

Assurance Statement: Carbon Footprint of VAT Group 2025

Swiss Climate was commissioned by VAT Vakuumventile AG (hereinafter called VAT) to provide assurance on its 2025 carbon footprint data of the own business operations (scope 1, 2 and 3) published in the company's annual sustainability reporting as well as for the annual submission for ratings according to CDP and EcoVadis.

INTENDED USERS

The intended users of this assurance statement are the management of VAT and its stakeholders. In particular, stakeholders such as investors and downstream companies have a strong interest in the results of the verified carbon footprint, as these outcomes directly influence sustainability ratings and business relationships. The externally assured footprint data is also submitted to international disclosure and rating platforms such as CDP and EcoVadis, where it forms an essential basis for investor assessments and stakeholder evaluations.

VAT, with its headquarters in Rütistrasse 4, 9469 Haag, Switzerland, and three production sites and eleven distribution centres worldwide, is the world's leading supplier of advanced vacuum valves used to make semi-conductors, photovoltaic solar cells, digital displays, and a wide variety of other products for advanced industrial and research applications.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF VAT AND OF THE ASSURANCE PROVIDER

The management of VAT has sole responsibility for the development and maintenance of its carbon management system, including the calculation of the reported company carbon footprint, the preparation of the content of its sustainability report and the submission of data to CDP and EcoVadis.

This assurance statement represents Swiss Climate's independent and balanced opinion on the content and accuracy of the information resulting in the company carbon footprint and environmental data held within.

ASSURANCE STANDARDS AND LEVEL OF ASSURANCE

Swiss Climate undertook the assurance in accordance with **AA1000 Assurance Standard (AA1000AS v3) Type 2 moderate-level assurance**, covering:

- the evaluation of adherence to the **AA1000 Principles** of Inclusivity, Materiality, Responsiveness, and Impact (the Principles); and
- the reliability of carbon footprint data from **scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions sources**.

The information on which the carbon footprint is based has been selected based on the materiality determination and is meaningful to the intended users of the assurance statement. In addition, Swiss Climate used *The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition, 2004)* to evaluate VAT's specified carbon footprint performance data and its adherence to the AA1000 Principles. Important criteria mentioned by the Greenhouse Gas Protocol considered during this assurance process are relevance, completeness, consistency, transparency, and accuracy.

CARBON FOOTPRINT: SCOPE, LIMITATIONS AND PROCESSES

Swiss Climate was commissioned to assure the carbon emissions data relating to VAT's 2025 greenhouse gas accounting for the company's annually published sustainability report and for the annual submissions to CDP and EcoVadis.

Data period: The carbon emissions data cover the period from 01 January 2025 to 31 December 2025.

Organisational boundaries: VAT took an operational control approach to define the organisational boundaries. All sites operated by VAT are included in the GHG inventory. This means sites within which VAT or its subsidiary has the full authority to introduce and implement its operating policies at the operation.

Operational boundaries: All scope 1 and 2 emission sources are included. For scope 3, the following categories are included:

- Scope 3.1 Purchased goods and services
- Scope 3.2 Capital goods
- Scope 3.3 Fuel- and energy-related activities
- Scope 3.4 Upstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3.5 Waste generated in operations
- Scope 3.6 Business travel
- Scope 3.7 Employee commuting
- Scope 3.9 Downstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3.11 Use of sold products

Limitations: Scope 3.10 and scope 3.12 were excluded following quantitative assessments demonstrating their immateriality. Scope 3.8, 3.14 and 3.15 were considered not applicable. In addition, 239 t CO₂e from district cooling and heating were inadvertently omitted from the reported scope 2 location-based emissions total. The omission was assessed as immaterial and does not affect the conclusions of the assurance engagement or the current year's final reported emissions figures. Corrective measures have been implemented to ensure that emissions from district cooling and heating are appropriately captured and reported in future reporting periods.

Process of activity data collection: In FY2025, the data collection process was carried out by the Group Sustainability team with external support from external consultants. The process included preliminary discussions on objectives, responsibilities, consolidation scope, emission sources, emission factors, and calculation approaches based on the GHG Protocol. The timeline was aligned and approved by the CFO and the Sustainability Committee. Key data providers were involved through a kick-off and requested to provide activity data and supporting documentation, such as electricity bills, RECs, and material weights. Data was collected through standardized Excel templates and consolidated by the Group Sustainability team, with data quality and plausibility checks performed before the calculated emissions were included in the Sustainability Report.

Calculation of emissions: The total CO₂e emissions of VAT are reported based on activity data multiplied by the corresponding emission factors.

