	<i>Aptar chose the same consolidation approach used in our financial accounting.</i>
Biodiversity	Select from: ☒ Operational control	<i>Aptar chose the same consolidation approach used in our financial accounting.</i>

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

(7.1.1.1) Has there been a structural change?

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, an acquisition

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

BTY and 7M

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

During the reporting period, the organization underwent structural changes through the acquisition and integration of additional manufacturing operations in China and Turkey. In China, Aptar increased its ownership in BTY, a leading manufacturer of color cosmetics packaging solutions, decorative metal components and metal-plastic assemblies. Aptar became the majority shareholder of BTY, increasing its equity stake to 80% through the acquisition of an additional 31% shareholding. In Turkey, Aptar acquired 7M, a Turkish manufacturer specializing in aerosol valves, actuators, spray pumps and lotion pumps for the beauty market. The acquisition was completed in 2025.

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
	<i>Select all that apply</i> ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

	Base year recalculation	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold	Past years' recalculation
	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No, because the operations acquired or divested did not exist in the base year	<i>No recalculation due to any error was done. We have a +/- 5% threshold</i>	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply

- ☒ ISO 14064-1
- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard
- ☒ 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories
- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure	<i>Our official Scope 2 target is calculated with market based approach</i>

[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are excluded from your disclosure of climate-related data?

Select from:

☒ No

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

23022

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Measurement approach is based on the direct observation of inputs used in our direct operations (e.g. fuels and natural gas invoices). Emission factors are based on the database listed in section 7.2, we have mapped the main direct energy sources used in our plants, in agreement with GHG Protocol standards.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

178400.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Measurement approach is based on the direct observation of inputs used in our direct operations (e.g. electricity invoices). Emission factors are based on the database listed in section 7.2, we have mapped the main direct electricity sources used in our plants, in agreement with GHG Protocol standards.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

112703.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Measurement approach is based on the direct observation of inputs used in our direct operations (e.g. electricity invoices). Emission factors are based on the primary data from electricity suppliers, we have mapped the main direct electricity sources used in our plants, in agreement with GHG Protocol standards.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

340526

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Measurement approach is based on the direct observation of purchased goods and services spend during the reporting year for our direct operations (e.g. raw materials). Emission factors are based on the database listed in section 7.2, we have mapped the most material purchased goods and services used in our plants, in agreement with GHG Protocol standards.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant and significance Scope 3 category for Aptar as per approval of SBT target audit.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11477.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Measurement approach is based on the direct observation of inputs used in our direct operations (e.g. electricity invoices). Emission factors are based on the primary data from electricity suppliers, we have mapped the main direct electricity sources used in our plants, in agreement with GHG Protocol standards.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13567.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Measurement approach is based on the direct observation of upstream transportation reports from our main suppliers. Emission factors are based on the database provided by our suppliers, we have mapped the top suppliers covering more than 80% of shipments with detailed routes and transportation means..

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16133.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Measurement approach is based on the direct observation of waste generated in our operations (e.g. waste amount reported). Emission factors are based on the database listed in section 7.2, we have mapped the main waste treatment scenarios related to waste produced in our plants, in agreement with GHG Protocol standards.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4982.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Measurement approach is based on the direct observation of travel reports received from our travel agencies. Emission factors are based on the database like DEFRA, we have mapped the main business travel for employees with distance and transportation means.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7735.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Measurement approach is based on the estimation of employee commuting travel for sites located in different regions. Emission factors are based on the database like DEFRA, we have mapped the number of employees (e.g. M&P) with average distance and transportation means.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant and significance Scope 3 category for Aptar as per approval of SBT target audit.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9044.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Measurement approach is based on the direct observation of downstream transportation reports from our main suppliers. Emission factors are based on the database provided by our suppliers, we have mapped the top suppliers covering more than 80% of shipments with detailed routes and transportation means..

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4833.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Measurement approach is based on the direct observation of processing of sold products emissions (intensity KPIs) from report of Aptar customers. Main suppliers data has been collected. Emission factors are based on the primary data released by Aptar customer in their corporate sustainability reporting.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant and significance Scope 3 category for Aptar as per approval of SBT target audit.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3502.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Measurement approach is based on the estimation of Aptar products end of life waste (e.g. end of life in different countries). Emission factors are based on the database listed in section 7.2, we have mapped the main waste treatment scenarios related to product end of life in agreement with GHG Protocol standards and national statistic about waste management scenarios.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant and significance Scope 3 category for Aptar as per approval of SBT target audit.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant and significance Scope 3 category for Aptar as per approval of SBT target audit.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Measurement approach is based on the direct observation of direct and indirect emissions generated by company where Aptar has financial investments. All the investments has been collected and considered. Emission factors are based on the secondary datasets and sustainability reporting.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant and significance Scope 3 category for Aptar as per approval of SBT target audit.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant and significance Scope 3 category for Aptar as per approval of SBT target audit.

[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

26600

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 has been calculated considering the main direct emissions generated in our operations: natural gas, fuels, and refrigerants. The measurement approach is direct observation of invoices and data. Emission factors based on secondary dataset like DEFRA database.

[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

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

178557

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

8486

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Aptar monitors Scope 2 emissions through direct observation of electricity consumed in each operation. Invoices are registered in dedicated tool. Emission factors are based on the primary and secondary datasets, from official national source. Renewable Energy Certificates are used for market-based emissions.

[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

434011

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

Data are based on the raw materials purchased by Aptar and transformed in our operations. The data source is based on the SAP database, where we can calculate per each raw material the quantity purchased from specific vendors. We are considering plastics, metals, rubbers, and other chemicals. Emission factors are based on the secondary datasets IPCC AR5 and GWP100. The rationale behind the identification of these raw materials is linked to the fact that raw materials like plastics, metals, rubbers and other chemicals are the most important purchased goods and services consumed by our company core processes. The boundary of our reporting is from cradle to Aptar's gate. We do not have particular assumptions to declare and allocation method. Data has been third party verified (limited data assurance in compliance with ISO 14064-1).

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) Please explain

Emissions associated with capital goods (e.g., injection molding presses, compressors, buildings, and other manufacturing equipment) are excluded from Aptar's Scope 3 inventory because they are not considered significant compared to the organization's total Scope 3 emissions profile. An assessment was performed using the GHG Protocol Scope 3 screening approach, considering both the magnitude of emissions and the frequency of capital asset acquisitions. Based on this assessment, capital goods contribute approximately 1.0% of total Scope 3 emissions. In addition, emissions from these assets are distributed across their long useful lives, resulting in a limited annual impact relative to other Scope 3 categories. Therefore, this category has been determined to be immaterial and is excluded from the reported Scope 3 inventory. The exclusion is reviewed annually as part of Aptar's Scope 3 materiality assessment to confirm that the category remains below the significance threshold established by the organization.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

5249

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

Activity data based on fuel and electricity consumption reported by Aptar manufacturing and office sites worldwide. Emissions include the upstream extraction, production and transportation of fuels and energy purchased and consumed by Aptar, as required by the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. Average emission factors are applied to fuel and electricity consumption data collected through Aptar's environmental reporting systems.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

19805

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Distance-based method

☒ Fuel-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

Activity data based on the transportation and distribution of raw materials, semi-finished components and finished products to customers paid for by Aptar. Data collection based on incoterms included into the supplier's contracts and sustainability reporting from our main suppliers (covering 60% of total spend). Distance and transportation means collected from database considering delivery notes and invoices. Emission factors for transportation by road, by sea, by rail and by air based on primary data calculation by suppliers. Emission factors are based on the secondary datasets IPCC AR5 and GWP100. Calculation is based on the WtW methodology. Data has been third party verified (limited data assurance in compliance with ISO 14064-1).

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

17880

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

Activity data based on the waste produced in our operations. Activity data based on internal data collection on which each site reports total quantity of hazardous and not hazardous waste with treatment scenarios to disposal or to recycle. Average emissions data for recovery and disposal process have been considered with DEFRA and GaBi database about waste treatment scenarios. Annual data collected as reported in internal section of Operational Eco-efficiency tool. Emission factors are based on the secondary datasets IPCC AR5 and GWP100. Data has been third party verified (limited data assurance in compliance with ISO 14064-1).

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, calculated

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

5102

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

Activity data based on the business travel monitored by travel agency considering travel per each Aptar plant and region. We are mapping more than 70% of business travel, the remain part of business travels are not mapped in a dedicated tool. The CO2 calculation is based on the secondary dataset IPCC AR5 and GWP100. During the reporting year 2024 our business travels have been planned.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, calculated

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

6384

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

Activity data based on employee commuting information collected across Aptar operations. Emissions are calculated considering commuting patterns, transportation modes and travel distances between employees' homes and workplaces. Relevant emission factors are applied according to the transportation mode, in alignment with GHG Protocol Scope 3 guidance.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

Upstream leased assets are not part of Aptar core activities and business.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

14941

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Distance-based method

☒ Fuel-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

(7.8.6) Please explain

Activity data based on the transportation and distribution of raw materials, semi-finished components and finished products to customers paid for by Aptar. Data collection based on incoterms included into the supplier's contracts and sustainability reporting from our main suppliers (covering 60% of total spend). Distance and transportation means collected from database considering delivery notes and invoices. Emission factors for transportation by road, by sea, by rail and by air based on primary data calculation by suppliers. Emission factors are based on the secondary datasets IPCC AR5 and GWP100. Calculation is based on the WtW methodology. Data has been third party verified (limited data assurance in compliance with ISO 14064-1).

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, calculated

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

6776

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

Average data method is based on the secondary data sets and tools from packaging industry

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) Please explain

Aptar manufactures dispensing, packaging, and product protection solutions that do not consume energy or generate material greenhouse gas emissions during their intended use phase. A review of the product portfolio confirmed that the vast majority of products are passive components whose operation does not require fuel combustion, electricity consumption, or other activities resulting in direct GHG emissions by end users. Consequently, emissions associated with the use of sold products are considered negligible and not relevant to Aptar's business activities. Therefore, this category is excluded from the Scope 3 inventory.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, calculated

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

2861

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

(7.8.6) Please explain

Activity data is based on products sold during the reporting year, including product weight and material composition. Emissions are estimated considering the end-of-life treatment of plastic components contained in Aptar products. End-of-life scenarios, including recycling, landfill and incineration, are determined using a methodology aligned with Ellen MacArthur Foundation (EMF) guidelines and country-specific waste management practices. Relevant emission factors are applied in accordance with GHG Protocol Scope 3 guidance

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

Aptar conducted a review of its leasing activities and determined that it does not maintain a material portfolio of assets leased to external parties that would result in significant downstream leased asset emissions. Any downstream leasing arrangements identified were found to be limited in scale and expected to contribute an insignificant share of total Scope 3 emissions. Based on this assessment, this category is considered not relevant to the organization's operations and is excluded from the Scope 3 inventory.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

Aptar does not own or operate franchise businesses, nor does it generate revenue through franchise arrangements. As no franchised operations exist within the reporting boundary, no greenhouse gas emissions arise from franchise activities. Therefore, this category is considered not applicable and is excluded from the Scope 3 inventory.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, calculated

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

6442

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Investment-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

Activity data is based on Aptar's investment portfolio and associated ownership interests. This category includes emissions generated by investee companies in which Aptar holds a financial interest. Emissions are calculated by allocating Aptar's proportional share of investee emissions

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, calculated

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

157

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

This category includes emissions associated with water withdrawn across Aptar operations worldwide. Activity data is based on water withdrawal volumes reported by manufacturing and office sites. Emissions are estimated by applying relevant emission factors associated with water extraction, supply, treatment and distribution processes, in alignment with GHG Protocol Scope 3 guidance.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, calculated

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

82

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

This category includes emissions associated with wastewater discharged from Aptar operations worldwide. Activity data is based on wastewater discharge volumes reported by manufacturing and office sites. Emissions are estimated by applying relevant emission factors associated with wastewater collection and treatment processes, in alignment with GHG Protocol Scope 3 guidance.

[Fixed row]

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Select from: ☒ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Select from: ☒ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Select from: ☒ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☒ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☒ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☒ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

ERM+CVS+--+Assurance+Report+for+Aptar+FY2025+FINAL.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

1-3

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select all that apply
☒ ISAE3000

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

ERM+CVS+--+Assurance+Report+for+Aptar+FY2025+FINAL.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard*Select all that apply*☒ ISAE3000**(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)**

100

Row 2**(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach***Select from:*☒ Scope 2 market-based**(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place***Select from:*☒ Annual process**(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year***Select from:*☒ Complete**(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance***Select from:*☒ Reasonable assurance**(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement**

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

1-3

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 3: Business travel
- ☒ Scope 3: Employee commuting
- ☒ Scope 3: Processing of sold products
- ☒ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
- ☒ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
- ☒ Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- ☒ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
- ☒ Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
- ☒ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

ERM+CVS+--+Assurance+Report+for+Aptar+FY2025+FINAL.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

1-3

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ ISAE3000

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

100

(7.9.3.9) Proportion of total reported scope 3 emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

312

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

3.82

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Renewable Energy Certificate (RECs) was purchased for added sites (major acquisition in China and Turkey, which added new electricity-consuming operations to our reporting boundary. We would remain flat without the acquisitions)

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No Change

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Scope 1 emission related to new major acquisition in China and Turkey

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No Change

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1531

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

5.75

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In 2025, under Scope 1 Aptar experienced an increase in refrigerants (Kyoto and Non-Kyoto Protocol) due to decommissioning equipment, relocation, and the addition of new refrigerants.
[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:
☒ Market-based

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

	Agriculture, forestry or other land sector activities	Specify the reason for no significant activities
	Select from: ☒ No, explanation provided	Select from: ☒ No relevant activities identified

[Fixed row]

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

	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage in the reporting year	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage were accounted for and reported in previous years
	Select from: ☒ Not evaluated	Select from: ☒ No

[Fixed row]

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

(7.15.1) Emissions breakdown by greenhouse gas type

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

☒ Only CO2 is relevant to our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions inventory

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

Our CO2 emissions are mainly from fossil fuels combustion and grid electricity. Also, our emission factors are from IEA, Defra, EPA, have already taking into consideration those individual greenhouse gases.

[Fixed row]

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

Argentina

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

45

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

338

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

338

Bahrain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

47

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

4476

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

123

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

403

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

2190

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

511

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

727

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

40044

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

467

Colombia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19

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

81

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

81

Czechia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

323

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

4476

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

62

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15211

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

9335

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

898

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1936

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

26626

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

454

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

586

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

4920

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

162

Indonesia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3613

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

5174

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

111

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

180

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

13336

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

184

Russian Federation

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

398

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

2440

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

2440

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2

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

1232

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

44

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

74

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

71

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

19

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

1461

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

1461

Türkiye

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

112

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

2

United Kingdom

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9

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

1027

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

32

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

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

61918

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

1100
[Fixed row]

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply
☒ By facility

(7.17.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business facility.

