

Environmental Program

Strategic growth through innovative sustainability practices

As a leader in data and AI, SAS recognizes that a sustainable future incorporating AI requires developing solutions grounded in science and data to address climate change mitigation and adaptation. Responsible AI includes reducing environmental impacts and ensuring the continued availability of natural resources as a shared responsibility that starts with intentional and ambitious goals and actions.

To implement these sustainable business strategies and develop smarter operational models, leading organizations have relied on SAS' renowned analytic expertise and powerful software solutions. SAS not only has a longstanding reputation advocating for clean energy

but also uses its own AI and analytics to support environmental initiatives across its operations. As a corporate sustainability leader and advocate, SAS works closely with employees, suppliers and customers to reduce its environmental footprint with programs focused on energy conservation, emissions management, pollution mitigation, water conservation, biodiversity protection, green building and other programs. From streaming data to improve operations through its smart campus project to powering office buildings with clean energy from its solar farms, the company uses SAS Visual Analytics to collect, manage, calculate and report its **environmental performance**.



SAS is committed to reducing absolute scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions 52.6% by 2030 and achieving net-zero emissions by 2050.

Five Decades, Lasting Impact: The SAS Environmental Journey

From the very early days of the company, SAS has believed that doing the right thing for the environment is inseparable from doing the right thing for its people, communities and future. SAS' environmental story is not about a single initiative or milestone; it's about a culture of responsibility, innovation and long-term thinking that has evolved alongside its business for half a century.

1976

Launched punch card recycling initiative

1981

Launched on-site composting program

1985

Applied circular economy principles by repurposing legacy IT for employee use

2006

Established Global Environmental Program

2000

Implemented employee vanpool and rideshare program

1995

Reduced single-use plastics through reusable breakroom supplies

2007

Published first SAS Corporate Social Responsibility Report

2008

Installed first 1MW-capacity solar farm in the southeastern US; SAS Toronto achieved Canada's first LEED commercial office certification

2009

Introduced internal employee education and awareness green site

2011

Achieved first LEED Platinum certification and installed first rooftop solar PV system at SAS headquarters; earned ISO 14001 at UK office

2010

Added second solar farm and first EV charging stations at SAS headquarters

2013

Installed rooftop solar PV system at SAS Sweden

2017

Established headquarters apiary to support biodiversity

2018

Announced landmark NC climate and clean energy Executive Order at SAS solar farms

2021

Earned SBTi validation for emissions targets

2025

Achieved 50% SBTi emissions target and ISO 50001 certification at headquarters

Environmental Achievements

Environmental achievements in 2025 reflect SAS' sustained commitment to reducing environmental impact and steadfast ambition to achieve the company's Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi)-validated net-zero targets. They are also reflective of how data and analytics can be used to help organizations adapt to changes, improve understanding of business processes, spark innovation, increase operational efficiencies and mitigate environmental impact.

In 2025, SAS achieved a significant milestone by reducing its greenhouse gas emissions by more than 50% compared to its 2018 baseline – demonstrating clear progress towards achieving their net-zero commitments. SAS also earned ISO 50001 certification for an energy management system (EnMS) for its campus headquarters. This validated the value of their smart campus initiative using advanced, real-time analytics from data streaming from building management systems, AI models and smart sensors, which help improve energy usage while proactively identifying ways to make improvements. This past year, the company finished a renovation project for one of its older solar farms and made significant progress on a repowering project for their oldest, 18-year-old solar farm. When complete, it will meet approximately 50% of the electricity demand for SAS' largest headquarters office building with clean, renewably sourced energy.

These achievements reflect years of sustained effort – and a commitment to processes and structure that drive continual, measurable, science-based improvements across its business operations.

As SAS celebrates the company's 50th anniversary with years of sustained environmental stewardship, consistency is what stands out most. Long before sustainability became a buzzword, SAS was taking meaningful action. And as expectations, technologies and environmental challenges have evolved, so has their approach.

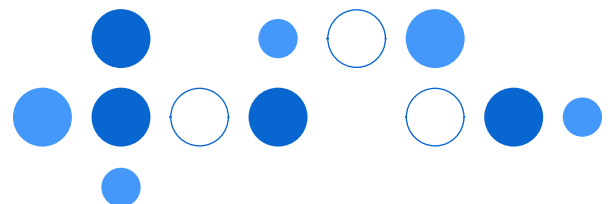
This year's report reflects continued progress toward increasing transparency in alignment with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) and preparing for compliance with a host of emerging environmental global regulations. SAS improved processes and developed reporting to formally address impact and

financial materiality as detailed in ESRS and double materiality assessment (DMA) guidance. The company is also making progress towards addressing expected compliance requirements for regulations like the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD).

SAS earned limited assurance from Lloyd's Register Quality Assurance for its 2025 calendar year scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3, categories 3 and 8 GHG emission inventories and energy use.