Swiss Climate has verified the following greenhouse gas emissions for the year 2025:

	t CO ₂ e
Scope 1, total	1'622
Scope 2 (location-based), total	14'879
Scope 2 (market-based), total	850
Scope 3, total	384'341
Total scope 1 + scope 2 (location-based) + scope 3	400'842
Total scope 1 + scope 2 (market-based) + scope 3	386'813

DESCRIPTION OF ASSURANCE METHODOLOGY

Swiss Climate's assurance methodology included the following activities:

- Desk review of the carbon footprint calculation based on AA1000 and GHG Protocol principles. Review of data and results has been made in the excel database. In this database, data is collected, sources are

documented and calculations of GHG emissions are realised. Parallel to this review plausibility checks and drilldowns of data and formulas have been conducted.

- Virtual meeting (video conference), with VAT on 28th July 2026. Including:
 - Verification of activity data accuracy, audit of standards, operational and organisational boundaries, data quality, methodologies, conversion factors and calculations used.
 - Review of responsibilities, processes and systems used to gather and consolidate data.

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS CONCERNING ADHERENCE TO THE AA1000 PRINCIPLES

Principle	Comments
Inclusivity: People should have a say in the decisions that impact them	VAT demonstrates adherence to the inclusivity principle by actively involving relevant stakeholders in the development and implementation of its sustainability strategy and climate targets. Sustainability targets are developed by the Group Sustainability Team with support from external consultants and approved by the CFO and the Sustainability and Technology Committee. Stakeholder input is incorporated through the materiality assessment process, which includes employees, customers, suppliers, regulators and industry associations. VAT maintains ongoing stakeholder dialogue through supplier engagement programmes, customer collaboration, investor interactions, questionnaires, workshops and regular exchanges with external organizations.
Materiality: Decision makers should identify and be clear about the sustainability topics that matter	VAT conducted materiality assessments in 2022 and 2025 and disclosed the results in its Sustainability Report 2025. Climate-related topics, including greenhouse gas emissions, energy usage and pollution, were identified as material. Greenhouse gas emissions were classified as financially material and impact material. VAT also assesses climate-related risks and opportunities in line with TCFD requirements and incorporates the results into its sustainability strategy, target setting and risk management processes. Biodiversity was assessed as part of the materiality process and classified as not material at present.
Responsiveness: Organisations should act transparently on material sustainability topics and their related impacts	VAT demonstrates responsiveness through annual sustainability reporting covering its sustainability strategy, governance, stakeholder engagement, climate targets, risks, opportunities and environmental performance. The company publishes a Sustainability Report, maintains sustainability information on its website and provides a sustainability summary report to broader stakeholder groups. Stakeholders are engaged through communication platforms, workshops, training sessions, supplier programmes, customer collaborations and investor dialogue. VAT also maintains mechanisms to receive and address stakeholder concerns, including a compliance hotline and established governance processes.
Impact: Organisations should monitor, measure, and be accountable for how their actions affect their broader ecosystems	VAT maintains a comprehensive scope 1, 2 and 3 greenhouse gas inventory and uses it to monitor progress towards its sustainability objectives and SBTi-approved climate targets. Key measures include renewable energy procurement, installation of solar PV systems, supplier engagement, use of lower-emission materials, product redesign, resource efficiency projects and customer collaboration to reduce use-phase emissions. Performance is monitored through annual carbon accounting, sustainability reporting and oversight by the Sustainability and Technology Committee. Specific examples include water reuse initiatives and energy-efficiency improvements at production sites, such as the air compressor optimization project in Malaysia.

Nothing came to Swiss Climate's attention to suggest that VAT's carbon management and carbon footprint does not adhere to the AA1000 Principles of Inclusivity, Materiality, Responsiveness, and Impact.

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS CONCERNING THE RELIABILITY OF THE CO₂ FOOTPRINT

Swiss Climate planned and performed its work to obtain the information, explanations and evidence considered necessary to provide a moderate-level assurance that the carbon footprint emissions for the period from 01 January 2025 to 31 December 2025 are fairly stated.

Swiss Climate did not find evidence to insinuate that the processes and systems in place to collect the data and to calculate the carbon footprint are such that the VAT's carbon management performance would be erroneously described, and that the carbon footprint would not fulfil the criteria of relevance, completeness, consistency, transparency and accuracy.

FURTHER RECOMMENDATION

Some small methodological improvements have been communicated through a report directly to VAT's sustainability management for consideration in future carbon footprints.

ASSURANCE PROVIDER

Swiss Climate, headquartered in Bern, is a leading consultancy and service provider in CO₂ management and sustainability. Our interdisciplinary team is made up of experts from the fields of environmental science and technology, economics, sustainability, and corporate social responsibility (CSR). Swiss Climate has already established and verified more than 200 corporate carbon footprints. Therefore, Swiss Climate's research team has the relevant professional and technical competencies and experience to conduct an assurance to the AA1000 standard (AA1000AS v3).

Swiss Climate has not provided any services to VAT that could conflict with the independence of this work, and therefore is able to provide an independent and impartial statement.

Bern, 4th August 2026

Leading Auditor:



Sina Baranyai, Swiss Climate AG

Internal Review:



Luka Blumer, Swiss Climate AG



AA1000
Licensed Report
000-191/V3-FH2J8