Row 1

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aptar Annecy

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7559

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

45.884

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

6.119

Row 2

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aptar Charleval

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

49.374

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

1.371

Row 3

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aptar Chavanod (Reboul)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

56

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

45.893

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

6.077

Row 4

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aptar Chieti

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

130

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

42.304

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

14.052

Row 5

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aptar Dortmund

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

49

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

51.529

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

7.628

Row 6

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aptar Le Neubourg

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

142

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

49.158

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

0.907

Row 7

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aptar Menden

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

101

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

51.451

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

7.786

Row 11

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aptar Oyonnax BeOne

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2555

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

46.247

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

5.645

Row 12

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aptar Pescara

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3483

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

42.304

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

14.052

Row 13

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aptar Verneuil

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

441

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

48.746

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

0.927

Row 14

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aptar Villingen

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

299

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

48.083

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

8.505

Row 15

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aptar Barcelona

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

41.475

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

2.095

Row 16

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aptar Hyderabad

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

139

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

17.623

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

78.511

Row 17

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aptar Berazategui

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

45

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-34.871

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-58.17

Row 18

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aptar Cajamar

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-23.346

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-46.854

Row 19

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aptar Cali

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

3.562

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-76.45

Row 20

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aptar Jundiai

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

362

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-23.221

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-46.877

Row 21

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aptar Camacari

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

40

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-12.733

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-38.311

Row 22

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aptar Cary North

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

43

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

42.2126

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-88.2395

Row 23

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aptar Cary South

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

396

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

42.2119

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-88.2388

Row 24

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aptar Libertyville

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

42.293

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-87.99

Row 25

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aptar McHenry

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

138

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

42.338

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-88.2737

Row 26

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aptar Eatontown

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

84

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

40.272

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-74.07

Row 27

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aptar Fusion Dallas

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

32.8235

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-96.8488

Row 28

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aptar Fusion Paramus

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

40.7897

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-74.0418

Row 29

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aptar Fusion Los Angeles

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

34.0486

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-118.4634

Row 30

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aptar Elgin DC

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

73

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

42.101

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-88.341

Row 31

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aptar Howell

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

76

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

40.22

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-74.22

Row 32

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aptar Suzhou Bh

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

31.283

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

120.769

Row 33

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aptar Radolfzell

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

300

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

47.75

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

8.944

Row 34

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aptar Brecey

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1018

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

48.727

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-1.163

Row 35

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aptar Eigeltingen

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

619

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

47.854

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

8.902

Row 36

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aptar Granville 1

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1483

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

48.838

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-1.562

Row 37

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aptar Le Vaudreuil

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

371

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

49.26

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

1.198

Row 38

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aptar Mezzovico

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

74

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

46.094

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

8.924

Row 39

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aptar Val De Reuil

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

604

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

49.265

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

1.2007

Row 40

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aptar Villepinte

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

48.968

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

2.51

Row 41

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aptar Congers

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

473

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

41.165

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-73.936

Row 42

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aptar Gateway Analytical

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

186

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

40.617

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-79.947

Row 43

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aptar Mumbai

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

447

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

19.114

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

73.009

Row 44

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aptar Suzhou Pha

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

274

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

31.283

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

120.769

Row 45

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aptar Hengyu

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

121

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.428

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

122.04

Row 46

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aptar Ckyne

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

323

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

49.113

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

13.837

Row 47

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aptar Freyung

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

567

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

48.822

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

14.57

Row 48

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aptar Leeds

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

53.745

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-1.598

Row 49

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aptar Bahrain

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

47

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

26.174

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

50.599

Row 50

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aptar Poincy

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

48.967

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

2.921

Row 51

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aptar Torello

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

42.046

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

2.275

Row 52

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aptar Vladimir

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

398.03

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

56.097

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

40.353

Row 53

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aptar Lincolnton

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

43

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

35.546

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-81.219

Row 54

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aptar Midland

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

56

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

43.618

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-84.184

Row 55

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aptar Mukwonago

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

135

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

42.869

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-88.32

Row 56

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aptar East Troy 2

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

316

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

42.778

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-88.4

Row 57

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aptar Guangzhou

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

23.393

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

113.494

Row 58

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aptar Suzhou Fb

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

31.283

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

120.769

Row 59

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aptar Maringa

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-23.451

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-51.991

Row 61

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aptar Crystal Lake

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

87

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

42.234

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-88.3

Row 62

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aptar CSP Atlanta

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

33.721

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-84.575

Row 63

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aptar CSP Auburn 960

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

519

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

32.558

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-85.5254

Row 64

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aptar CSP Auburn 1000

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

32.558

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-85.5266

Row 65

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aptar CSP 358

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

92

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

32.609

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-85.4805

Row 66

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aptar CSP Niederbronn

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

42

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

48.9299

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

7.6465

Row 67

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aptar Hadimkoy Istanbul (Tukiye)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

41.125784

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

28.646987

Row 68

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aptar Queretaro Closures (El Marques)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

151

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

20.554031

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-100.263072

Row 69

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aptar Queretaro Beauty

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

29

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

20.561999

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-100.260356

Row 70

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aptar SZHK

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

31.267984

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

120.863239

Row 71

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aptar SQHK

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

264

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

31.410953

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

120.473738

Row 72

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aptar SZBTY

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

31.271896

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

120.8252

Row 73

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aptar HABTY

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

33.596162

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

19.134162

Row 74

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aptar SZCFT

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

31.227141

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

21.656879

Row 75

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aptar Rueil (Corporate Headquarters)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

48.888547

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

2.165859

Row 76

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aptar Granville 2

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

921

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

48.838396

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-1.561715

Row 77

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aptar Boonton

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

272

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

40.1948

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-74.393308

Row 78

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aptar Harbin

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

67

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

45.53909

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

126.50156
[Add row]

(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply
☒ By facility

(7.20.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business facility.

Row 1

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Eigeltingen

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

6049

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

106

Row 2

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Maringa

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

1349

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

350

Row 3

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Cali

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

81

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

81

Row 4

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Annecy

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

817

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

78

Row 5

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Eatontown

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

944

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

36

Row 6

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Jundiai

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

361

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

Row 7

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Cary Campus (South, North, McHenry)

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

4808

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

137

Row 8

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Chavanod

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

123

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

12

Row 9

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Val De Reuil

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

357

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

34

Row 10

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Verneuil

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

618

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

59

Row 11

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Le Neubourg

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

929

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

89

Row 12

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Fusion Los Angeles

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

5

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

0

Row 13

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Cajamar

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

175

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

45

Row 14

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Poincy

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

0

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

0

Row 15

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Fusion Paramus

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

11

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

0

Row 16

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Suzhou Pha

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

19298

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

230

Row 17

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Hengyu

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

1575

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

16

Row 18

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Queretaro Beauty

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

2547

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

35

Row 19

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Barcelona

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

0

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

0

Row 20

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Hyderabad

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

3380

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

115

Row 21

(7.20.2.1) Facility

CSP Tech Niederbronn - les - bains

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

821

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

82

Row 22

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Howell

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

18

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

1

Row 23

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Guangzhou

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

4237

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

68

Row 24

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Dortmund

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

1904

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

Row 25

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Le Vaudreuil

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

2010

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

193

Row 26

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Granville 1

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

1201

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

115

Row 27

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Lincolnton

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

11609

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

250

Row 28

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Evron

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

0

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

0

Row 29

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Gateway Analytical

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

103

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

2

Row 30

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Mumbai

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

1540

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

46

Row 31

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Fusion Dallas

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

73

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

1

Row 32

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Chieti

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

1527

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

39

Row 33

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Oyonnax BeOne

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

908

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

87

Row 34

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Menden

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

2394

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

40

Row 35

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Mukwonago

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

26130

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

303

Row 36

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Radolfzell

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

1300

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

24

Row 37

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Chonburi

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

1461

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

1461

Row 38

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Vladimir

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

2440

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

2440

Row 39

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Midland

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

1023

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

17

Row 40

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Congers

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

2589

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

73

Row 41

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Charleval

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

321

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

31

Row 42

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Leeds

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

1027

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

Row 43

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Crystal Lake 265

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

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

Row 44

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Brecey

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

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

Row 45

(7.20.2.1) Facility

CSP Tech Atlanta

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

112

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

2

Row 46

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Camacari

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

304

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

21

Row 47

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Freyung

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

11109

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

187

Row 48

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Elgin Distribution Center

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

70

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

2

Row 49

(7.20.2.1) Facility

East Troy 1+2

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

82

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

1

Row 50

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Groissat

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

0

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

0

Row 51

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Mezzovico

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

71

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

19

Row 52

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Torello

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

1232

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

44

Row 53

(7.20.2.1) Facility

CSP Tech Auburn

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

14078

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

266

Row 54

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Martignat

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

0

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

0

Row 55

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Pescara

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

3647

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

72

Row 56

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Ckyne

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

4476

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

62

Row 57

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Bellignat

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

0

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

0

Row 58

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Milano

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

0

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

0

Row 59

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Louviciennes

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

0

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

0

Row 60

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Berazategui

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

338

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

Row 61

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Libertyville

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

0

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

0

Row 62

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Villepinte

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

1

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

0

Row 63

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Villingen

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

3869

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

65

Row 64

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Granville 2

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

298

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

29

Row 65

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Hadimkoy Istanbul

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

112

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

2

Row 66

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Boonton

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

225

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

6

Row 67

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Queretaro Closures (El Marques)

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

10789

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

149

Row 68

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Rueil-Malmaison

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

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

3

Row 69

(7.20.2.1) Facility

SZHK

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

441

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

5

Row 70

(7.20.2.1) Facility

SQHK

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

1200

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

12

Row 71

(7.20.2.1) Facility

SZBTY

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

3486

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

36

Row 72

(7.20.2.1) Facility

HABTY

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

5214

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

53

Row 73

(7.20.2.1) Facility

SZCFT

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

326

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

3

Row 74

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Harbin

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

3208

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

33

Row 75

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Bahrain

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

4476

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

123

Row 77

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Daqing

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

1059

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

11

[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

26600

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

178557

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

8486

(7.22.4) Please explain

Emissions Certified in compliance with ISAE 3000

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

None
[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:

☒ Not relevant as we do not have any subsidiaries

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

Row 1

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ AstraZeneca

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Commodity

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation not necessary as secondary data used

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

999.98

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions based on the raw materials production, from cradle to Aptar's gate. We mapped GHG emissions related to the production of plastics, metals, and rubbers used in our bill of materials.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

GHG sources have been identified considering the upstream value chain in terms of raw materials production, from cradle to Aptar gate. We have collected primary data in terms of quantity of raw materials used in our products portfolio, but, secondary data about the calculation of environmental impact of raw materials production processes.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Aptar Corporate Sustainability Report 2026

Row 2

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ AstraZeneca

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Allocation is purchased components based and it is considering the total amount of finished product produced in the site.

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Other unit, please specify :Number of finished components

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

81847867

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

16.32

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions based on the electrical energy (Scope 2 market based), and fuels, natural gas, and refrigerants (Scope 1). Please note that this total amount is reflecting Scope 1 + Scope 2 emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

GHG sources have been identified considering operational control of our operations. The major inputs used in the production processes of injection molding, assembling, air compressors, HVAC and auxiliaries activities has been mapped following GHG Protocol Standard and ISO 14064-1 requirements.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Aptar Corporate Sustainability Report 2026

Row 3

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ L'Oréal

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Commodity

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation not necessary as secondary data used

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

14367.08

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions based on the raw materials production, from cradle to Aptar's gate. We mapped GHG emissions related to the production of plastics, metals, and rubbers used in our bill of materials.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

GHG sources have been identified considering the upstream value chain in terms of raw materials production, from cradle to Aptar gate. We have collected primary data in terms of quantity of raw materials used in our products portfolio, but, secondary data about the calculation of environmental impact of raw materials production processes.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Aptar Corporate Sustainability Report 2026

Row 4

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ L'Oréal

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Allocation is purchased components based and it is considering the total amount of finished product produced in the site.

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Other unit, please specify :Number of finished components

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

881465936

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

432.59

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions based on the electrical energy (Scope 2 market based), and fuels, natural gas, and refrigerants (Scope 1). Please note that this total amount is reflecting Scope 1 + Scope 2 emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

GHG sources have been identified considering operational control of our operations. The major inputs used in the production processes of injection molding, assembling, air compressors, HVAC and auxiliaries activities has been mapped following GHG Protocol Standard and ISO 14064-1 requirements.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Aptar Corporate Sustainability Report 2026

Row 5

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Grupo Boticário

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Commodity

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation not necessary as secondary data used

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

3519.9

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions based on the raw materials production, from cradle to Aptar's gate. We mapped GHG emissions related to the production of plastics, metals, and rubbers used in our bill of materials.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

GHG sources have been identified considering the upstream value chain in terms of raw materials production, from cradle to Aptar gate. We have collected primary data in terms of quantity of raw materials used in our products portfolio, but, secondary data about the calculation of environmental impact of raw materials production processes.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Aptar Corporate Sustainability Report 2026

Row 6

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Grupo Boticário

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Allocation is purchased components based and it is considering the total amount of finished product produced in the site.

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Other unit, please specify :Number of finished components

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

148586951

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

17.02

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions based on the electrical energy (Scope 2 market based), and fuels, natural gas, and refrigerants (Scope 1). Please note that this total amount is reflecting Scope 1 + Scope 2 emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

GHG sources have been identified considering operational control of our operations. The major inputs used in the production processes of injection molding, assembling, air compressors, HVAC and auxiliaries activities has been mapped following GHG Protocol Standard and ISO 14064-1 requirements.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Aptar Corporate Sustainability Report 2026

Row 7

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Estee Lauder Companies Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Commodity

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation not necessary as secondary data used

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

1104.16

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions based on the raw materials production, from cradle to Aptar's gate. We mapped GHG emissions related to the production of plastics, metals, and rubbers used in our bill of materials.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

GHG sources have been identified considering the upstream value chain in terms of raw materials production, from cradle to Aptar gate. We have collected primary data in terms of quantity of raw materials used in our products portfolio, but, secondary data about the calculation of environmental impact of raw materials production processes.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Aptar Corporate Sustainability Report 2026

Row 8

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Estee Lauder Companies Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Allocation is purchased components based and it is considering the total amount of finished product produced in the site.

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Other unit, please specify :Number of finished components

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

58915187

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

11.39

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions based on the electrical energy (Scope 2 market based), and fuels, natural gas, and refrigerants (Scope 1). Please note that this total amount is reflecting Scope 1 + Scope 2 emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

GHG sources have been identified considering operational control of our operations. The major inputs used in the production processes of injection molding, assembling, air compressors, HVAC and auxiliaries activities has been mapped following GHG Protocol Standard and ISO 14064-1 requirements.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Aptar Corporate Sustainability Report 2026

Row 9

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Kenvue Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Commodity

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation not necessary as secondary data used

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

6365

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions based on the raw materials production, from cradle to Aptar's gate. We mapped GHG emissions related to the production of plastics, metals, and rubbers used in our bill of materials.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

GHG sources have been identified considering the upstream value chain in terms of raw materials production, from cradle to Aptar gate. We have collected primary data in terms of quantity of raw materials used in our products portfolio, but, secondary data about the calculation of environmental impact of raw materials production processes.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Aptar Corporate Sustainability Report 2026

Row 10

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Kenvue Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Allocation is purchased components based and it is considering the total amount of finished product produced in the site.

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Other unit, please specify :Number of finished components

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

345678445

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

114.63

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions based on the electrical energy (Scope 2 market based), and fuels, natural gas, and refrigerants (Scope 1). Please note that this total amount is reflecting Scope 1 + Scope 2 emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

GHG sources have been identified considering operational control of our operations. The major inputs used in the production processes of injection molding, assembling, air compressors, HVAC and auxiliaries activities has been mapped following GHG Protocol Standard and ISO 14064-1 requirements.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Aptar Corporate Sustainability Report 2026

Row 11

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ PUIG Brands SA

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Commodity

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation not necessary as secondary data used

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

2284.99

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions based on the raw materials production, from cradle to Aptar's gate. We mapped GHG emissions related to the production of plastics, metals, and rubbers used in our bill of materials.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

GHG sources have been identified considering the upstream value chain in terms of raw materials production, from cradle to Aptar gate. We have collected primary data in terms of quantity of raw materials used in our products portfolio, but, secondary data about the calculation of environmental impact of raw materials production processes.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Aptar Corporate Sustainability Report 2026

Row 12

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ PUIG Brands SA

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Allocation is purchased components based and it is considering the total amount of finished product produced in the site.

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Other unit, please specify :Number of finished components

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

140029159

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

129.28

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions based on the electrical energy (Scope 2 market based), and fuels, natural gas, and refrigerants (Scope 1). Please note that this total amount is reflecting Scope 1 + Scope 2 emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

GHG sources have been identified considering operational control of our operations. The major inputs used in the production processes of injection molding, assembling, air compressors, HVAC and auxiliaries activities has been mapped following GHG Protocol Standard and ISO 14064-1 requirements.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Aptar Corporate Sustainability Report 2026

Row 13

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Shiseido Co., Ltd.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Commodity

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation not necessary as secondary data used

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

282.55

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions based on the raw materials production, from cradle to Aptar's gate. We mapped GHG emissions related to the production of plastics, metals, and rubbers used in our bill of materials.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

GHG sources have been identified considering the upstream value chain in terms of raw materials production, from cradle to Aptar gate. We have collected primary data in terms of quantity of raw materials used in our products portfolio, but, secondary data about the calculation of environmental impact of raw materials production processes.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Aptar Corporate Sustainability Report 2026

Row 14

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Shiseido Co., Ltd.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Allocation is purchased components based and it is considering the total amount of finished product produced in the site.