2025 environmental program achievements include:

- Reduced absolute emissions across all scopes 7.6% (6,301 T CO₂e) in 2025 – a 51% (80,214 T CO₂e) reduction over the 2018 base year.
- Achieved ISO 50001 energy management system certification for campus headquarters.
- Global energy consumption decreased 5.7% (18,327 GJ).
- Reduced office building energy use intensity (EUI) from prior year by 3% – a 41% improvement from base year (12.3 kWh/square foot).
- Diverted 58.1% of operational (383 metric tons) and 95% of construction waste (109 metric tons) from landfills globally.
- Water consumption decreased 7.6% (14,395 cubic meters).
- Achieved 1.3 data center power usage effectiveness (PUE).
- Business travel emissions decreased 7.2% in 2025 – a 68% (12,012 T CO₂e) base year reduction.
- Increased emissions data to 26.8% (by spend) collected directly from suppliers.
- SAS earned a Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) score of A for Supplier Engagement and A- for Climate Change.



51%

Greenhouse Gas

Absolute greenhouse gas reduction from 2018 base year



41%

Energy Efficiency

Energy use intensity improvement for office buildings



61%

Carbon Efficiency

Carbon use intensity improvement for office buildings



68%

Business Travel

Business travel emissions reduction



100%

LEED Certification

LEED-certified core office space at headquarters



Environmental Governance

SAS' environmental performance is reviewed by executive leadership to provide guidance on conducting global operations in a sustainable manner.

Implementing environmental goals and strategies is largely the domain of the SAS Environmental Management Program and Chief Environmental Sustainability Officer (CESO). The CESO reports directly to the Chief Corporate Services Officer, who reports to the Chief Executive Officer. The program facilitates environmental efforts at company headquarters in the US, collects and reports key environmental performance indicators for global operations, conducts environmental risk and impact assessments, and provides guidance and support to all offices worldwide. Various offices around the globe have personnel who manage site-specific environmental initiatives.

SAS' CESO is responsible for the oversight of environmental-related issues across SAS' value chain including climate risk and decarbonization, energy, water and effluents, waste, pollution, biodiversity and ecosystems, and more. Oversight includes managing

ongoing matters, identifying and addressing risks and opportunities, calculating and reporting SAS' global carbon footprint, and surfacing key environmental performance (against targets) for board and executive review at least annually. The CESO collaborates with the SAS Business Continuity Management program and staff from key operational departments at SAS to ensure that risks are assessed for short-, medium- and long-term impact and consider existing and emerging regulations, technological advancements, acute and chronic physical impacts, and more. Climate risk and opportunity disclosures are detailed more fully in annual CDP disclosures.

Environmental Policies

SAS requires its operations around the world to abide by corporate environmental-related policies and mandates material in key areas to how the company conducts business. These policies and mandates provide guidance and direction and establish the basis for goals designed to help SAS continually optimize operational efficiencies; reduce energy and water use; eliminate harmful emissions and air pollution; incorporate the principles of circular economy by eliminating waste, reusing resources and minimizing negative biodiversity impacts; engage with suppliers to responsibly source materials, divert waste from landfills, limit noise and light pollution, and comply with all environmental regulations; and more.

Employees are asked to abide by the following environmental mandates.

Environmental Mandates

SAS conducts business in accordance with the Ten Principles of the United Nations (UN) Global Compact and supports its Sustainable Development Goals. The following corporate mandates provide guidance for adhering to policy and establishing priorities for environmental initiatives.

- Corporate priority: Establish policies, goals, programs and practices for conducting operations in an environmentally sound manner while ensuring environmental equity remains a key consideration in the transition to a net-zero carbon future.
- Integrated management: Integrate environmental policies, programs and practices into all functions, business units and global office locations.

- **Assessment:** Conduct impact and life cycle assessments of existing and planned operations to understand environmental impact.
- **Continual improvement:** Raise performance standards in line with technology, science and stakeholder expectations.
- **Facilities and operations:** Conduct business operations with ongoing consideration for minimizing resource consumption, environmental pollution and other adverse environmental impacts, and ensure waste is handled responsibly.
- **Products and services:** Provide products and services with processes that support a circular economy and have no undue environmental impact throughout the product life cycle – from material sourcing, product development and delivery to ensuring responsible use and disposal.
- **Employee education:** Educate, train, motivate and empower employees to conduct activities in an environmentally responsible manner.
- **Customer support:** Advise and help educate customers, distributors and the public in the safe and environmentally responsible use, transportation, storage and disposal of SAS products.
- **Suppliers and contractors:** Promote the **SAS principles of sustainable procurement** and policies to all suppliers and contractors, and build capacity in supply chain to align with SAS' environmental targets and net-zero ambitions.
- **Transparency:** Publicly report environmental data, impact and annual progress against company targets with reference to the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards.
- **External validation:** Pursue limited assurance to the ISO 14064-3 standard from independent third-party auditors for annual and base year emission inventories.



TARGETS IN SUPPORT OF SAS ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND MANDATES			
TARGET	BY	2025 PROGRESS	STATUS
30% of strategic sourcing and procurement training focused on sustainability	Annual	48% of procurement training was sustainability-related in 2025	Achieved
Onboard supplier risk assessment and data collection tool	2025	Completed onboarding	Achieved
90% attestation rate for annual employee environmental awareness training	2026	Initiated course development for 2026 rollout to all employees	On target
90% attestation rate for annual employee ISO 50001 Energy Management System awareness training	2026	Initiated course development for 2026 rollout	On target
Conduct ESRS-aligned Double Materiality Assessment covering all environmental topical areas to identify and prioritize SAS' material environmental impacts, risks and opportunities	2027	Ongoing DMA process development informed by ESRS requirements and leveraging GRI 2021 guidance as methodological input	On target

**Additional related targets are detailed in respective environmental sections.*

ISO Compliance

In 2025, SAS achieved ISO 50001 energy management system certification for its corporate headquarters. Approximately 76% of all globally SAS-owned facility space is certified to this standard. The Environmental Management Program also applies best practice ISO 14001 environmental management system (EMS) processes and structure to drive continual improvement across business operations and in the development of solutions and services to address its environmental impacts. These include:

- Using SAS software solutions and other tools to measure, report and improve environmental performance.
- Ensuring environmental affairs are addressed by executive management.
- Addressing immediate and short-, medium- and long-term impacts of products, services and processes on the environment.
- Providing global direction about addressing environmental concerns through the allocation of resources, assignment of responsibility, and ongoing evaluation of practices, procedures and processes.
- Enabling continual improvement of environmental and energy management processes.

SAS is committed to reporting scope 1, scope 2 and select scope 3 base and current year GHG inventories validated by external auditors to the 14064-3 limited assurance standard. SAS uses its own technology to measure and analyze the performance of its sustainability initiatives. SAS solutions also support the application of global standards such as the Greenhouse Gas Protocol and the Global Reporting Initiative.

Precautionary Approach

Aligning with the UN Global Compact's Principle 7, SAS supports a precautionary approach to environmental challenges and minimizing anthropogenic impacts from business operations. This aligns with SAS' philosophy in five meaningful ways:

1. To ensure business operations do not expose the public and environment to harm.
2. To comply with all environmental regulations.
3. To encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies.

4. To promote environmental awareness via increased transparency and access to meaningful data so analytics can be used to make intelligent and responsible decisions.
5. To show that environmental responsibility is not just about goodwill; it makes good business sense.

Energy and Emissions

Emissions (GRI 305)

SAS remains committed to the goals of the **Business Ambition for 1.5°C**. The company is part of the **UNFCCC Race to Zero campaign**, a global UN-backed initiative that mobilizes organizations to deliver science-aligned, credible pathways to net-zero emissions, including halving global emissions by 2030. SAS also aligns with the We Mean Business Coalition goal to catalyze business and policy actions to halve emissions by 2030 and accelerate a transition to a global net-zero economy by 2050.



Governance

As detailed in the Environmental Governance section, implementing environmental goals and strategies is largely the domain of the SAS Environmental Management Program and CESO. Issues and environmental performance reporting are surfaced for board and executive review at least annually.

The SAS climate strategy and policy are validated through the Science Based Targets initiative, based on GHG Protocol accounting, and guided by the IEA Net Zero Emissions by 2050 scenario. Governance and climate-related disclosures align with the International Sustainability Standards Board's International Financial Reporting Standards S2 Climate-Related Disclosures standard and, where applicable, the European Sustainability Reporting Standards E1 Climate Change.

COMMITMENTS AND TARGETS SUPPORTING STRATEGY AND POLICY				
TARGET	BY	FROM	2025 PROGRESS	STATUS
SBTi-validated net-zero commitment to reduce absolute scope 1, 2 and 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 90% by 2050 from a 2018 base year	2050	2018	Global emissions decreased 7.6% across all scopes the past year from 83,453 to 77,152 T CO ₂ e – a 51% base year reduction	On target
SBTi-validated 25% GHG emissions reduction	2025	2018	Achieved in 2020 and not included in the scope of current SBTi revalidation	Achieved
SBTi-validated 52.6% GHG emissions reduction	2030	2018	Total emissions across value chain are 51% below base year	On target
75% GHG emissions reduction	2040	2018	On target to achieve 75% target by 2040	On target
50% office building carbon use intensity (CUI) improvement	2025	2010	Global CUI improved 61% from 2010 base year – down 4% the past year to 8.1 lb CO ₂ e/ft ²	Achieved
Limit business travel emissions to 50% of base year	Ongoing	2018	Emissions are down 68% (12,012 T CO ₂ e) compared to 2018 base year	Achieved
Annually increase percentage of renewably sourced electricity	2050	2018	Percentage of renewably sourced electricity decreased by .4% in 2025 to 20.7% due to major solar farm renovation projects	Below target
Limited assurance for scope 1 and scope 2 emission inventories	Annual	2018	Earned limited assurance for 2025 scope 1 and scope 2 GHG emission inventories and energy use	Achieved
Limited assurance for scope 3 emission inventory	2026	2018	Earned limited assurance for scope 3, category 3: fuel and energy not included in scopes 1 and 2 emissions, and category 8: upstream leased assets	Achieved
Annually increase emission savings from use of electric vehicle supply equipment (EVSE)	Annual	NA	EVSE emission savings increased 29% in 2025 to 762 T CO ₂ e. 147 charging stations are available globally for employees and guests	Achieved
Annually increase % of emissions data (by spend) collected from suppliers	Annual	NA	26.8% of scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions data was collected directly from suppliers in 2025 – a 4% increase over 2024	Achieved

Methodology and Boundary

Energy and emission reports reflect a global operational control consolidation approach using calculation methodologies compliant with GHG Protocol standards and ISO 14064-1 for the quantification and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and removals. Sources for emission factors include:

- Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's 100-year global warming potential values from its Sixth Assessment Report.
- International Energy Agency location-based emission factors and transmission and distribution (T&D) losses outside of the US.
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Emissions and Generation Resource Integrated Database location-based emission factors and T&D losses inside the US.
- EPA emission factors for stationary/mobile fuel usage and employee commute.
- Green-e, Association of Issuing Bodies and Australia's Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water residual mix factors for market-based emissions from purchased electricity.
- UK Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs well-to-tank emission factors for purchased fuels.
- For sites using renewable electricity, SAS is using market-based emission factors from renewable energy certificates and guarantees of origin.