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Other unit, please specify :Number of finished components

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

30887308

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

43.88

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions based on the electrical energy (Scope 2 market based), and fuels, natural gas, and refrigerants (Scope 1). Please note that this total amount is reflecting Scope 1 + Scope 2 emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

GHG sources have been identified considering operational control of our operations. The major inputs used in the production processes of injection molding, assembling, air compressors, HVAC and auxiliaries activities has been mapped following GHG Protocol Standard and ISO 14064-1 requirements.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Aptar Corporate Sustainability Report 2026

Row 15

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Novartis

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Commodity

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation not necessary as secondary data used

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

13.11

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions based on the raw materials production, from cradle to Aptar's gate. We mapped GHG emissions related to the production of plastics, metals, and rubbers used in our bill of materials.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

GHG sources have been identified considering the upstream value chain in terms of raw materials production, from cradle to Aptar gate. We have collected primary data in terms of quantity of raw materials used in our products portfolio, but, secondary data about the calculation of environmental impact of raw materials production processes.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Aptar Corporate Sustainability Report 2026

Row 16

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Novartis

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Allocation is purchased components based and it is considering the total amount of finished product produced in the site.

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Other unit, please specify :Number of finished components

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1330657

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0.84

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions based on the electrical energy (Scope 2 market based), and fuels, natural gas, and refrigerants (Scope 1). Please note that this total amount is reflecting Scope 1 + Scope 2 emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

GHG sources have been identified considering operational control of our operations. The major inputs used in the production processes of injection molding, assembling, air compressors, HVAC and auxiliaries activities has been mapped following GHG Protocol Standard and ISO 14064-1 requirements.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Aptar Corporate Sustainability Report 2026

Row 17

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ S.C. Johnson & Son, Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Commodity

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation not necessary as secondary data used

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

1548.01

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions based on the raw materials production, from cradle to Aptar's gate. We mapped GHG emissions related to the production of plastics, metals, and rubbers used in our bill of materials.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

GHG sources have been identified considering the upstream value chain in terms of raw materials production, from cradle to Aptar gate. We have collected primary data in terms of quantity of raw materials used in our products portfolio, but, secondary data about the calculation of environmental impact of raw materials production processes.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Aptar Corporate Sustainability Report 2026

Row 18

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ S.C. Johnson & Son, Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Allocation is purchased components based and it is considering the total amount of finished product produced in the site.

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Other unit, please specify :Number of finished components

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

139136757

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

17.44

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions based on the electrical energy (Scope 2 market based), and fuels, natural gas, and refrigerants (Scope 1). Please note that this total amount is reflecting Scope 1 + Scope 2 emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

GHG sources have been identified considering operational control of our operations. The major inputs used in the production processes of injection molding, assembling, air compressors, HVAC and auxiliaries activities has been mapped following GHG Protocol Standard and ISO 14064-1 requirements.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Aptar Corporate Sustainability Report 2026

[Add row]

(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

- ☒ Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

During the reporting year, the product sustainability team started the development of an LCA eco-design tool directly connected to SAP bill of materials and master data in order to solve this challenge. The system will be able to calculate the CO2 impact of different product families in real time.

Row 2

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

- ☒ Doing so would require we disclose business sensitive/proprietary information

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

In situations where we are not able to group our LCA results into product family ranges, and particularly with highly customized solutions, it is possible that disclosing LCA data will pose a risk to our business. Customers can help us overcome this issue by treating our LCA results with a high degree of sensitivity and by refraining from comparing our results to similar products from other suppliers who may not be using the same processes or level of accuracy for LCA measurements. This is one of the main reasons why we engaged in the Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) for the GS and GSA pumps -- to provide customers with an accurate and transparent view of our environmental impacts. We intend to use the information we glean from our LCAs to improve future generations of products and hope this information is not used against us.

Row 3

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

- ☒ Managing the different emission factors of diverse and numerous geographies makes calculating total footprint difficult

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

Aptar has more than 40 operations in different countries and regions, emission factors for Scope 2 makes calculating total footprint difficult but in the latest 3 years, thanks to our energy road map, we have used up to 97% of renewable energy with primary data for emission factor that increased the level of accuracy for the Scope 2 calculation.

Row 4

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

- ☒ Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

In 2015 we established a Life Cycle Assessment strategy with a target to assess over 50% of our product families (by volume sold, excluding Pharma products that are highly regulated and difficult to change) by the end of 2016 we surpassed this target, having completed an LCA of 69% of product families. In the future we will continue to prioritize and conduct LCAs on the remainder of our product families. In addition, we continue to evaluate partnerships with customers specifically requesting LCAs. We are prioritizing the product families to include in our assessments by focusing on the volumes of products we supplied to key customers, including all customers requesting a response from us through the CDP Supply Chain questionnaire. Due to the diversity of our products, we believe an approach based on product ranges is most effective. The analysis of every product in every product family and every Aptar location would be time consuming and cost prohibitive, and we believe the analysis of ranges will provide a close depiction of current state. Our customers can help us overcome this challenge by accepting the results of our LCAs at the product family range and by accepting our assumptions. Product sustainability team is investigating solutions in order to integrate LCA tool with SAP system on which thanks to the Bill of Material will be possible to have carbon footprint analysis for the entire products portfolio.

[Add row]

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

	Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?	Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities
	Select from: ☒ Yes	<i>Aptar Product Sustainability Team developed an internal LCA tool that is able to calculate in real time LCA data from SKU purchased by customers.</i>

[Fixed row]

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:

☒ More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Select from: ☒ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from: ☒ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Select from:

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
	☒ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

123927.46

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

123927.46

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

585055.89

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

11645.81

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

0

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

596701.70

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

6430.08

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

6430.08

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

591485.97

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

135573.27

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

0

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

727059.24

[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Select from: ☒ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Select from: ☒ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

No Energy Input Used

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

No Energy Input Used

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

No Energy Input Used

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

No Energy Input Used

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

7666.81

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

116260.64

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

Natural Gas used in Plants Operation

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

No Energy Input Used

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

123927.46

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

Total fuels energy used in operations
[Fixed row]

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

6430.08

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

6430.08

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

6430.08

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

6430.08

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0

[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Argentina

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1087.68

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

1087.68

Bahrain

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6412

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

6412.00

Brazil

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

29590.2

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

29590.20

China

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

69935.29

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

69935.29

Colombia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

548.33

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

548.33

Czechia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10194.86

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

10194.86

France

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

146042.53

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

146042.53

Germany

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

73294.09

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

73294.09

India

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8415.76

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

8415.76

Indonesia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Italy

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

17056.24

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

17056.24

Mexico

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

30036.07

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

30036.07

Russian Federation

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6972.18

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

6972.18

Spain

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7244.18

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

7244.18

Switzerland

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2795.66

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

2795.66

Thailand

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3037.62

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

3037.62

Türkiye

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5365.54

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

5365.54

United Kingdom

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5265.08

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

5265.08

United States of America

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

178508.3

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

178508.30

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ France

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind (technology type unknown)

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

146042.53

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

Select from:

☒ I-REC [International]

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

Select from:

☒ France

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

No Comment

Row 2

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Bahrain

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

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

6412

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

Select from:

☒ I-REC [International]

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

Select from:

☒ United Arab Emirates

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

No Comment

Row 3

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Brazil

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

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

25495

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

Select from:

☒ I-REC [International]

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

Select from:

☒ Brazil

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

No Comment

Row 4

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Brazil

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

7193

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

Select from:

☒ I-REC [International]

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

Select from:

☒ Brazil

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

No Comment

Row 5

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ China

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind (technology type unknown)

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

66837.89

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

Select from:

☒ I-REC [International]

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

Select from:

☒ China

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

No Comment

Row 6

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Czechia

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind (technology type unknown)

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

10194.86

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

Select from:

☒ I-REC [International]

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

Select from:

☒ France

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

No Comment

Row 7

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind (technology type unknown)

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

73294.09

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

Select from:

☒ I-REC [International]

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

Select from:

☒ France

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

No Comment

Row 8

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Italy

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind (technology type unknown)

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

17056.25

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

Select from:

☒ I-REC [International]

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

Select from:

☒ France

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

No Comment

Row 9

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Mexico

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind (technology type unknown)

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

30036

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

Select from:

☒ I-REC [International]

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

Select from:

☒ Mexico

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

No Comment

Row 10

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Spain

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind (technology type unknown)

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

7244.18

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

Select from:

☒ I-REC [International]

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

Select from:

☒ France

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

No Comment

Row 11

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Switzerland

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

2795.3

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

Select from:

☒ I-REC [International]

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

Select from:

☒ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

No Comment

Row 12

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Türkiye

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind (technology type unknown)

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

265.63

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

Select from:

☒ I-REC [International]

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

Select from:

☒ France

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

No Comment

Row 13

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ United Kingdom

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind (technology type unknown)

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

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used*Select from:*☒ I-REC [International]**(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute***Select from:*☒ United Kingdom**(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?***Select from:*☒ No**(7.30.15.14) Comment***No Comment***Row 14****(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption***Select from:*☒ United States of America**(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method***Select from:*☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)**(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type**

Select from:

☒ Wind (technology type unknown)

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

178507.93

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

Select from:

☒ I-REC [International]

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

Select from:

☒ United States of America

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

No Comment

Row 15

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ India

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

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

8416.23

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

Select from:

☒ I-REC [International]

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

Select from:

☒ India

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

No Comment

[Add row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.357

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

35086

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☒ unit of production

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

98217119056

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

2

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

- ☒ Change in renewable energy consumption
- ☒ Acquisitions
- ☒ Change in output

(7.45.9) Please explain

Aptar acquired more sites, increased production output, and consumed more energy.
[Add row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

- ☒ Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

7.3

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

kWh

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

total finished product produced

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

2.07

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

In 2025, the volume increased compared to 2024. However, in some sites, products made go through more cycles, increasing energy use, but have more margins

Row 2

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☒ Waste

(7.52.2) Metric value

39264

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

tons

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

intensity metric not calculated

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

25.9

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Implementation of processes to reduce waste generation
[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☒ Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

SBTi Certificate_AptarGroup (1).pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

01/31/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Methane (CH₄)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2019

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

23022

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

112703

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

135725.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

99.72

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

99.72

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

99.72

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

82

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

24430.500

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

26600

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

8486

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

35086.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

90.43

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target cover all scope 1 and 2 emissions in the company's GHG inventory, developed in line with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard. The GHG emissions inventory covers all relevant GHG emissions, from all relevant sources and subsidiaries. The GHG inventory is composed exclusively of fossil based emissions, and no biogenic emissions have been reported alongside the GHG inventory.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

The objective of the target is to reduce the GHG emissions and energy consumption, with an increase of renewables.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

The original plan was to focus on decarbonization of our sites/plant. We increased our renewable energy uses, however, increased our scope 1 carbon footprint

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

SBTi Certificate_AptarGroup (1).pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 2°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

01/31/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Methane (CH₄)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

☒ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution

☒ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations

☒ Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2019

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

245761.0

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

13567.0

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

16133.0

(7.53.1.22) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

9045

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

284506.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

284506.000

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

86

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

5.0

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

6.0

(7.53.1.43) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

3.0

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

71.6

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100.0

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

14

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

244675.160

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

334034

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

19805

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

17880

(7.53.1.67) Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

14941

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

386660.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

386660.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

-256.47

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

A complete screening has been carried out with scope 3 GHG emissions accounting for 75% of the total emissions, and a scope 3 target has been set. The GHG emissions inventory covers all relevant GHG emissions, from all relevant sources and subsidiaries. The GHG inventory is composed exclusively of fossil based emissions, and no biogenic emissions have been reported alongside the GHG inventory.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

The objective of the target is to reduce the indirect GHG emissions related to plastics raw materials, waste generated in operations, and upstream and downstream transportation.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Aptar defined appropriate conversion plan and chemical phase out in order to reduce the consumption of non-renewables raw materials, increasing the recycled content and bio feedstock supporting the reduction of GHG emissions. In addition, we planned several partnerships with our suppliers along value chain for the optimization of transportations, logistic routes and use of sustainable fuels. From management of waste produced in our operations, our sites increased the best practices for the reuse of waste and increased the recycling scenarios for the non-hazardous waste

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☒ Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production

☒ Targets to reduce methane emissions

☒ Net-zero targets

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

01/31/2023

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

☒ Production

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

01/31/2023

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

316062

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

57

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

08/18/2030

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

100

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

98

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

95.35

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, it is supporting the reduction target for Scope 2 market based in 1.5°C scenario

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☒ Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.1.18) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

SBTi Certificate_AptarGroup (1).pdf

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target covers 100% of electrical energy usage in operations.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

the objective of the target is to reduce the indirect GHG emissions related to the use of electricity thanks to the increase of renewables sources.

(7.54.1.21) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Aptar increased the purchase of Renewable Energy Certificates to 98% of coverage and in parallel, we signed two virtual PPA contract in EMEA and NAM.
[Add row]

(7.54.2) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Oth 1

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

12/31/2019

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☒ Intensity

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Energy productivity

☒ megawatt hours (MWh)

(7.54.2.6) Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Select from:

☒ unit of production

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/31/2019

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

6.7

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/30/2025

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

5.7

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

62.5000000000

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year*Select from:*☒ Underway**(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?***Yes, it is supporting the market based scope 2 reduction target***(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?***Select all that apply*☒ No, it's not part of an overarching initiative**(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions***Target covers the entire organization with all operations.***(7.54.2.19) Target objective***the objective of the target is to reduce the indirect GHG emissions related to the use of electricity thanks to the implementation of energy conservation measures.***(7.54.2.20) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year***Continuous energy conservation measures related to the use of electrical presses for the injection molding, optimization of HVAC system, and Air compressor management.**[Add row]***(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).**

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

01/31/2023

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☒ Abs1

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/30/2030

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

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(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☒ Methane (CH ₄) | ☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆) |
| ☒ Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O) | ☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF ₃) |
| ☒ Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) | |
| ☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) | |
| ☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) | |

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target cover all scope 1 and 2 emissions in the company's GHG inventory, developed in line with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard. The GHG emissions inventory covers all relevant GHG emissions, from all relevant sources and subsidiaries. The GHG inventory is composed exclusively of fossil based emissions, and no biogenic emissions have been reported alongside the GHG inventory.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

the objective of the target is to reduce the GHG emissions and energy consumption, with an increase of renewables.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

- ☒ Unsure

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

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

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Aptar established an internal process for quarterly and annual reviews of target achievement by tracking performance and progress on our carbon transition plan towards the 2030 target.

[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

	Emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	19	

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
To be implemented	9	3
Implementation commenced	3	55
Implemented	3	1142
Not to be implemented	4	0

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Other energy efficiency in production processes initiative, please specify :Mold Presses

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

65

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

60000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

240000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

No Comment

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☒ Motors and drives

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur*Select all that apply*☒ Scope 2 (location-based)**(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory***Select from:*☒ Voluntary**(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)**

45000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

122000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period*Select from:*☒ 1-3 years**(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative***Select from:*☒ 6-10 years**(7.55.2.9) Comment***No Comment***Row 3**

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☒ Motors and drives

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

52

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

20000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

35000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

No Comment

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☒ Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

100

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Mandatory

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

33000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

25000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

No Comment

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☒ Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

87

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Mandatory

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

5500

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

25000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

No Comment

Row 6

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☒ Building Energy Management Systems (BEMS)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur*Select all that apply*☒ Scope 2 (location-based)**(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory***Select from:*☒ Mandatory**(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)**

50000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

225000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period*Select from:*☒ 4-10 years**(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative***Select from:*☒ 6-10 years**(7.55.2.9) Comment***No Comment***Row 7**

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☒ Other energy efficiency in buildings initiative, please specify :Heat Pumps, Presses, Chiller Unit

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

9

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

180000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

800000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

No Comment

Row 8

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Electrification

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

480

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Mandatory

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

140000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

400000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

No Comment

Row 9

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☒ Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

23

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

211000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

124700

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

No Comment

Row 10

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Compressed air

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Mandatory

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

150000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

35000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 3-5 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

No Comment

Row 11

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Non-energy industrial process emissions reductions

☒ Process equipment replacement

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

8

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

50000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

220000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

No Comment

[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Aptar sites integrated the energy efficiency budget in the standard budget, so, these projects must go through the same approval process as all others requiring capital investment.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Other :Rebates

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Aptar sites often use rebates or capital investment incentives to drive investment in their emission reduction initiatives. Aptar tax department surveys potential rebates for our locations on an ongoing basis to encourage projects.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Aptar sites integrated energy team as part of EHS&S team. In particular the sites that achieved certification ISO 50001 appointed an energy team dedicated to the management of energy efficiency actions to reduce the main energy uses and consumption.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Lower return on investment (ROI) specification

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Aptar finance department identified appropriate requirements (based on the Capex amount and payback time) in order to approve energy efficiency actions and projects at site level. It's preferable, for the actions that require large investment, to respect a payback of 3 years. That said, however, the EHS and Global Sustainability Team leaders are involved in the project selection when the project involves energy/emissions reduction, and first evaluate a project proposal to be sure it aligns with our science based targets. If projects have a significant effect on our ability to make improvements toward achieving our SBTs, but have a longer return on investment period, they are still considered for funding approval. In this case, a payback of 3 years is not a firm requirement.

Row 5

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Internal incentives/recognition programs

(7.55.3.2) Comment

As sustainability is integrated into our business model, we do not have a dedicated sustainability budget and therefore these projects must go through the same approval process as all others requiring capital investment. Our business leaders must identify the projects that will best align to the overall sustainability strategy and present the business case accordingly. As we have so many internal recognition programs, projects are approved and executed as part of our operating plan.

Row 6

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Aptar sites identified working and environmental regulations applicable to their activities. When it comes to identifying projects for investment, regulatory related items take priority.

[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization’s goods or services?

Select from:

☒ Yes, I will provide data through the CDP questionnaire

(7.73.1) Give the overall percentage of total emissions, for all Scopes, that are covered by these products.

5.64

(7.73.2) Complete the following table for the goods/services for which you want to provide data.

Row 1

(7.73.2.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Shiseido Co., Ltd.

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Entire customer product portfolio

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Entire customer product portfolio

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

☒ Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

Entire customer product portfolio

(7.73.2.6) Total emissions in kg CO₂e per unit

10.57

(7.73.2.7) ±% change from previous figure supplied

-22.58

(7.73.2.8) Date of previous figure supplied

12/30/2025

(7.73.2.9) Explanation of change

The decrease in emissions intensity (tCO₂e per unit sold) is driven by updates to emission factors, a shift in the product mix toward lower-impact products, and changes in the material mix used in products sold during the reporting period. These factors resulted in a lower carbon footprint per unit sold compared to the previous year

(7.73.2.10) Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions

Select from:

☒ ISO 14040 & 14044

Row 2

(7.73.2.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Estee Lauder Companies Inc.

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Entire customer product portfolio

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Entire customer product portfolio

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

☒ Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

Entire customer product portfolio

(7.73.2.6) Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit

18.93

(7.73.2.7) ±% change from previous figure supplied

13.45

(7.73.2.8) Date of previous figure supplied

12/30/2025

(7.73.2.9) Explanation of change

The increase in emissions intensity (tCO₂e per unit sold) is driven by updates to emission factors, a shift in the product mix toward higher-impact products, and changes in the material mix used in products sold during the reporting period. These factors resulted in a higher carbon footprint per unit sold compared to the previous year

(7.73.2.10) Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions

Select from:

☒ ISO 14040 & 14044

Row 3

(7.73.2.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ PUIG Brands SA

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Entire customer product portfolio

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Entire customer product portfolio

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

☒ Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

Entire customer product portfolio

(7.73.2.6) Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit

17.24

(7.73.2.7) ±% change from previous figure supplied

88.01

(7.73.2.8) Date of previous figure supplied

12/30/2025

(7.73.2.9) Explanation of change

The increase in emissions intensity (tCO₂e per unit sold) is driven by updates to emission factors, a shift in the product mix toward higher-impact products (e.g more Aluminum products), and changes in the material mix used in products sold during the reporting period. These factors resulted in a higher carbon footprint per unit sold compared to the previous year

(7.73.2.10) Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions

Select from:

☒ ISO 14040 & 14044

Row 4

(7.73.2.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ S.C. Johnson & Son, Inc.

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Entire customer product portfolio

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Entire customer product portfolio

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

☒ Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

Entire customer product portfolio

(7.73.2.6) Total emissions in kg CO₂e per unit

11.25

(7.73.2.7) ±% change from previous figure supplied

-12.31

(7.73.2.8) Date of previous figure supplied

12/30/2025

(7.73.2.9) Explanation of change

The decrease in emissions intensity (tCO₂e per unit sold) is driven by updates to emission factors, a shift in the product mix toward lower-impact products, and changes in the material mix used in products sold during the reporting period. These factors resulted in a lower carbon footprint per unit sold compared to the previous year

(7.73.2.10) Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions

Select from:

☒ ISO 14040 & 14044

Row 5

(7.73.2.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ L'Oréal

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Entire customer product portfolio

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Entire customer product portfolio

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

☒ Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

Entire customer product portfolio

(7.73.2.6) Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit

16.79

(7.73.2.7) ±% change from previous figure supplied

9.97

(7.73.2.8) Date of previous figure supplied

(7.73.2.9) Explanation of change

The increase in emissions intensity (tCO₂e per unit sold) is driven by updates to emission factors, a shift in the product mix toward higher-impact products, and changes in the material mix used in products sold during the reporting period. These factors resulted in a higher carbon footprint per unit sold compared to the previous year

(7.73.2.10) Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions

Select from:

☒ ISO 14040 & 14044

Row 6

(7.73.2.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ AstraZeneca

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Entire customer product portfolio

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Entire customer product portfolio

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

☒ Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

Entire customer product portfolio

(7.73.2.6) Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit

12.47

(7.73.2.7) ±% change from previous figure supplied

0

(7.73.2.8) Date of previous figure supplied

12/30/2025

(7.73.2.9) Explanation of change

First year calculation

(7.73.2.10) Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions

Select from:

☒ ISO 14040 & 14044

Row 7

(7.73.2.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Grupo Boticário

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Entire customer product portfolio

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Entire customer product portfolio

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

☒ Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

Entire customer product portfolio

(7.73.2.6) Total emissions in kg CO₂e per unit

23.8

(7.73.2.7) ±% change from previous figure supplied

16.78

(7.73.2.8) Date of previous figure supplied

12/30/2025

(7.73.2.9) Explanation of change

The increase in emissions intensity (tCO₂e per unit sold) is driven by updates to emission factors, a shift in the product mix toward higher-impact products, and changes in the material mix used in products sold during the reporting period. These factors resulted in a higher carbon footprint per unit sold compared to the previous year

(7.73.2.10) Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions

Select from:

☒ ISO 14040 & 14044

Row 8

(7.73.2.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Novartis

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Entire customer product portfolio

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Entire customer product portfolio

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

☒ Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

Entire customer product portfolio

(7.73.2.6) Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit

10.48

(7.73.2.7) ±% change from previous figure supplied

-5.12

(7.73.2.8) Date of previous figure supplied

12/30/2025

(7.73.2.9) Explanation of change

The decrease in emissions intensity (tCO₂e per unit sold) is driven by updates to emission factors, a shift in the product mix toward lower-impact products, and changes in the material mix used in products sold during the reporting period. These factors resulted in a lower carbon footprint per unit sold compared to the previous year

(7.73.2.10) Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions

Select from:
☒ ISO 14040 & 14044

Row 9

(7.73.2.1) Requesting member

Select from:
☒ Kenvue Inc.

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Entire customer product portfolio

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Entire customer product portfolio

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:
☒ Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

Entire customer product portfolio

(7.73.2.6) Total emissions in kg CO₂e per unit

18.74

(7.73.2.7) ±% change from previous figure supplied

7.54

(7.73.2.8) Date of previous figure supplied

12/30/2025

(7.73.2.9) Explanation of change

The increase in emissions intensity (tCO₂e per unit sold) is driven by updates to emission factors, a shift in the product mix toward higher-impact products, and changes in the material mix used in products sold during the reporting period. These factors resulted in a higher carbon footprint per unit sold compared to the previous year

(7.73.2.10) Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions

Select from:

☒ ISO 14040 & 14044

[Add row]

(7.73.3) Complete the following table with data for lifecycle stages of your goods and/or services.

Row 1

(7.73.3.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Shiseido Co., Ltd.

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Entire customer product portfolio

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

☒ Scope 1, 2 & 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

☒ Cradle to gate

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

10.57

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

☒ No

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

☒ Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

Data quality has been evaluated as good. Please note that CO2 impact is not per single unit but for 1000 pieces.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

not applicable - data not assured by third party

Row 2

(7.73.3.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Estee Lauder Companies Inc.

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Entire customer product portfolio

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

☒ Scope 1, 2 & 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

☒ Cradle to gate

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

18.93

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

☒ No

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

☒ Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

Data quality has been evaluated as good. Please note that CO2 impact is not per single unit but for 1000 pieces.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

not applicable - data not assured by third party

Row 3

(7.73.3.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ PUIG Brands SA

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Entire customer product portfolio

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

☒ Scope 1, 2 & 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

☒ Cradle to gate

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

17.24

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

☒ No

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

☒ Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

Data quality has been evaluated as good. Please note that CO2 impact is not per single unit but for 1000 pieces.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

not applicable - data not assured by third party

Row 4

(7.73.3.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ S.C. Johnson & Son, Inc.

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Entire customer product portfolio

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

☒ Scope 1, 2 & 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

☒ Cradle to gate

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

11.25

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

☒ No

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

☒ Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

Data quality has been evaluated as good. Please note that CO2 impact is not per single unit but for 1000 pieces.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

not applicable - data not assured by third party

Row 5

(7.73.3.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ L'Oréal

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Entire customer product portfolio

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

☒ Scope 1, 2 & 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

☒ Cradle to gate

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

16.79

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

☒ No

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

☒ Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

Data quality has been evaluated as good. Please note that CO2 impact is not per single unit but for 1000 pieces.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

not applicable - data not assured by third party

Row 6

(7.73.3.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ AstraZeneca

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Entire customer product portfolio

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

☒ Scope 1, 2 & 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

☒ Cradle to gate

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

12.47

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

☒ No

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

☒ Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

Data quality has been evaluated as good. Please note that CO2 impact is not per single unit but for 1000 pieces.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

not applicable - data not assured by third party

Row 7

(7.73.3.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Grupo Boticário

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Entire customer product portfolio

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

☒ Scope 1, 2 & 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

☒ Cradle to gate

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

23.8

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

☒ No

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

☒ Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

Data quality has been evaluated as good. Please note that CO2 impact is not per single unit but for 1000 pieces.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

not applicable - data not assured by third party

Row 8

(7.73.3.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Novartis

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Entire customer product portfolio

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

☒ Scope 1, 2 & 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

☒ Cradle to gate

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

10.48

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

☒ No

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

☒ Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

Data quality has been evaluated as good. Please note that CO2 impact is not per single unit but for 1000 pieces.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

not applicable - data not assured by third party

Row 9

(7.73.3.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Kenvue Inc.

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Entire customer product portfolio

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

☒ Scope 1, 2 & 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

☒ Cradle to gate

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

18.74

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

☒ No

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

☒ Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

Data quality has been evaluated as good. Please note that CO2 impact is not per single unit but for 1000 pieces.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

not applicable - data not assured by third party

[Add row]

(7.73.4) Please detail emissions reduction initiatives completed or planned for this product.

Row 1

(7.73.4.1) Name of good/ service

Product dispensing systems (closures and pump)

(7.73.4.2) Initiative ID

Select from:

☒ Initiative 1

(7.73.4.3) Description of initiative

Climate-related projects are referred to the increase of recycled content into the finished product. Our conversion plan can support the reduction of GHG emissions and the promotion of circular economy business model. In addition, thanks to the use of post consumer resin recycled, we can contribute to the reduction of resources depletion (non renewable fossil based). The potential financial impact of this project in terms of costs VS savings is neutral. The strategy related to the use of PCR in our finished product, can support customer's goals and targets to reduce their indirect GHG emissions from purchased goods and services.

(7.73.4.4) Completed or planned

Select from:

☒ Ongoing

(7.73.4.5) Emission reductions in kg CO2e per unit

0.02
[Add row]

(7.73.5) Have any of the initiatives described in 7.73.4 been driven by requesting CDP Supply Chain members?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☒ Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☒ No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

☒ Other, please specify :Use of low carbon raw materials like post consumer recycled resin and bio-feedstock

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Aptar Product Sustainability Team support the investigation and application of sustainable materials to the entire Aptar product portfolio. The use of post consumer recycled materials and bio-feedstock is leading our conversion plan to the transition to low carbon products. Our customers are constantly in contact with our Expert Centers looking for the best solution that can reduce the environmental impact of the full packaging. These products can be classified as low-carbon products because manufacturing of them requires less conventional raw materials and therefore less GHG emissions are embedded in the products. During the reporting year we have converted 2032 tons of conventional resins to recycled resin.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :ISO 14040 and 14044 for product LCA

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☒ Cradle-to-gate

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

1 ml of finished product dispensed with PCR materials

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Product solutions produced 100% with conventional plastics.

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☒ Cradle-to-gate

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO₂e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

2845

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

We followed an consequential approach to our LCA and measured the difference in total cradle-to Aptar gate emissions between our product with PCR and conventional. We used the following Global Warming Potential 100 (GWP100) factors from the IPCC 5th assessment report: Carbon Dioxide (CO₂): 1, Methane (CH₄): 102, Nitrous Oxide (N₂O): 264, Sulfur Hexafluoride (SF₆): 17,500, HFC-134a: 3,710, Nitrogen Trifluoride (NF₃): 12,800, Black Carbon: 3,385, Organic Carbon: -128, Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂): -274, Nitrogen Oxide (NO_x): 122. We used a mass-based allocation for energy and resource inputs where multiple products were being produced. To allocate the impacts from the recycled material we followed the most common 100-0 cut-off approach, where the environmental impacts are only included for one lifecycle of the product. In other words, recycled material is not allocated to any of the impacts associated with the conventional plastic sourcing or processing, but only the impacts of the mechanical plastic recycling process. We identified a representative set of mechanical plastic recycling across our region for which recycling level data is available. Our data is then averaged across all the plastic recycling producing the same PCR grade in the region. We also used environmental data from government to calculate some of the environmental impacts. We then compared these averages to our data to calculate avoided emissions. The estimation of avoided emissions is based on the differences that arise from our higher content of recycled material: PP emission factors → 2.15 kg CO₂e/kg PCR emission factors → 0.735 kg CO₂e/kg CO₂ avoided emissions → (2.15 kg CO₂e/kg - 0.75 kg CO₂e/kg) x 2032 t = 2845 t CO₂e

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

2.1

[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☒ No

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

☒ No

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The method of water data collection is based on primary data check from the water meter in our operations.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our response in this row relates to our different geographic operations. Aptar monitors total volumes of water withdrawals from operations, sales offices, warehouses and corporate offices. The frequency of water data collection is monthly based on water invoices from water supplier. Each user upload data in internal software that calculate KPIs for water consumed. The method of water data collection is based on primary data check from the water meter in our operations.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The method of water data collection is based on primary data check from the water meter in our operations.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Aptar monitors volumes by source in all operations, sales offices, warehouses and corporate offices. The frequency of water data collection is monthly based on water invoices from water supplier. Each user upload data in internal software that calculate KPIs for water consumed. The method of water data collection is based on primary data check from the water meter in our operations.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

For the use of water in our core processes (cooling moulds) the quality of water (physical, chemical, biological and organoleptic) is not relevant or it can't generate problem to the quality of our finished product. For the majority of our operations, water is not directly in contact with Aptar's products and it is not an ingredient for our processes but considering anodizing process (only 2/59 Aptar sites) by the nature of the process the water withdrawal quality is not vital and we do not anticipate changes into processes for the next 0-3 years.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The method of water data collection is based on primary data check from the water meter in our operations or water supplier assumptions for water discharged.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Aptar monitors total volumes of water discharged in all operations, sales offices, warehouses and corporate offices. The frequency of water data collection is quarterly based on water invoices from water supplier. Each user upload data in internal software that calculate KPIs for water consumed. In case we do not have meters for water discharged, we use the water supplier assumption of 20% consumption, which means that 80% of water withdraw is discharged after usage.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The method of water data collection is based on primary data check from the water meter in our operations or water supplier assumptions for water discharged.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Aptar monitors total volumes of water discharged by destination in all operations, sales offices, warehouses and corporate offices. The frequency of water data collection is quarterly based on water invoices from water supplier. Each user upload data in internal software that calculate KPIs for water consumed. In case we do not have meters for water discharged, we use the water supplier assumption of 20% consumption, which means that 80% of water withdraw is discharged after usage.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The method of water data collection is based on primary data check from the water meter in our operations or water supplier assumptions for water discharged.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Aptar monitors total volumes of water discharged by destination in all operations, sales offices, warehouses and corporate offices. The frequency of water data collection is quarterly based on water invoices from water supplier. Each user upload data in internal software that calculate KPIs for water consumed. In case we do not have meters for water discharged, we use the water supplier assumption of 20% consumption, which means that 80% of water withdraw is discharged after usage.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a year

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The method of sample is in compliance with ISO standard in order to analyze thresholds for PH, BOD, TSS and other pollutants as defined in the local permissions and licenses.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our plants are closing monitoring about the water discharged quality in alignment with operating permits. The frequency of data collection is at least yearly (in compliance with local regulation).