For 2025, SAS had physical operations in 42 countries with 10 owned locations, including its headquarters in Cary, NC, and offices in Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden and the United Kingdom. Globally, SAS manages approximately 3.2 million square feet of owned office and data center space.

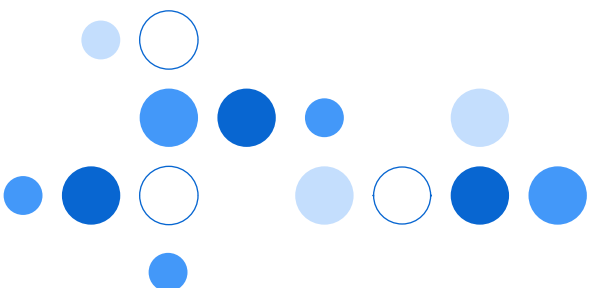
Roadmap to Net-Zero

SAS is committed to reaching net-zero greenhouse gas emissions across the value chain by 2050 and has SBTi-validated targets compatible with requirements to limit the global temperature rise to 1.5°C by 2050. These include targets to reduce absolute scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions 52.6% by 2030 and 90% by 2050 from the 2018 base year. SAS energy and emission policies are designed to help SAS achieve these targets and manage its material impacts, risks and opportunities related to climate change.

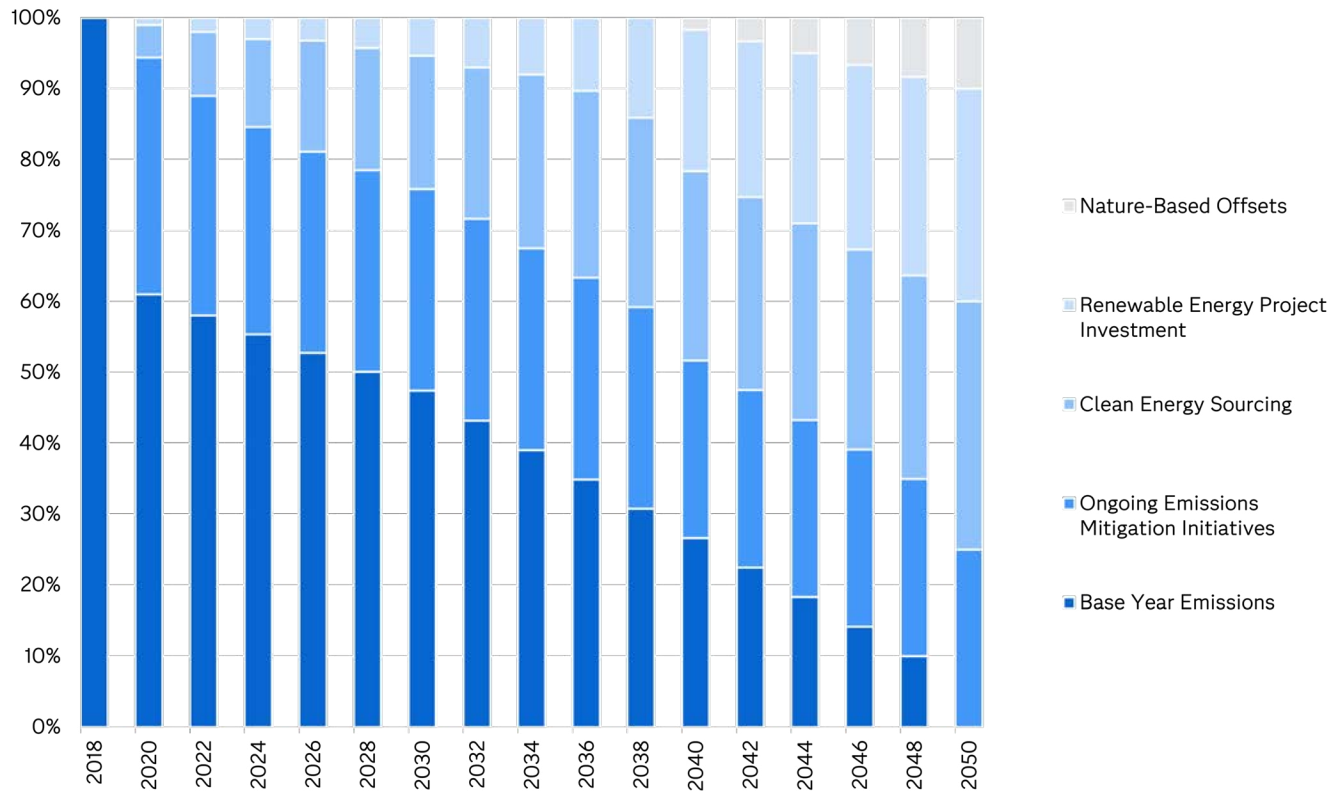
To achieve its net-zero ambitions, SAS assigns top priority to minimizing energy consumption and related emissions from its operations. Ongoing energy and emissions mitigation initiatives include establishing aggressive energy and emission reduction goals, building and maintaining facilities to LEED guidelines, installing electric vehicle charging stations, investing in renewable energy, pursuing smart energy-efficient technologies for office buildings and data centers, encouraging teleconferencing to limit travel, and developing analytic tools to help employees understand the environmental impacts of their business decisions.