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a year

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The method of sample is in compliance with ISO standard in order to analyze thresholds for PH, BOD, TSS and other pollutants as defined in the local permissions and licenses.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our plants are closing monitoring about the water discharged quality in alignment with operating permits. The frequency of data collection is at least yearly (in compliance with local regulation). Please note that only few sites are monitoring nitrates, the major part of the sites are monitoring parameters in compliance with regulatory aspects that are not considering phosphates, pesticides and other EU substances listed because our process is not generating these type of substances.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a year

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The method of sample is in compliance with ISO standard in order to analyze thresholds for temperature as defined in the local permissions and licenses.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our plants are closing monitoring about the water discharged quality (temperature) in alignment with operating permits. The frequency of data collection is at least yearly (in compliance with local regulation).

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

- ☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The method of water data collection is based on primary data check from the water meter in our operations.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Aptar monitors total volumes of water consumed in all operations, sales offices, warehouses and corporate offices. Each user upload data in internal software that calculate KPIs for water consumed. The frequency of water data collection is monthly based on water invoices from water supplier. In case we do not have meters for water discharged, we use the water supplier assumption of 20% consumption, which means that 80% of water withdraw is discharged after usage.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

- ☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water reuse and recycling volumes are measured through water meters, process monitoring systems, and engineering estimates where direct metering is not available. Data are reported through Aptar's internal EHS reporting system

(9.2.4) Please explain

Aptar promotes water efficiency through the reuse and recirculation of water in key manufacturing processes, particularly injection molding and anodizing operations. In injection molding, water is typically managed in closed-loop cooling systems, allowing continuous reuse with only limited replenishment required for evaporation and maintenance. This approach significantly reduces freshwater withdrawals compared to conventional once-through cooling systems. In anodizing operations, water is reused through treatment recirculation and recovery practices integrated into rinsing and treatment stages. Based on internal estimates, these processes

achieve an average water reuse rate of approximately 60%. By maximizing water reuse, Aptar reduces freshwater demand and wastewater generation while supporting its broader sustainability and water stewardship objectives.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Compliance is verified through site EHS management systems, facility inspections, and monitoring of potable water and sanitation services against local regulatory requirements and company standards

(9.2.4) Please explain

Aptar is committed to providing safely managed Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services for all employees across its operations. All sites provide access to safe drinking water that is available when needed and sourced from supplies that comply with applicable local regulatory requirements for chemical and microbiological quality. In addition, facilities maintain hygiene infrastructure and sanitation services designed to protect employee health, safety, and well-being in the workplace. Sanitation facilities are provided at all sites and are managed in accordance with local regulations, with wastewater either treated on-site or transferred to authorized external treatment systems where appropriate. Through its Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) management programs, Aptar monitors workplace conditions and maintains practices that support the human rights to water and sanitation, ensuring employees have continuous access to safe drinking water, hygienic facilities, and appropriate

[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

3718

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Our water withdrawals are decreasing due to the implementation of our water stewardship programs and training. In the next five years, Aptar expects our water withdrawals to continue decrease as we implement more water saving measures and training. Annual water risk assessments aid in short and long-term business planning, and support our Water Roadmap to ensure an effective water stewardship strategy. Through our water risk assessment, we identified four sites we found to be at high physical risk. These water-scarce sites are developing contingency plans in case local water supplies fall below the level needed to maintain operations. We have provided training with examples of actions site leaders can take to reduce water consumption, to help reduce water risks at all of our sites, and to help measure, monitor, and report on their water use. We believe that now is the time to act and plan to address potential water risks and stay ahead of risk and potential legislation in this area.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

3381

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Water discharge is expected to decrease as consumption and withdrawal is expected to decrease. Our risk assessment has identified water-scarce sites that are developing contingency plans in case local water supplies fall below the level needed to maintain operations. We have provided training with examples of actions site leaders can take to reduce water consumption, to help reduce water risks at all of our sites, and to help measure, monitor, and report on their water use.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

337

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Water consumption is calculated by subtracting water discharged from water withdrawn, as reported by all Aptar sites on a monthly basis into our EHStar system. In 2025 we have increased our focus on water risk by improving the training we provide to site leaders as well as the information we are tracking per each site.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

24.9

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ No/minimal change in business activity

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

0.67

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Identification tool used

☒ WWF Water Risk Filter

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

The reduction in water withdrawals from water-stressed areas was primarily driven by operational efficiency initiatives implemented across relevant sites. These initiatives included employee awareness campaigns, improved monitoring and management of water consumption, optimization of water-use processes, and targeted technical improvements aimed at reducing water demand while maintaining operational performance.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

2758.3

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

The fresh surface water source is relevant because in one of our Food and Beverage operation the cooling system for injection molding is strictly based on this water source (from rivers near the plants).

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

The brackish surface water / seawater is not relevant for our operations because our sites are not located near sea coast and even if we'll have sites near seawater the salt concentration is too high and could generate problem for the quality of products.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

48.29

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

The groundwater renewable source is relevant because in some of our Beauty and Home operation the cooling system for injection molding is strictly based on this water source

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

94.02

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

The groundwater non- renewable source is relevant because in some of our Beauty and Home operation the cooling system for injection molding is strictly based on this water source. For reporting year 2025 the value is slightly lower due to business activity fluctuations.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

The produced water is not relevant for our operations because our sites does not have processes on which we can obtain water as result of the extraction, processing, or use of any raw material

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

817.67

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

The third-party sources withdrawn is relevant because in a major part of our operations we have water withdrawn from municipal source. It is used not only for the processes but also for the employees. In this reporting year, due to the business activity fluctuation, we increased the total amount of water withdrawal from third party source compared to the previous year. Third party sources are based on municipal supplier
[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters)

2866

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

The fresh surface water discharged is relevant because our plant monitors concentration dissolved to be in compliance with local regulations. Future trends for this type of water discharged are expected to be the same considering market demands for molded components. In 2025 we decreased discharge due to business activity fluctuations.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

The brackish surface water / seawater is not relevant for our operations because our sites are not located near sea coast. Future trends are not expected to change.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters)

36

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

The groundwater discharged is relevant because our plant monitors concentration dissolved to be in compliance with local regulations. Future trends for this type of water discharged are expected be the same considering market demands for molded components. Volumes or water from this source is based on estimation and calculation model. In 2025 we increased discharge due to business activity fluctuations.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters)

479

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

The third party discharged is relevant because our plant monitors concentration dissolved to be in compliance with local regulations. Future trends for this type of water discharged are expected be the same considering market demands for molded components. In this reporting year water discharged third party destinations is lower respect previous reporting year due to business activity fluctuations. This type or water source is not considering other organizations for further use. Volumes or water from this source is based on estimation and calculation model

[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Indicate the highest level to which your wastewater is treated (either by your organization or a third party) before being discharged to the environment.

Quaternary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Not relevant for Aptar. Quaternary treatment under Directive (EU) 2024/3019 is primarily intended to remove micropollutants from urban wastewater treatment plants, such as pharmaceutical residues and other contaminants of emerging concern. Aptar's wastewater streams are mainly associated with manufacturing processes

(e.g., molding and anodizing operations) and are treated through conventional secondary and tertiary treatment systems designed to comply with applicable discharge requirements. No significant wastewater streams requiring quaternary treatment for micropollutant removal have been identified within Aptar's operations

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

44.49

(9.2.9.2) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.9.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ No/minimal change in business activity

(9.2.9.4) % of discharge volume treated in compliance with local regulatory standards

Select from:

☒ 1-10

(9.2.9.5) Factors considered in determining appropriate treatment level beyond local regulatory standards

Select all that apply

☒ Internally developed water quality standards or guidelines

☒ Sector-specific standards

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Aptar, during reporting year 2022, launched a water questionnaire focused on the mapping of water uses and water treatments. From this questionnaire we have identified 5% of sites with tertiary treatment of discharged water. The treatment is necessary for some of our injection molding and anodizing sites. In the workshop area we have wastewater (including acids and chemical agents) produced by washing molds activities. In addition, also in our anodizing sites we have wastewater

produced by special chemical treatments into the washing tanks. To be compliance with local regulatory aspects (e.g. to preserve marine biodiversity, quality of water etc...) we have implemented equipment for water treatment to remove suspended, colloidal and dissolved constituents (nutrients, heavy metals, inorganic and other contaminants). Our sites are respecting specific water regulatory standard (local environmental law by authorities). The future trends of these volumes will be very similar, so, no significant increase or decrease are expected. The thresholds much higher and much lower are based on the gap +/- 30%

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

103.81

(9.2.9.2) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.9.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ No/minimal change in business activity

(9.2.9.4) % of discharge volume treated in compliance with local regulatory standards

Select from:

☒ 1-10

(9.2.9.5) Factors considered in determining appropriate treatment level beyond local regulatory standards

Select all that apply

☒ Internally developed water quality standards or guidelines

☒ Sector-specific standards

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Aptar, during reporting year 2022, launched a water questionnaire focused on the mapping of water uses and water treatments. From this questionnaire we have identified 5% of sites with secondary treatment of discharged water. The treatment is necessary for some of our injection molding and anodizing sites. In the workshop area we have wastewater (including acids and chemical agents) produced by washing molds activities. In addition, also in our anodizing sites we have wastewater produced by special chemical treatments into the washing tanks. To be compliance with local regulatory aspects (e.g. to preserve marine biodiversity, quality of water etc...) we have implemented equipment for water treatment to remove suspended, colloidal and dissolved constituents (nutrients, heavy metals, inorganic and other contaminants). Our sites are respecting specific water regulatory standard (local environmental law by authorities). The future trends of these volumes will be very similar, so, no significant increase or decrease are expected. The thresholds much higher and much lower are based on the gap +/- 30%

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

3232.7

(9.2.9.2) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.9.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ No/minimal change in business activity

(9.2.9.4) % of discharge volume treated in compliance with local regulatory standards

Select from:

☒ 1-10

(9.2.9.5) Factors considered in determining appropriate treatment level beyond local regulatory standards

Select all that apply

☒ Internally developed water quality standards or guidelines

☒ Sector-specific standards

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Aptar, during reporting year 2022, launched a water questionnaire focused on the mapping of water uses and water treatments. From this questionnaire we have identified 5% of sites with secondary treatment of discharged water. The treatment is necessary for some of our injection molding and anodizing sites. In the workshop area we have wastewater (including acids and chemical agents) produced by washing molds activities. In addition, also in our anodizing sites we have wastewater produced by special chemical treatments into the washing tanks. To be compliance with local regulatory aspects (e.g. to preserve marine biodiversity, quality of water etc...) we have implemented equipment for water treatment to remove suspended, colloidal and dissolved constituents (nutrients, heavy metals, inorganic and other contaminants). Our sites are respecting specific water regulatory standard (local environmental law by authorities). The future trends of these volumes will be very similar, so, no significant increase or decrease are expected. The thresholds much higher and much lower are based on the gap +/- 30%

No treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Aptar, during reporting year 2022, launched a water questionnaire focused on the mapping of water uses and water treatments. From this questionnaire we have identified 5% of sites with secondary treatment of discharged water. The treatment is necessary for some of our injection molding and anodizing sites. In the workshop area we have wastewater (including acids and chemical agents) produced by washing molds activities. In addition, also in our anodizing sites we have wastewater produced by special chemical treatments into the washing tanks. To be compliance with local regulatory aspects (e.g. to preserve marine biodiversity, quality of water etc...) we have implemented equipment for water treatment to remove suspended, colloidal and dissolved constituents (nutrients, heavy metals, inorganic and other contaminants). Our sites are respecting specific water regulatory standard (local environmental law by authorities). The future trends of these volumes will be very similar, so, no significant increase or decrease are expected. The thresholds much higher and much lower are based on the gap +/- 30%

Unknown

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Aptar, during reporting year 2022, launched a water questionnaire focused on the mapping of water uses and water treatments. From this questionnaire we have identified 5% of sites with secondary treatment of discharged water. The treatment is necessary for some of our injection molding and anodizing sites. In the workshop area we have wastewater (including acids and chemical agents) produced by washing molds activities. In addition, also in our anodizing sites we have

wastewater produced by special chemical treatments into the washing tanks. To be compliance with local regulatory aspects (e.g. to preserve marine biodiversity, quality of water etc...) we have implemented equipment for water treatment to remove suspended, colloidal and dissolved constituents (nutrients, heavy metals, inorganic and other contaminants). Our sites are respecting specific water regulatory standard (local environmental law by authorities). The future trends of these volumes will be very similar, so, no significant increase or decrease are expected. The thresholds much higher and much lower are based on the gap +/- 30%
[Fixed row]

(9.2.10) Provide details of your organization's emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

(9.2.10.1) Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tons)

0

(9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included

Select all that apply

☒ Priority substances listed under the EU Water Framework Directive

(9.2.10.3) List the specific substances included

Cadmium, Nickel, Lead

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

The total amount of pollutants mapped are 0.000464 tons, emitted from the auxiliaries process in one of our site located in France (no water stressed areas or vulnerable communities).
[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

9

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

☒ 1-25

(9.3.4) Please explain

We applied WWF Water Risk Filter Tool and CDP recommendation to use this tool to identify water stressed areas. According to CDP, 'water stressed' areas are the basins where their risk score for "Water Scarcity" risk category is equal to/greater than 3 (the risk scores range from 1 to 5). Percentage of facilities in direct operations that this represents is 16.67% which is calculated considering 56 sites of which 54 are manufacturing operations. (9/54)

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☒ No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, and are not planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

Aptar during the current reporting year developed biodiversity road map, on which we have mapped upstream value chain nature pressures and dependencies about freshwater, in the next years we planned engage of our upstream value chain with more specific mapping on the water-related dependencies.

[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Aptar Chieti

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Italy

☒ Other, please specify :Aterno-Pescara River Basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

42.304

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

14.052

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

6.21

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

6.21

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

6.21

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year*Select from:*☒ About the same**(9.3.1.29) Please explain**

Aptar Chieti has been confirmed for the reporting year into the list of water stressed areas emerged from the risk analysis with WWF Risk Filter Tool. The water consumption is neutral thanks to the use of closed loop system implemented to optimize the water consumption for the cooling of injection molding activities. Water withdrawn and water discharged was lower from last year due to market fluctuations.

Row 2**(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number***Select from:*☒ Facility 2**(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)***Aptar Hyderabad***(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage***Select from:*☒ Direct operations**(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility***Select all that apply*

- ☒ Dependencies
- ☒ Impacts
- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

- ☒ Godavari

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

17.566

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-1.561877

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

6.01

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

6.01

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

6.01

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

6.01

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Aptar Hyderabad has been confirmed for the reporting year into the list of water stressed areas emerged from the risk analysis with WWF Risk Filter Tool. The water consumption is neutral thanks to the use of closed loop system implemented to optimize the water consumption for the cooling of injection molding activities. Water withdrawn and water discharged is higher due to similar market fluctuations

Row 3

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 3

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Aptar Queretaro (El Marques)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Mexico

☒ Other, please specify :Lerma-Santiago Basin (Lerma River)

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

20.561

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-100.26

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

3.74

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

3.74

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

3.33

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

3.33

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.41

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Aptar Queretaro has been confirmed for the reporting year into the list of water stressed areas emerged from the risk analysis with WWF Risk Filter Tool. The water consumption increased compared to previous year. The site is using a closed loop system implemented to optimize the water consumption for the cooling of injection molding activities.

Row 4

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 4

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Aptar Chonburi

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Other, please specify :Bang Pakong River Basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

13.458

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

101.046

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

6.67

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

6.67

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

6.58

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

6.58

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.09

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Aptar Chonburi, as into the previous reporting year, is part of the list of water stressed areas emerged from the risk analysis with WWF Risk Filter Tool. The water consumption is about the same, the site is using a closed loop system implemented to optimize the water consumption for the cooling of injection molding activities. The absolute quantity of water withdrawal is about the same respect the previous reporting year due to no big market fluctuations.

Row 5

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 5

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Aptar Pescara

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

- ☒ Dependencies
- ☒ Impacts
- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Italy

- ☒ Other, please specify :Aterno-Pescara River Basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

42.304

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

14.052

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

4

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

4

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

4

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

4

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Aptar Pescara, as into the previous reporting year, is part of the list of water stressed areas emerged from the risk analysis with WWF Risk Filter Tool. The water consumption is about the same, the site is using a closed loop system implemented to optimize the water consumption for the cooling of injection molding activities. The absolute quantity of water withdrawal is about the same respect the previous reporting year due to no big market fluctuations.

Row 6

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 6

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Aptar Camacari

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Brazil

☒ Other, please specify :Joanes–Ipitanga River Basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-12.733

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-38.311

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.48

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0.48

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0.38

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0.38

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.1

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Aptar Camacari, as into the previous reporting year, is part of the list of water stressed areas emerged from the risk analysis with WWF Risk Filter Tool. The water consumption is about the same, the site is using a closed loop system implemented to optimize the water consumption for the cooling of painting and metalization activities. The absolute quantity of water withdrawal is about the same respect the previous reporting year due to no big market fluctuations.

Row 7

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 7

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Aptar Suzhou

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

China

☒ Other, please specify :Taihu (Lake Tai) Basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

31.283

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

120.769

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.07

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0.07

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0.07

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0.07

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Aptar Suzhou, as into the previous reporting year, is part of the list of water stressed areas emerged from the risk analysis with WWF Risk Filter Tool. The water consumption is about the same, the site is using a closed loop system implemented to optimize the water consumption for the cooling of injection molding activities. The absolute quantity of water withdrawal is about the same respect the previous reporting year due to no big market fluctuations.

Row 8

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 8

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Aptar Torello

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

- ☒ Dependencies
- ☒ Impacts
- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Spain

- ☒ Other, please specify :Ter River Basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

13.443

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

101.019

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.47

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0.47

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0.33

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0.33

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.14

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Aptar Torello has been confirmed for the reporting year into the list of water stressed areas emerged from the risk analysis with WWF Risk Filter Tool. The water consumption is neutral thanks to the use of closed loop system implemented to optimize the water consumption for the cooling of injection molding activities. Water withdrawn and water discharged has been lower respect previous year due to market fluctuations

Row 9

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 9

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Aptar Queretaro

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Mexico

☒ Other, please specify :Lerma-Santiago Basin (Lerma River)

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

20.553015

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-100.262964

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

3.22

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

3.22

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

3.22

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

3.22

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Aptar Queretaro is part of the list of water stressed areas emerged from the risk analysis with WWF Risk Filter Tool. The water consumption is about the same, the site is using a closed loop system implemented to optimize the water consumption for the cooling of painting and metalization activities. The absolute quantity of water withdrawal is about the same respect the previous reporting year due to no big market fluctuations.

[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☒ ISAE 3000

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☒ ISAE 3000

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☒ ISAE 3000

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☒ ISAE 3000

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☒ ISAE 3000

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☒ ISAE 3000

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☒ ISAE 3000

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☒ ISAE 3000

[Fixed row]

(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:

☒ Yes, CDP supply chain members buy goods or services from facilities listed in 9.3.1

(9.4.1) Indicate which of the facilities referenced in 9.3.1 could impact a requesting CDP supply chain member.

Row 1

(9.4.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 1

(9.4.1.2) Facility name

Aptar Chieti

(9.4.1.3) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ L'Oréal

(9.4.1.4) Description of potential impact on member

Aptar site implemented water contingency plan in order to minimize as much as possible the risk of the business interruption due to water scarcity and drought. No particular impact has been identified for the customer.

(9.4.1.5) Comment

Aptar process is not a water intensive process, but at the same time in our operations we implemented water conservation measures and circular solutions to reuse of water in our processes.

Row 2

(9.4.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 5

(9.4.1.2) Facility name

Aptar Pescara

(9.4.1.3) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ L'Oréal

(9.4.1.4) Description of potential impact on member

Aptar site implemented water contingency plan in order to minimize as much as possible the risk of the business interruption due to water scarcity and drought. No particular impact has been identified for the customer.

(9.4.1.5) Comment

Aptar process is not a water intensive process, but at the same time in our operations we implemented water conservation measures and circular solutions to reuse of water in our processes.

Row 3

(9.4.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 7

(9.4.1.2) Facility name

Aptar Suzhou

(9.4.1.3) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ L'Oréal

(9.4.1.4) Description of potential impact on member

Aptar site implemented water contingency plan in order to minimize as much as possible the risk of the business interruption due to water scarcity and drought. No particular impact has been identified for the customer.

(9.4.1.5) Comment

Aptar process is not a water intensive process, but at the same time in our operations we implemented water conservation measures and circular solutions to reuse of water in our processes.

Row 4

(9.4.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 3

(9.4.1.2) Facility name

Aptar Queretaro

(9.4.1.3) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ L'Oréal

(9.4.1.4) Description of potential impact on member

Aptar site implemented water contingency plan in order to minimize as much as possible the risk of the business interruption due to water scarcity and drought. No particular impact has been identified for the customer.

(9.4.1.5) Comment

Aptar process is not a water intensive process, but at the same time in our operations we implemented water conservation measures and circular solutions to reuse of water in our processes.

Row 5

(9.4.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 1

(9.4.1.2) Facility name

Aptar Chieti

(9.4.1.3) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Estee Lauder Companies Inc.

(9.4.1.4) Description of potential impact on member

Aptar site implemented water contingency plan in order to minimize as much as possible the risk of the business interruption due to water scarcity and drought. No particular impact has been identified for the customer.

(9.4.1.5) Comment

Aptar process is not a water intensive process, but at the same time in our operations we implemented water conservation measures and circular solutions to reuse of water in our processes.

Row 6

(9.4.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 5

(9.4.1.2) Facility name

Aptar Pescara

(9.4.1.3) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Estee Lauder Companies Inc.

(9.4.1.4) Description of potential impact on member

Aptar site implemented water contingency plan in order to minimize as much as possible the risk of the business interruption due to water scarcity and drought. No particular impact has been identified for the customer.

(9.4.1.5) Comment

Aptar process is not a water intensive process, but at the same time in our operations we implemented water conservation measures and circular solutions to reuse of water in our processes.

Row 7

(9.4.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 7

(9.4.1.2) Facility name

Aptar Suzhou

(9.4.1.3) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Estee Lauder Companies Inc.

(9.4.1.4) Description of potential impact on member

Aptar site implemented water contingency plan in order to minimize as much as possible the risk of the business interruption due to water scarcity and drought. No particular impact has been identified for the customer.

(9.4.1.5) Comment

Aptar process is not a water intensive process, but at the same time in our operations we implemented water conservation measures and circular solutions to reuse of water in our processes.

Row 8

(9.4.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 1

(9.4.1.2) Facility name

Aptar Chieti

(9.4.1.3) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Kenvue Inc.

(9.4.1.4) Description of potential impact on member

Aptar site implemented water contingency plan in order to minimize as much as possible the risk of the business interruption due to water scarcity and drought. No particular impact has been identified for the customer.

(9.4.1.5) Comment

Aptar process is not a water intensive process, but at the same time in our operations we implemented water conservation measures and circular solutions to reuse of water in our processes.

Row 9

(9.4.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 5

(9.4.1.2) Facility name

Aptar Pescara

(9.4.1.3) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Kenvue Inc.

(9.4.1.4) Description of potential impact on member

Aptar site implemented water contingency plan in order to minimize as much as possible the risk of the business interruption due to water scarcity and drought. No particular impact has been identified for the customer.

(9.4.1.5) Comment

Aptar process is not a water intensive process, but at the same time in our operations we implemented water conservation measures and circular solutions to reuse of water in our processes.

Row 10

(9.4.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 7

(9.4.1.2) Facility name

Aptar Suzhou

(9.4.1.3) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Kenvue Inc.

(9.4.1.4) Description of potential impact on member

Aptar site implemented water contingency plan in order to minimize as much as possible the risk of the business interruption due to water scarcity and drought. No particular impact has been identified for the customer.

(9.4.1.5) Comment

Aptar process is not a water intensive process, but at the same time in our operations we implemented water conservation measures and circular solutions to reuse of water in our processes.

Row 11

(9.4.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 1

(9.4.1.2) Facility name

Aptar Chieti

(9.4.1.3) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ PUIG Brands SA

(9.4.1.4) Description of potential impact on member

Aptar site implemented water contingency plan in order to minimize as much as possible the risk of the business interruption due to water scarcity and drought. No particular impact has been identified for the customer.

(9.4.1.5) Comment

Aptar process is not a water intensive process, but at the same time in our operations we implemented water conservation measures and circular solutions to reuse of water in our processes.

Row 12

(9.4.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 5

(9.4.1.2) Facility name

Aptar Pescara

(9.4.1.3) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ PUIG Brands SA

(9.4.1.4) Description of potential impact on member

Aptar site implemented water contingency plan in order to minimize as much as possible the risk of the business interruption due to water scarcity and drought. No particular impact has been identified for the customer.

(9.4.1.5) Comment

Aptar process is not a water intensive process, but at the same time in our operations we implemented water conservation measures and circular solutions to reuse of water in our processes.

Row 13

(9.4.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 7

(9.4.1.2) Facility name

Aptar Suzhou

(9.4.1.3) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Shiseido Co., Ltd.

(9.4.1.4) Description of potential impact on member

Aptar site implemented water contingency plan in order to minimize as much as possible the risk of the business interruption due to water scarcity and drought. No particular impact has been identified for the customer.

(9.4.1.5) Comment

Aptar process is not a water intensive process, but at the same time in our operations we implemented water conservation measures and circular solutions to reuse of water in our processes.

Row 14

(9.4.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 1

(9.4.1.2) Facility name

Aptar Chieti

(9.4.1.3) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Shiseido Co., Ltd.

(9.4.1.4) Description of potential impact on member

Aptar site implemented water contingency plan in order to minimize as much as possible the risk of the business interruption due to water scarcity and drought. No particular impact has been identified for the customer.

(9.4.1.5) Comment

Aptar process is not a water intensive process, but at the same time in our operations we implemented water conservation measures and circular solutions to reuse of water in our processes.

Row 15

(9.4.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 5

(9.4.1.2) Facility name

Aptar Pescara

(9.4.1.3) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Shiseido Co., Ltd.

(9.4.1.4) Description of potential impact on member

Aptar site implemented water contingency plan in order to minimize as much as possible the risk of the business interruption due to water scarcity and drought. No particular impact has been identified for the customer.

(9.4.1.5) Comment

Aptar process is not a water intensive process, but at the same time in our operations we implemented water conservation measures and circular solutions to reuse of water in our processes.

Row 16

(9.4.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 8

(9.4.1.2) Facility name

Aptar Torello

(9.4.1.3) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Shiseido Co., Ltd.

(9.4.1.4) Description of potential impact on member

Aptar site implemented water contingency plan in order to minimize as much as possible the risk of the business interruption due to water scarcity and drought. No particular impact has been identified for the customer.

(9.4.1.5) Comment

Aptar process is not a water intensive process, but at the same time in our operations we implemented water conservation measures and circular solutions to reuse of water in our processes.

Row 17

(9.4.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 1

(9.4.1.2) Facility name

Aptar Chieti

(9.4.1.3) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ S.C. Johnson & Son, Inc.

(9.4.1.4) Description of potential impact on member

Aptar site implemented water contingency plan in order to minimize as much as possible the risk of the business interruption due to water scarcity and drought. No particular impact has been identified for the customer.

(9.4.1.5) Comment

Aptar process is not a water intensive process, but at the same time in our operations we implemented water conservation measures and circular solutions to reuse of water in our processes.

Row 18

(9.4.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 5

(9.4.1.2) Facility name

Aptar Pescara

(9.4.1.3) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ S.C. Johnson & Son, Inc.

(9.4.1.4) Description of potential impact on member

Aptar site implemented water contingency plan in order to minimize as much as possible the risk of the business interruption due to water scarcity and drought. No particular impact has been identified for the customer.

(9.4.1.5) Comment

Aptar process is not a water intensive process, but at the same time in our operations we implemented water conservation measures and circular solutions to reuse of water in our processes.

Row 19

(9.4.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 8

(9.4.1.2) Facility name

Aptar Torello

(9.4.1.3) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ S.C. Johnson & Son, Inc.

(9.4.1.4) Description of potential impact on member

Aptar site implemented water contingency plan in order to minimize as much as possible the risk of the business interruption due to water scarcity and drought. No particular impact has been identified for the customer.

(9.4.1.5) Comment

Aptar process is not a water intensive process, but at the same time in our operations we implemented water conservation measures and circular solutions to reuse of water in our processes.

[Add row]

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

	Revenue (currency)	Total water withdrawal efficiency	Anticipated forward trend
	3800000000	1022054.87	unknown

[Fixed row]

(9.12) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization's products or services.

Row 1

(9.12.1) Product name

The finished products are dispensing systems produced in Aptar sites for CDP customer SC Johnson & Johnson

(9.12.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

0.0001

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☒ Water consumed

(9.12.4) Denominator

Total number of finished products produced as invoiced quantities from Aptar sites listed

(9.12.5) Comment

The water intensity indicator is based on the calculation mass based for water consumed by plants. The total water consumed has been allocated considering the tons of total finished products produced by the plant and tons of finished products produced for CDP customer. The water intensity indicator is expressed as m3 per single tons of invoiced quantities. Note: the water intensity indicator is calculated only for the Aptar sites located in the water stressed areas and where we identified water consumption.

Row 3

(9.12.1) Product name

The finished products are dispensing systems produced in Aptar sites for CDP customer L'Oréal

(9.12.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

0.0312

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☒ Water consumed

(9.12.4) Denominator

Total number of finished products produced as invoiced quantities from Aptar sites listed

(9.12.5) Comment

The water intensity indicator is based on the calculation mass based for water consumed by plants. The total water consumed has been allocated considering the tons of total finished products produced by the plant and tons of finished products produced for CDP customer. The water intensity indicator is expressed as m3 per single tons of invoiced quantities. Note: the water intensity indicator is calculated only for the Aptar sites located in the water stressed areas and where we identified water consumption.