While on track to achieve SAS' interim target reduction of 52.6% by 2030, climate-scenario modeling indicates additional decarbonization levers are needed to achieve the 75% reduction by 2040 and net-zero ambitions by 2050. These include:

- Adopting innovative new business models.
- Ramping up investments in high-efficiency equipment and clean and renewable projects.
- Transitioning from equipment powered by fossil fuels.
- Annually increasing the percentage of clean energy used across operations.
- Encouraging suppliers to set emission targets and report progress.
- Partnering with governments, universities, customers, suppliers and innovative organizations to develop solutions to net-zero challenges.
- Applying analytically driven decisioning to ensure emission targets are achieved.
- Procuring offsets for residual obligations.



ROADMAP TO NET-ZERO



SAS uses guidance from the Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario (NZE) to annually evaluate company-wide transition scenarios for achieving net-zero CO₂ emissions by 2050. SAS also uses the EU sustainable taxonomy as a reference guidance for aligning spend and revenues with its climate ambitions. The company also uses its own software to improve processes for collecting, understanding and managing energy and emissions requirements for facilities worldwide, increasing the ability to report and proactively influence consumption trends. The environmental program uses SAS software to identify reduction strategies; develop and monitor performance indicators; understand relationships between measures; determine initiatives with the greatest effect; and communicate strategy, goals and objectives to facilitate execution. Climate risk and opportunity disclosures are detailed more fully in annual CDP disclosures. SAS was recognized with scores of A for Supplier Engagement Assessment and A- for Climate Change by CDP this past year.

Net-Zero Progress

SAS' environmental footprint was mitigated by ongoing investment in energy-efficient technologies, smart energy sensors, solar, retro-commissioning of primary office buildings and adoption of LEED best practices.

SAS' use of advanced, real-time analytics from streaming data from its building management systems helped to improve energy usage while proactively identifying ways to make improvements. Through operational efficiencies, investments in renewable energy and various emission reduction initiatives, SAS achieved its absolute 25% emissions reduction target for 2025 ahead of schedule and remains on course to meet its 52.6% reduction goal by 2030.

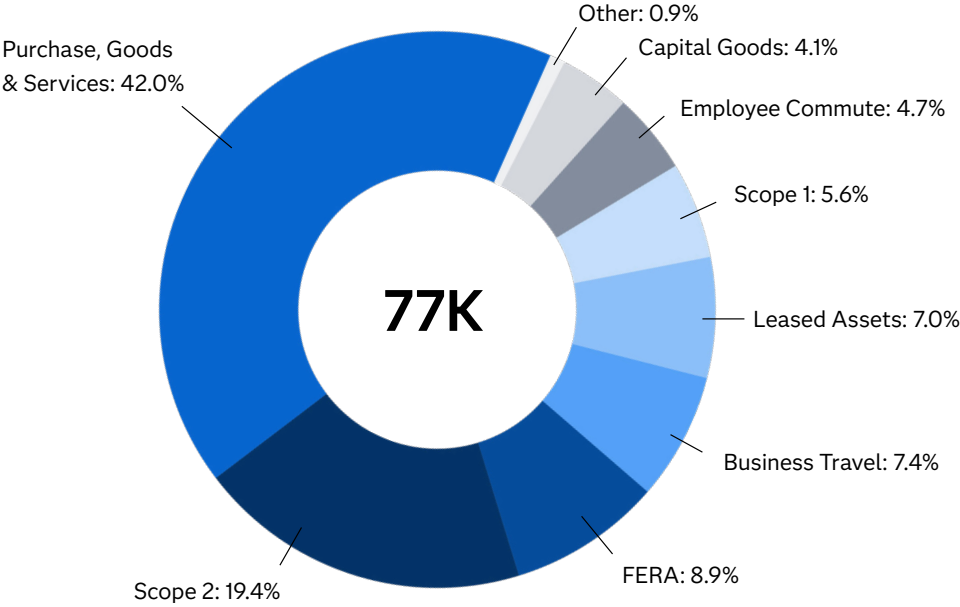
In 2025, SAS achieved an important milestone by exceeding a 50% reduction in emissions across all scopes from the 2018 base year. Emissions decreased 6,301 T CO₂e (7.6%) from the prior year and 80,214 T CO₂e (51%) in total.