Row 4

(9.12.1) Product name

The finished products are dispensing systems produced in Aptar sites for CDP customer Kenvue INC

(9.12.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

0.024

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☒ Water consumed

(9.12.4) Denominator

Total number of finished products produced as invoiced quantities from Aptar sites listed

(9.12.5) Comment

The water intensity indicator is based on the calculation mass based for water consumed by plants. The total water consumed has been allocated considering the tons of total finished products produced by the plant and tons of finished products produced for CDP customer. The water intensity indicator is expressed as m3 per single tons of invoiced quantities. Note: the water intensity indicator is calculated only for the Aptar sites located in the water stressed areas and where we identified water consumption.

Row 6

(9.12.1) Product name

The finished products are dispensing systems produced in Aptar sites for CDP customer Shisheido

(9.12.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

0.0009

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☒ Water consumed

(9.12.4) Denominator

Total number of finished products produced as invoiced quantities from Aptar sites listed

(9.12.5) Comment

The water intensity indicator is based on the calculation mass based for water consumed by plants. The total water consumed has been allocated considering the tons of total finished products produced by the plant and tons of finished products produced for CDP customer. The water intensity indicator is expressed as m3 per single tons of invoiced quantities. Note: the water intensity indicator is calculated only for the Aptar sites located in the water stressed areas and where we identified water consumption.

Row 7

(9.12.1) Product name

The finished products are dispensing systems produced in Aptar sites for CDP customer EsteeLauder

(9.12.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

0.0104

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☒ Water consumed

(9.12.4) Denominator

Total number of finished products produced as invoiced quantities from Aptar sites listed

(9.12.5) Comment

The water intensity indicator is based on the calculation mass based for water consumed by plants. The total water consumed has been allocated considering the tons of total finished products produced by the plant and tons of finished products produced for CDP customer. The water intensity indicator is expressed as m3 per single tons of invoiced quantities. Note: the water intensity indicator is calculated only for the Aptar sites located in the water stressed areas and where we identified water consumption.

Row 8

(9.12.1) Product name

The finished products are dispensing systems produced in Aptar sites for CDP customer Puig Brand

(9.12.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

0.0007

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☒ Water consumed

(9.12.4) Denominator

Total number of finished products produced as invoiced quantities from Aptar sites listed

(9.12.5) Comment

The water intensity indicator is based on the calculation mass based for water consumed by plants. The total water consumed has been allocated considering the tons of total finished products produced by the plant and tons of finished products produced for CDP customer. The water intensity indicator is expressed as m3 per single tons of invoiced quantities. Note: the water intensity indicator is calculated only for the Aptar sites located in the water stressed areas and where we identified water consumption.

Row 9

(9.12.1) Product name

The finished products are dispensing systems produced in Aptar sites for CDP customer Novartis

(9.12.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

0.0597

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☒ Water consumed

(9.12.4) Denominator

Total number of finished products produced as invoiced quantities from Aptar sites listed

(9.12.5) Comment

The water intensity indicator is based on the calculation mass based for water consumed by plants. The total water consumed has been allocated considering the tons of total finished products produced by the plant and tons of finished products produced for CDP customer. The water intensity indicator is expressed as m3 per single tons of invoiced quantities. Note: the water intensity indicator is calculated only for the Aptar sites located in the water stressed areas and where we identified water consumption.

Row 10

(9.12.1) Product name

The finished products are dispensing systems produced in Aptar sites for CDP customer Grupo Boticario

(9.12.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

0

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☒ Water consumed

(9.12.4) Denominator

Total number of finished products produced as invoiced quantities from Aptar sites listed

(9.12.5) Comment

The water intensity indicator is based on the calculation mass based for water consumed by plants. The total water consumed has been allocated considering the tons of total finished products produced by the plant and tons of finished products produced for CDP customer. The water intensity indicator is expressed as m3 per single tons of invoiced quantities. Note: the water intensity indicator is calculated only for the Aptar sites located in the water stressed areas and where we identified water consumption.

[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

(9.13.1) Products contain hazardous substances

Select from:

☒ No

(9.13.2) Comment

Aptar produces plastic packaging, the raw materials used in our processes are not classified as compounds exhibiting intrinsically negative properties such as being persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB), carcinogenic, mutagenic and toxic for reproduction (CMR), or endocrine disruptors (ED) (ZDHC, 2022).

[Fixed row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.14.2) Value chain stage where low water impact is assessed

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream value chain

(9.14.3) Indicator used to assess water impact

Water quantity

☒ Lower water withdrawal/consumption than conventional processes

(9.14.4) Have you used a certification standard to classify your products/services as low water impact?

Select from:

☒ No

(9.14.5) Definition used to classify low water impact

Our Product Sustainability Team is promoting a conversion plan on which our efforts are focused on the use of recycled content material (mostly based on the mechanical recycling). This aspect allow to produce finished products that we can consider "low water impact" at upstream value chain because the fact that we are not using conventional materials can demonstrate a lower use and consumption of water to produce plastics, metals etc In addition, our GMI and Marketing are investigating also the reusability of our products, so, in this case we have water saving always into the upstream value chain thanks to the reuse and refilling of products. Further investigation is also focused on the use phase of product from end user perspective. Our definition used to classify low water impact is "Lifecycle

water use for the new material or new product is lower than the conventional product or material. This criteria applies to our upstream value chain and intensity is considered. “

(9.14.7) Please explain

Our Product Sustainability Team is promoting conversion plan on which our efforts are focused on the use of recycled content material (mostly based on the mechanical recycling). This aspect allow to produce finished products that we can consider "low water impact" at upstream value chain becasue the fact that we are not using conventional materials can demonstrate a lower use and consumption of water to produce plastics, metals etc.... In addition, our GMI and Marketing are investigating also the reusability of our products, so, in this case we have water saving always into the upstream value chain thanks to the reuse and refilling of products. Further investigation is also focused on the use phase of product from end user perspective.

[Fixed row]

(9.15) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

Water pollution

(9.15.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

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

(9.15.3) Primary reason for not setting a target in this category

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Water pollution target will be defined during next reporting years and it is evaluated for regulatory compliance and SBTN after materiality assessment about pressure on nature due to wastewater pollution.

(9.15.4) Explain why you do not have a target set in this category

Water pollution target will be defined during next reporting years and it is evaluated for regulatory compliance and SBTN after materiality assessment about pressure on nature due to wastewater pollution.

Water withdrawals

(9.15.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.15.2) Science-based target set in this target category according to SBTN guidance

Select from:

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

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

(9.15.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

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

(9.15.3) Primary reason for not setting a target in this category

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :WASH services are currently managed through compliance with local legal requirements across our operations. We are assessing relevant metrics and intend to establish formal WASH-related targets within the next one to two years.

(9.15.4) Explain why you do not have a target set in this category

Aptar recognizes the importance of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) services in supporting employee health, safety, and well-being. Currently, our facilities provide access to appropriate WASH services in accordance with local legal and regulatory requirements, and compliance is managed through established operational and management processes. Given the high level of compliance already achieved across our operations, a specific corporate WASH target has not yet been formalized. Nevertheless, as part of our broader water stewardship and sustainability efforts, we are evaluating relevant metrics and management approaches and intend to develop formal WASH-related targets within the next one to two years to further strengthen performance monitoring and continuous improvement.

Other

(9.15.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

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

[Fixed row]

(9.15.1) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Water target 1

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☒ Other water withdrawals, please specify :Increase in the proportion of sites monitoring water withdrawal by source

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

12/31/2021

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

12/30/2030

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

50

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

80

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved

(9.15.1.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

160

(9.15.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our organization set a target to increase the proportion of sites monitoring water discharges volumes by 50% by 2030. Progress is monitored using the number of water metering installed in our operations to track megaliters as the unit of measurement for the water discharged. This target applies company-wide with no exclusions in our direct operations, and is expected to extend to our new acquisitions during next years. The motivation for the target stemmed from a corporate objective on increase reliability of water data that will drive future water conservation measures in our sites, while the target is also in alignment with our water policy

commitment to increase process efficiency from reliable baseline data. As of the reporting year, 80% of Aptar manufacturing sites monitor and report water withdrawals by source, exceeding the interim trajectory established toward the target.

(9.15.1.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

The most significant contributor was the implementation of a global internal standard and reporting process requiring sites to identify, monitor, and report water withdrawals by source through Aptar's environmental performance reporting system. This improved consistency, awareness, and accountability across manufacturing operations.

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

Aptar intentionally established this target as a foundational step in its water stewardship journey. We recognize that effective water management requires reliable and consistent data. Therefore, our initial focus has been on expanding site-level monitoring of water withdrawals by source before establishing more advanced water-related performance targets, such as water withdrawal reduction, water-use efficiency improvement, or site-specific actions in water-stressed areas. The information generated through this target will support future risk assessments, target setting, and water stewardship initiatives across our operations.
[Add row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets?

	Targets in place
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(10.1.1) Provide details of your plastics-related targets.

(10.1.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☒ Plastics target 1

(10.1.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:
☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(10.1.1.3) Category of target & quantitative metric

Plastic polymers
☒ Reduce or eliminate the use of hazardous substances

(10.1.1.4) Date target was set

12/31/2019

(10.1.1.5) End date of base year

12/31/2018

(10.1.1.6) Base year figure

1929

(10.1.1.7) End date of target

12/31/2025

(10.1.1.8) Target year figure

100

(10.1.1.9) Reporting year figure

1285

(10.1.1.10) Target status in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(10.1.1.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

35.21049753963915

(10.1.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaty/initiative/framework

☒ Ellen MacArthur Foundation and UNEP Global Commitment

(10.1.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Scope is aligned with what we report to EMF, Pharma is excluded, we only report on primary packaging, this represent 93% of Aptar plastic packaging

(10.1.1.14) Investment made toward achieving target during the reporting year

0

(10.1.1.15) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

During 2025, Aptar continued implementing its chemical phase-out strategy through material substitution, supplier engagement and product redesign. Compared with a 2019 baseline, the company reduced styrenic materials (ABS and SAN) by 69% and formaldehyde-based materials (POM) by 10%, resulting in an overall reduction of more than 33% for these materials across personal care, beauty, home care, food and beverage packaging applications. In parallel, Aptar continued its PFAS phase-out initiatives by identifying PFAS uses across products and manufacturing processes, evaluating alternatives, and implementing replacement solutions where technically feasible. These actions support both regulatory readiness and improved recyclability of packaging solutions.

(10.1.1.17) Further details of target

Investment information is not "0" but it is a confidential information

Row 6

(10.1.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Plastics target 2

(10.1.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(10.1.1.3) Category of target & quantitative metric

Plastic packaging

☒ Increase the proportion of post-consumer recycled content in plastic packaging

(10.1.1.4) Date target was set

12/31/2019

(10.1.1.5) End date of base year

12/31/2018

(10.1.1.6) Base year figure

0

(10.1.1.7) End date of target

12/31/2025

(10.1.1.8) Target year figure

10

(10.1.1.9) Reporting year figure

1.7

(10.1.1.10) Target status in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(10.1.1.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

(10.1.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaty/initiative/framework

☑ Ellen MacArthur Foundation and UNEP Global Commitment

(10.1.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Scope is aligned with what we report to EMF, Pharma is excluded, we only report on primary packaging, this represent 93% of Aptar plastic packaging. We report data related to our finished dispensing solutions for the beauty, personal and home care, food and beverage global markets, using the same scope as when joining the Global Commitment. Pharma solutions are not reported due to regulatory constraints, e.g. the use of post-consumer recycled resin. Fusion PKG and CSP Technologies (now Aptar Active Material Science) will be included starting from 2026 RY. This year, for the first time, selected EMF data was externally verified as part of the 2025 Corporate Sustainability Report assurance. The KPI “recycled resin content” in Beauty and Closures segments (1.7%) received limited assurance from ERM CVS.

(10.1.1.14) Investment made toward achieving target during the reporting year

0

(10.1.1.15) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

During 2025, Aptar continued to advance the recyclability of its product portfolio through design-for-recycling principles, material innovation, and the expansion of mono-material solutions. Approximately 77% of Aptar’s personal care, beauty, home care, food, and beverage solutions were recyclable, reusable, or compostable according to Ellen MacArthur Foundation guidelines. The company further accelerated the transition toward recycling-compatible packaging through the commercialization of new full-polyolefin dispensing systems, the redesign of existing product platforms to improve compatibility with established recycling streams, and the introduction of packaging solutions validated against emerging regulatory recyclability requirements. These developments support Aptar’s long-term circularity strategy and its commitment to increasing the proportion of products designed for recycling

(10.1.1.17) Further details of target

KPI in % vs total amount of plastic packaging. Several initiatives contributed significantly to Aptar’s recyclability performance during the reporting year. Aptar Beauty expanded its Advance Collection by launching the GSA Advance® dispensing pump and PZ Advance® spray pump, converting two major product platforms to full-polyolefin construction (PP/PE), thereby improving compatibility with existing recycling streams. Additional progress was achieved through the commercialization of full-plastic airless solutions, including the Micro Airless platform certified as 97–98% recyclable by Cyclos-HTP, and through the development of POM-free and mono-material packaging architectures. A key contributor to Aptar’s circular packaging strategy in 2025 was the advancement of the SimpliCycle® valve platform. Designed

from recycling-compatible thermoplastic elastomer materials, the valve supports both product reuse and end-of-life recyclability. Validation testing demonstrated durability well beyond the performance requirements for reusable hydration packaging, enabling brands to adopt refillable and reusable formats without compromising functionality. By combining long service life with compatibility with established recycling streams, SimpliCycle® illustrates Aptar's approach to designing packaging components that keep materials in use for longer while supporting material recovery after use. Investment information is not "0" but it is a confidential information

Row 7

(10.1.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Plastics target 3

(10.1.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(10.1.1.3) Category of target & quantitative metric

Plastic packaging

☒ Increase the proportion of plastic packaging that is recyclable in practice and at scale

(10.1.1.4) Date target was set

12/31/2019

(10.1.1.5) End date of base year

12/31/2018

(10.1.1.6) Base year figure

35

(10.1.1.7) End date of target

12/31/2025

(10.1.1.8) Target year figure

100

(10.1.1.9) Reporting year figure

76.8

(10.1.1.10) Target status in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(10.1.1.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

64.30769230769229

(10.1.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaty/initiative/framework

☒ Ellen MacArthur Foundation and UNEP Global Commitment

(10.1.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Scope is aligned with what we report to EMF, Pharma is excluded, we only report on primary packaging, this represent 93% of Aptar plastic packaging. Since 2025 reporting year, EMF recommended to communicate on Design for Recycling for packaging brands. We applied this recommendation.

(10.1.1.14) Investment made toward achieving target during the reporting year

0

(10.1.1.15) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

During 2025, Aptar continued to advance the recyclability of its product portfolio through design-for-recycling principles, material innovation, and the expansion of mono-material solutions. Approximately 77% of Aptar's personal care, beauty, home care, food, and beverage solutions were recyclable, reusable, or compostable according to Ellen MacArthur Foundation guidelines. The company further accelerated the transition toward recycling-compatible packaging through the commercialization of new full-polyolefin dispensing systems, the redesign of existing product platforms to improve compatibility with established recycling streams, and the introduction of packaging solutions validated against emerging regulatory recyclability requirements. These developments support Aptar's long-term circularity strategy and its commitment to increasing the proportion of products designed for recycling

(10.1.1.17) Further details of target

*KPI in % vs total amount of plastic packaging. Investment information is not "0" but it is a confidential information
[Add row]*

(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.3) Please explain

Aptar is not a producer of plastic polymers.

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.3) Please explain

Aptar is not a producer of durable plastic goods

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.3) Please explain

Aptar is not usage of plastic polymers.

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ Yes

(10.2.3) Please explain

Aptar is a global leader in drug and consumer product dosing, dispensing and protection technologies. Aptar serves a number of attractive end markets including pharmaceutical, beauty, food, beverage, personal care and home care

Usage of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.3) Please explain

Aptar manufactures and commercializes plastic packaging and dispensing solutions but is not an end user of plastic packaging for packaging its own consumer products. Therefore, the company is considered a producer of plastic packaging rather than a downstream user of plastic packaging.

Provision of waste management

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.3) Please explain

Aptar is a global leader in drug and consumer product dosing, dispensing and protection technologies. Aptar serves a number of attractive end markets including pharmaceutical, beauty, food, beverage, personal care and home care

Other plastics-related activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.3) Please explain

Aptar is a global leader in drug and consumer product dosing, dispensing and protection technologies. Aptar serves a number of attractive end markets including pharmaceutical, beauty, food, beverage, personal care and home care
[Fixed row]

(10.5) Provide the total weight of plastic packaging sold and/or used and indicate the raw material content.

(10.5.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

104964

(10.5.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Percentage available

☒ % virgin fossil-based content

☒ % post-consumer recycled content

(10.5.3) % virgin fossil-based content

98.3

(10.5.6) % post-consumer recycled content

1.7

(10.5.7) Breakdown of post-consumer recycled content available to report

Percentage available

☒ % post-consumer chemical recycled content

☒ % post-consumer mechanical recycled content

(10.5.8) % post-consumer chemical recycled content

15

(10.5.9) % post-consumer mechanical recycled content

85

(10.5.10) Certification of renewable and/or recycled content

Select from:

☒ Yes, the recycled content is certified

(10.5.11) Third-party certification scheme

Select all that apply

☒ International Sustainability and Carbon Certification (ISCC) PLUS

(10.5.12) Please explain

Aptar Product Sustainability Team is leading the calculation of the total plastic packaging weight reported in different reporting tools and public commitments. More in accuracy the calculation is based on the total packaging weight produced and sold to the market (pharma excluded). This year, for the first time, selected EMF data was externally verified as part of the 2025 Corporate Sustainability Report assurance. The KPI “recycled resin content” in Beauty and Closures segments(1.7%) received limited assurance from ERM CVS. The % is based on the market requests and trends, so, we can expect fluctuations of the recyclable percentage and total amount of renewables and non-renewable materials. The Product Sustainability Team promote ecodesign solutions and tool for the maximization of the recycled content. At the moment Aptar is not subject to the plastic tax.

[Fixed row]

(10.5.1) Specify the packaging formats across your organization's packaging portfolio and their proportions.

(10.5.1.1) Packaging formats in packaging portfolio

Select from:

☒ PET bottles – transparent clear, light blue and transparent colored

(10.5.1.2) Proportion of packaging portfolio

45.8

Row 2

(10.5.1.1) Packaging formats in packaging portfolio

Select from:

☒ PP rigids

(10.5.1.2) Proportion of packaging portfolio

4.1

Row 3

(10.5.1.1) Packaging formats in packaging portfolio

Select from:

☒ PE rigids (incl. tubes)

(10.5.1.2) Proportion of packaging portfolio

49

Row 4

(10.5.1.1) Packaging formats in packaging portfolio

Select from:

☒ Other rigids (incl. multimaterial), please specify :Other rigids

(10.5.1.2) Proportion of packaging portfolio

1.1

[Add row]

(10.5.2) Is any of your packaging designed in compliance with design for recycling and/or composting guidelines?

(10.5.2.1) Is any of your packaging designed in compliance with design for recycling and/or composting guidelines?

Select from:

☒ Yes, recycling

(10.5.2.2) Select the design guidelines you are in compliance with

Design for recycling guidelines

☒ APR Design Guide

- ☒ RecyClass guidelines
- ☒ Institute Cyclos-HTP

(10.5.2.5) % of packaging that is designed for recycling

76.8

(10.5.2.8) Please explain

Based on the Ellen MacArthur Foundation (EMF) Global Commitment reporting guidelines and recognized Design for Recycling (DfR) criteria, 76.8% of Aptar's plastic packaging by weight was assessed as designed for recycling during the reporting period. The assessment considered the compatibility of packaging components with established recycling streams and existing recycling infrastructure in relevant markets

[Fixed row]

(10.5.3) Indicate the reusability and recyclability of the plastic packaging you sold and/or used.

(10.5.3.1) Percentages available to report

Percentage not available

- ☒ None

(10.5.3.5) Please explain

Aptar currently reports the reusability and recyclability of the plastic packaging in accordance with the Ellen MacArthur Foundation (EMF) Global Commitment reporting guidance, while data for this optional metric has not been collected or assessed, as disclosure of this metric is voluntary and was therefore not included in the company's external reporting.

[Fixed row]

(10.6) Provide the total weight of waste generated by the plastic you produce, commercialize, use and/or process and indicate the end-of-life management pathways.

Production, commercialization and/or use

(10.6.1) Total weight of plastic waste generated and/or managed (Metric tons)

14767

(10.6.5) End-of-life management pathways available to report

Select all that apply

- ☒ Recycling
- ☒ Waste to Energy
- ☒ Incineration
- ☒ Landfill

(10.6.6) Tool used to determine the percentage of end-of-life pathway

Select all that apply

- ☒ Other, please specify :Internal Source and database

(10.6.8) % recycling

70

(10.6.10) % waste to energy

10

(10.6.11) % incineration

2

(10.6.12) % landfill

7

(10.6.16) Please explain

The total amount of waste generated by the plastic produced has been calculated from internal mapping site by site, the residual percentage of 11% is based on other waste treatment scenarios.

[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☒ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☒ Land/water management

☒ Education & awareness

☒ Other, please specify :Materiality assessment and Value Chain Mapping and State of Nature description

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	Select from: ☒ Yes, we use indicators	Select all that apply ☒ Pressure indicators ☒ Response indicators

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
		☒ Other, please specify :We identified and quantified nature-related risks in compliance with TNFD methodology.

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

From nature-related risk assessment in compliance with TNFD methodology and using WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter, we have identified operations located in legally protected areas.

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ No

(11.4.2) Comment

not present

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ No

(11.4.2) Comment

not present

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

From nature-related risk assessment in compliance with TNFD methodology and using WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter, we have identified operations located in Ramsar sites.

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

From nature-related risk assessment in compliance with TNFD methodology and using WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter, we have identified operations located in key biodiversity areas.

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ No

(11.4.2) Comment

not present
[Fixed row]

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☒ Category IV-VI

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Brazil

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Apa Cajamar

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Aptar Cajamar production processes are based on the assembling of plastic components for packaging products. The main inputs are electrical energy, raw materials plastics, and water used mostly for people's consumption activities. Please note that assembly machines do not use water for any reason, so, the water withdrawn and consumption is very limited, in addition, about wastewater management process, the site is under control of local regulatory aspects about discharges pollutants (with internal EHS management system).

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

Row 2

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☒ Category IV-VI

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ France

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Vosges Des Nord Areas

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Aptar CSP Niederbronne production processes are based on the injection molding and assembling of plastic components for packaging products. The main inputs are electrical energy, raw materials plastics, and water used for cooling molds activities. Please note that the process adopt closed loop water system, so, the water withdrawn and consumption is very limited, in addition, about wastewater management process, the site is under control of local regulatory aspects about discharges pollutants (with internal EHS management system).

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

Row 3

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Ramsar sites

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ France

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Baie du Mont Saint-Michel

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Aptar Granville production processes are based on the injection molding and assembling of plastic components for packaging products. The main inputs are electrical energy, raw materials plastics, and water used for cooling molds activities. Please note that the process adopt closed loop water system, so, the water withdrawn and consumption is very limited, in addition, about wastewater management process, the site is under control of local regulatory aspects about discharges pollutants (with internal EHS management system).

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

Row 4

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Ramsar sites

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Germany

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Wollmatinger Ried, Giehrenmoos & Mindelsee

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Aptar Radolfzell production processes are based on the injection molding and assembling of plastic components for packaging products. The main inputs are electrical energy, raw materials plastics, and water used for cooling molds activities. Please note that the process adopt closed loop water system, so, the water withdrawn and consumption is very limited, in addition, about wastewater management process, the site is under control of local regulatory aspects about discharges pollutants (with internal EHS management system).

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

Row 5

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Czechia

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Onšovice - Mlýny

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Data not available

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Aptar Ckyne production processes are based on the injection molding and assembling of plastic components for packaging products. The main inputs are electrical energy, raw materials plastics, and water used for cooling molds activities. Please note that the process adopt closed loop water system, so, the water withdrawn and consumption is very limited, in addition, about wastewater management process, the site is under control of local regulatory aspects about discharges pollutants (with internal EHS management system).

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

Row 6

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Germany

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

LSG-Massen, LSG Wickeder Feld, LSG Fleier - Brackel - Asseln - Wickede, LSG-Afferde-Niedermassen

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Aptar Dortmund production processes are based on the injection molding and assembling of plastic components for packaging products. The main inputs are electrical energy, raw materials plastics, and water used for cooling molds activities. Please note that the process adopt closed loop water system, so, the water withdrawn and consumption is very limited, in addition, about wastewater management process, the site is under control of local regulatory aspects about discharges pollutants (with internal EHS management system).

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

Row 7

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ United Kingdom

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Middleton Woods, Oakwell Park

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Data not available

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Aptar Leeds production processes are based on the injection molding and assembling of plastic components for packaging products. The main inputs are electrical energy, raw materials plastics, and water used for cooling molds activities. Please note that the process adopt closed loop water system, so, the water withdrawn and consumption is very limited, in addition, about wastewater management process, the site is under control of local regulatory aspects about discharges pollutants (with internal EHS management system).

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

Row 8

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Italy

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Natura 2000: Calanchi di Bucchianico (Ripe dello Spagnolo) IUCN Cat V: Riserva naturale di interesse provinciale Pineta Dannunziana

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Up to 25 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Aptar Chieti production processes are based on the injection molding and assembling of plastic components for packaging products. The main inputs are electrical energy, raw materials plastics, and water used for cooling molds activities. Please note that the process adopt closed loop water system, so, the water withdrawn and consumption is very limited, in addition, about wastewater management process, the site is under control of local regulatory aspects about discharges pollutants (with internal EHS management system).

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

Row 9

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Italy

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Aptar Pescara production processes are based on the injection molding and assembling of plastic components for packaging products. The main inputs are electrical energy, raw materials plastics, and water used for cooling molds activities. Please note that the process adopt closed loop water system, so, the water withdrawn and consumption is very limited, in addition, about wastewater management process, the site is under control of local regulatory aspects about discharges pollutants (with internal EHS management system).

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

Row 10

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ France

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Natura 2000: Vallée de la Sée

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Data not available

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Aptar Brecey production processes are based on the injection molding and assembling of plastic components for packaging products. The main inputs are electrical energy, raw materials plastics, and water used for cooling molds activities. Please note that the process adopt closed loop water system, so, the water withdrawn and consumption is very limited, in addition, about wastewater management process, the site is under control of local regulatory aspects about discharges pollutants (with internal EHS management system).

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

Row 11

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Germany

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

EU Habitats Directive: Östlicher Hegau und Linzgau, Westlicher Hegau IUCN Cat IV: Langensteiner Durchbruchstal, Weitenried

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Aptar Eigeltinghen production processes are based on the injection molding and assembling of plastic components for packaging products. The main inputs are electrical energy, raw materials plastics, and water used for cooling molds activities. Please note that the process adopt closed loop water system, so, the water withdrawn and consumption is very limited, in addition, about wastewater management process, the site is under control of local regulatory aspects about discharges pollutants (with internal EHS management system).

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

Row 12

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Germany

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

IUCN Cat V: LSG 'Bayerischer Wald'

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Aptar Freyung production processes are based on the injection molding and assembling of plastic components for packaging products. The main inputs are electrical energy, raw materials plastics, and water used for cooling molds activities. Please note that the process adopt closed loop water system, so, the water withdrawn and consumption is very limited, in addition, about wastewater management process, the site is under control of local regulatory aspects about discharges pollutants (with internal EHS management system).

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

Row 13

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Germany

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

IUCN Cat V: LSG-Maerkischer Kreis, LSG-Froendenberg-Ost

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Aptar Menden production processes are based on the injection molding and assembling of plastic components for packaging products. The main inputs are electrical energy, raw materials plastics, and water used for cooling molds activities. Please note that the process adopt closed loop water system, so, the water withdrawn and consumption is very limited, in addition, about wastewater management process, the site is under control of local regulatory aspects about discharges pollutants (with internal EHS management system).

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

Row 14

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Switzerland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

IUCN Cat IV: Gola di Lago, M. Tamaro, Stagno Motto della Costa, Bolle di Magadino (TI)

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Data not available

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Aptar Mezzovico production processes are based on the injection molding and assembling of plastic components for packaging products. The main inputs are electrical energy, raw materials plastics, and water used for cooling molds activities. Please note that the process adopt closed loop water system, so, the water withdrawn and consumption is very limited, in addition, about wastewater management process, the site is under control of local regulatory aspects about discharges pollutants (with internal EHS management system).

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

Row 15

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ France

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

IUCN Cat IV: Protection Des Oiseaux Rupestres, Marais tuffeux de la belloire IUCN Cat V: Haut-Jura

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Data not available

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Aptar Oyonnax production processes are based on the injection molding and assembling of plastic components for packaging products. The main inputs are electrical energy, raw materials plastics, and water used for cooling molds activities. Please note that the process adopt closed loop water system, so, the water withdrawn and consumption is very limited, in addition, about wastewater management process, the site is under control of local regulatory aspects about discharges pollutants (with internal EHS management system).

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

Row 16

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Argentina

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Unesco Biosphere reserve: Pereyra Iraola

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Data not available

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Aptar Berazategui production processes are based on the injection molding and assembling of plastic components for packaging products. The main inputs are electrical energy, raw materials plastics, and water used for cooling molds activities. Please note that the process adopt closed loop water system, so, the water withdrawn and consumption is very limited, in addition, about wastewater management process, the site is under control of local regulatory aspects about discharges pollutants (with internal EHS management system).

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

Row 17

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ United States of America

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

IUCN Cat V: Whale Pond Brook, Swimming River

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Data not available

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Aptar Eatontown production processes are based on the injection molding and assembling of plastic components for packaging products. The main inputs are electrical energy, raw materials plastics, and water used for cooling molds activities. Please note that the process adopt closed loop water system, so, the water withdrawn and consumption is very limited, in addition, about wastewater management process, the site is under control of local regulatory aspects about discharges pollutants (with internal EHS management system).

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

[\[Add row\]](#)

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Plastics

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Plastics

- ☒ Waste generated
- ☒ Other data point in module 10, please specify :Recycled resin content in beauty and closure segment

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☒ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

We have received reasonable approach audit for Scope 1 and 2 emissions (and Total Electricity and Energy consumption) and limited approach for Scope 3 emissions, waste and water data, and recycled content in products.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

ERM+CVS+--+Assurance+Report+for+Aptar+FY2025+FINAL.pdf

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Plastics

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☒ Waste data

☒ Fuel consumption

☒ Emissions breakdown by country/area

☒ Emissions breakdown by business division

☒ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 3)

☒ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 1 and 2)

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☒ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

We have received reasonable approach audit for Scope 1 and 2 emissions (and Total Electricity and Energy consumption) and limited approach for Scope 3 emissions, waste and water data, and recycled content in products.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

ERM+CVS+--+Assurance+Report+for+Aptar+FY2025+FINAL.pdf

Row 3

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security

☒ Emissions to water in the reporting year

☒ Water discharges– total volumes

☒ Water withdrawals– total volumes

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☒ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

We have received reasonable approach audit for Scope1 and 2 emissions (and Total Electricity and Energy consumption) and limited approach for Scope 3 emissions, waste and water data, and recycled content in products.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

ERM+CVS+--+Assurance+Report+for+Aptar+FY2025+FINAL.pdf
[Add row]

(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

	Additional information	Attachment (optional)
	Please find our latest Corporate Sustainability Report 2025 for additional details and info about Aptar performance for environmental aspects.	2026-06-18_Aptar-CSR-25.pdf

[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Executive Officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub to facilitate collective action in priority basins.

Select from:

☒ Yes, CDP may share our Disclosure Submission Lead contact details with the Pacific Institute