SIGNIFICANT 2025 INITIATIVES CONTRIBUTING TO THIS TREND	
INITIATIVES	T CO2e SAVINGS
Proactive Maintenance of Significant Energy Users SEUs (ISO 50001)	748
Real-Time Monitoring of HVAC Equipment (Smart Campus)	1,254
Lighting Upgrades	75
Remote Work Schedule Adjustments	1,013
Employee Commute – EVSE Infrastructure Additions	762
Business Travel Reduction	442
TOTAL	4,294

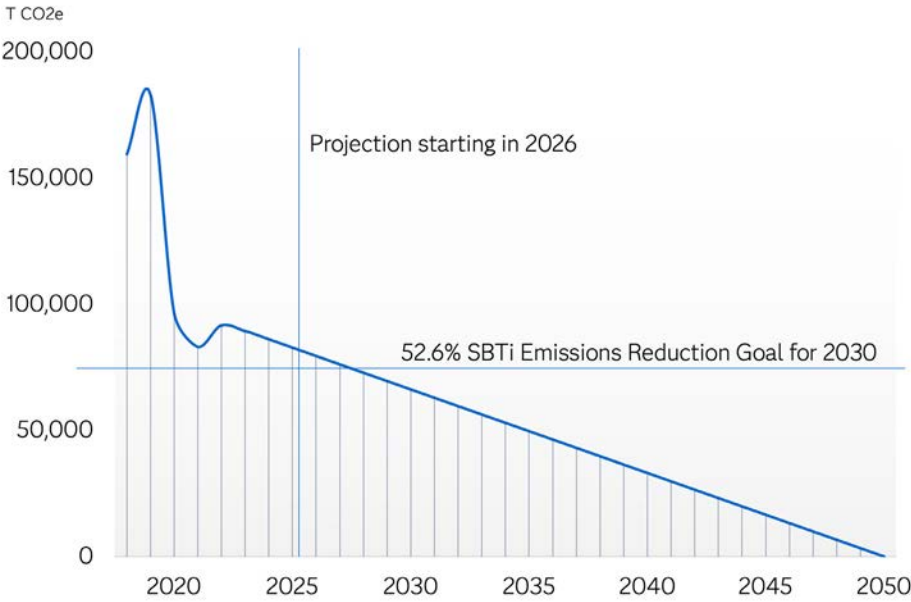
SAS also has a supplier engagement ambition in line with guidance from the Science Based Targets initiative. Efforts are underway to cascade impact, beyond SAS' direct operational control, down to its suppliers. In 2025, procurement and environmental teams continued progress developing a risk assessment, data collection and education program to increase engagement and build capacity with suppliers. As part of this initiative, 26.8% (by spend) of scope 3, category 1 and 2 emissions were collected directly from suppliers – a 4% improvement over 2024. SAS also onboarded a procurement risk assessment tool to help evaluate a variety of tier 1 suppliers.

EMISSION TREND BY SCOPE AND MATERIALITY										
Scope (T CO2e)	2018 (BASE)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	VAR (BASE)	VAR %
Scope 1	8,609.7	8,258.2	3,790.0	3,191.2	4,290.0	5,263.5	5,188.2	4,335.1	(4,274.7)	(49.6%)
Scope 2 (Market-Based)	26,012.1	23,056.1	18,543.7	18,804.2	17,474.7	16,546.2	15,741.9	14,962.2	(11,049.9)	(42.5%)
Scope 3	122,744.3	152,648.4	77,181.2	65,657.3	75,534.8	68,706.2	62,523.2	57,854.6	(64,889.7)	(52.9%)
Total	157,366.1	183,962.7	99,514.9	87,652.7	97,299.5	90,515.8	83,453.3	77,151.9	(80,214.2)	(51.0%)
<i>Scope 2 (Location-Based)</i>	<i>24,898.4</i>	<i>22,062.4</i>	<i>17,722.7</i>	<i>17,869.6</i>	<i>17,429.7</i>	<i>16,219.9</i>	<i>16,022.3</i>	<i>15,359.2</i>	<i>(9,539.2)</i>	<i>(38.3%)</i>
SCOPE 3 CATEGORIES	2018 (BASE)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	VAR (BASE)	VAR %
Cat 1: Residual Purchased Goods & Services	58,390.4	57,659.2	42,370.0	43,796.7	46,561.6	40,027.3	33,724.1	32,383.8	(26,006.6)	(44.5%)
Cat 2: Capital Goods	11,081.1	38,810.3	5,668.5	2,694.9	4,312.9	5,399.9	5,350.7	3,188.6	(7,892.5)	(71.2%)
Cat 3: Fuel & Energy (Not in Scopes 1 & 2)	11,054.9	12,961.8	10,494.7	9,346.6	9,861.6	7,425.7	7,082.0	6,846.2	(4,208.8)	(38.1%)
Cat 4: Upstream Transportation & Distribution	2,325.5	2,105.2	1,321.5	976.1	1,152.8	1,080.7	577.2	559.1	(1,766.4)	(76.0%)
Cat 5: Waste from Operations	521.0	733.9	272.0	153.4	260.8	218.2	198.5	159.1	(361.9)	(69.5%)
Cat 6: Business Travel	17,752.9	19,281.0	5,544.7	1,022.1	3,582.2	6,575.4	6,183.6	5,741.2	(12,011.6)	(67.7%)
Cat 7: Employee Commute	10,166.0	9,963.1	3,395.5	2,350.1	3,782.9	2,681.4	4,359.0	3,598.9	(6,567.1)	(64.6%)
Cat 8: Upstream Leased Assets	11,452.5	11,133.9	8,114.2	5,317.4	6,020.0	5,297.6	5,048.2	5,377.7	(6,074.7)	(53.0%)
Total	122,744.3	152,648.4	77,181.2	65,657.3	75,534.8	68,706.2	62,523.2	57,854.6	(64,889.7)	(52.9%)

2025 EMISSIONS DISTRIBUTION



SCOPE 1, 2 AND 3 GHG TREND



NET-ZERO FORECAST (T CO ₂ e)									
2018 BASE YEAR	2022	2023	2024	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 NET-ZERO
157,366.1	97,299.5	90,515.8	83,453.3	77,151.9	74,591.5	56,651.8	39,341.5	27,539.1	15,736.6
Absolute Reduction %	(38.2%)	(42.5%)	(47.0%)	(51.0%)	(52.6%)	(64.0%)	(75.0%)	(82.5%)	(90.0%)

Scope 3 Downstream Emissions

Scope 3 emission categories 9, 10, 12, 14 and 15 are not applicable or significant to SAS' business operations. Categories 11 and 13 are estimated but not included in SAS' SBTi-validated emissions inventory.

Category 11: Use of Sold Products (4,463 – T CO₂e) – A large percentage of SAS customers are either hosted in SAS data centers and included in the company's scope 1 and 2 inventories or hosted with service providers accounted for in scope 3, category 1 emissions. The category 11 estimate is based on expected customer energy using broad-based controlled environment assumptions. SAS is developing procedures to improve accounting for this emission inventory.

Category 13: Downstream Leased Assets (92.6 – T CO₂e) – This refers to global office spaces where SAS subleases some space to other organizations.

[Click here](#) to access dynamic environmental reporting using SAS Visual Analytics.

SAS achieved limited assurance from LRQA for 2025 energy use and scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3, category 3 (FERA) and category 8 (ULA) GHG emissions. The company's base year recalculation policy was triggered due to changes that resulted in a 5% variance to scope 1 and 2 emissions, including moving leased offices from scope 1 and 2 inventories to scope 3, category 8 – upstream leased assets, updated FERA and capital goods methodologies. The overall impact was a 2,257 T CO₂e decrease to the 2018 base year inventory.



Awareness

In addition to employing sustainability measures globally, SAS promotes environmental education and awareness. The company also actively advocates for the deployment of renewable energy and the economic and environmental benefits of clean energy. Activities include advocacy for a global transition to clean and equitable energy, educational campaigns, speaking engagements, SAS solar farm visits, companywide Earth Day activities, articles on the internal green website, white papers and social media sites. By engaging with customers,



employees, and industry and world leaders, SAS seeks to extend the reach of its sustainability initiatives. SAS believes ongoing advocacy for sound climate policies resulting from unbiased data, research and collaboration will help establish a course of action that benefits sustainable, long-term health.

- SAS partners with organizations such as the Smart Cities Council and the Research Triangle Region Cleantech Cluster to help municipalities become smarter by harnessing the explosion of data sourced from connected devices, social media and IoT. Increasing the understanding of interdependent technologies such as artificial intelligence, broadband wireless, cloud computing and IoT networks will help improve efficiencies, reduce costs, identify opportunities and mitigate the impacts of climate change.
- SAS is a founding member of the newly formed Business Sustainability Roundtable whose mission aims to encourage businesses to lead in the creation of sustainable communities.

Energy (GRI 302)

SAS' ISO 50001 energy management system certification at its world headquarters underscores the company's ongoing commitment to sustainability, operational efficiency and responsible energy consumption. The SAS energy policy ensures this commitment extends to operations globally and supports progress toward achieving related targets such as the 40% energy use intensity improvement for office buildings and annual 1.35 power usage effectiveness for data centers.

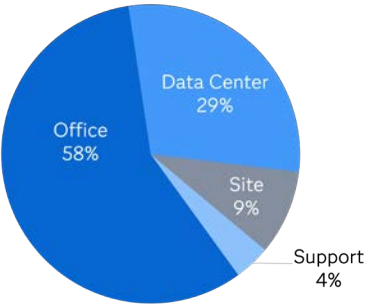
TARGET	BY	FROM	2025 PROGRESS	STATUS
40% office building energy use intensity improvement	2025	2010	Global EUI decreased 3% to 12.3 kWh per square foot – a 41% base year improvement	Achieved
ISO 50001 energy management system certification for SAS headquarters	2025	NA	Achieved ISO 50001 certification for campus headquarters in 2025 	Achieved
1.35 data center power usage effectiveness	Annual	NA	Achieved 1.3 PUE in 2025	Achieved
Generate 3.5M kWh from solar installations	Annual	NA	Solar generation was down slightly to 2.7 kWh due to system repowering projects for 2 solar farms	Below target

*See energy-related goals in emissions and green building sections.

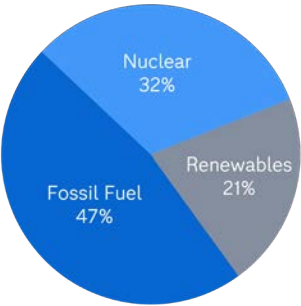
ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY REGION (GJ)					
Region	2025	2024	2023	24-25 Var	Var %
Asia Pacific	18,467.3	19,453.5	19,138.9	(986.3)	(5.3%)
Canada	8,534.9	6,985.0	8,323.4	1,549.9	18.2%
EMEA	52,151.4	51,693.2	53,481.3	458.2	0.9%
Latin America	2,608.5	2,664.6	2,826.4	(56.2)	(2.2%)
United States	241,571.7	260,864.4	267,991.1	(19,292.7)	(8.0%)
Total	323,333.8	341,660.8	351,761.1	(18,326.9)	(5.7%)

ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY SOURCE (GJ)					
Energy Type	2025	2024	2023	24-25 Var	Var %
Diesel	4,919.6	5,756.1	6,418.2	(836.4)	(17.0%)
Electricity	250,129.3	259,460.4	270,900.8	(9,331.1)	(3.7%)
Gasoline	10,416.1	6,471.9	3,865.9	3,944.2	37.9%
Jet Fuel	28,085.1	41,313.3	41,666.1	(13,228.2)	(47.1%)
Natural Gas	27,037.1	25,698.6	24,557.8	1,338.5	5.0%
Propane	2,746.6	2,960.5	4,352.3	(213.8)	(7.8%)
Total	323,333.8	341,660.8	351,761.1	(18,326.9)	(5.7%)

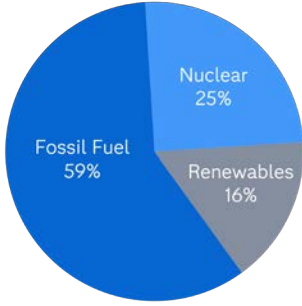
ENERGY USE BY FACILITY TYPE



ELECTRICITY USE BY SOURCE



ENERGY USE BY SOURCE

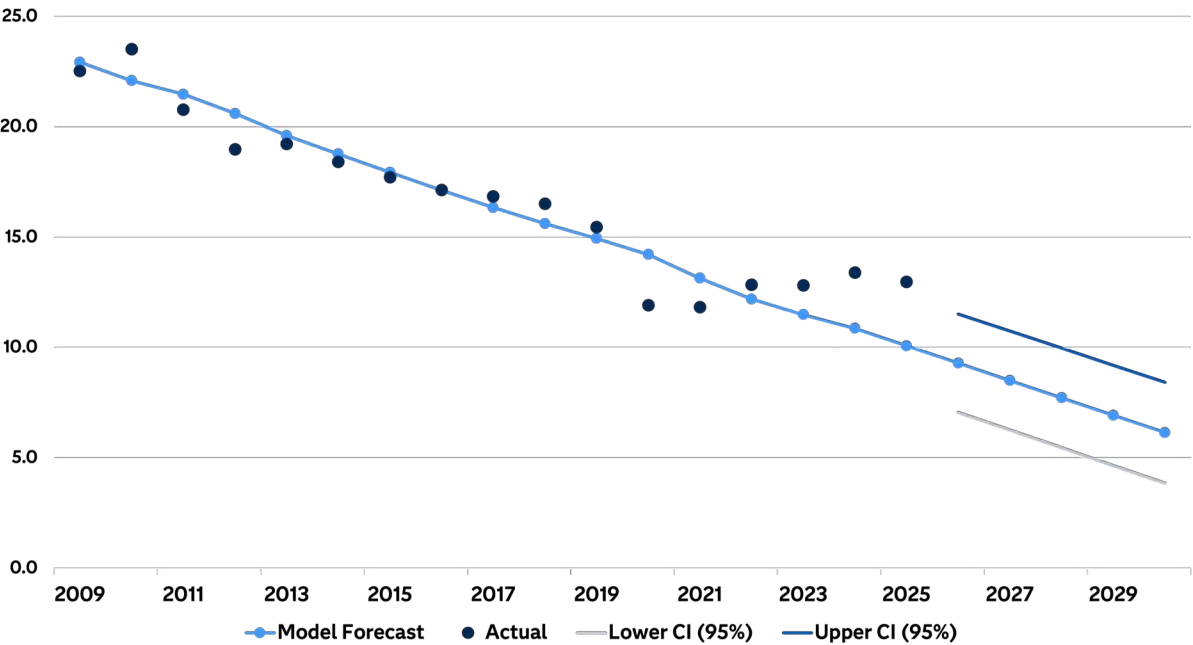


*Energy includes electricity and fuels.

SAS analyzes operational data to optimize development and delivery of its products and services to customers. Efficiency trends highlight a sustainable trend of decreasing energy growth against increasing revenues. In 2025, SAS’ revenue was about the same as 2024 while overall energy consumption decreased 18,327 GJ (5.7%).

SAS’ office energy use intensity decreased 3% this past year and by 41% from its base year – down to 12.3 kilowatt hours per square foot. Emissions per square foot also decreased – 4% from the prior year and 61% from the base year – down to 8.1 lbs. CO₂e/ft². In 2025, intensity improved due to smart campus changes and ISO 50001 SEU schedule updates.

ENERGY USE INTENSITY FORECAST



Assessments

SAS completes CDP and EcoVadis surveys annually to assess environmental and social responsibility across operations. In 2025, SAS achieved a CDP performance score of A for supplier engagement and A- rating for Climate Change. SAS achieved bronze sustainability recognition and is ranked in the 93rd percentile of all suppliers on the EcoVadis supplier assessment. Data Center Operations



Data Center Operations

Energy for data center operations (DCO) is the largest contributor to SAS' environmental footprint. A core growth area for SAS is its cloud and managed hosting business. SAS deploys software for its customers in a variety of cloud-friendly configurations. This entails hosting data and solutions for those customers on infrastructure in its data centers, as well as on public cloud infrastructure. SAS invests in the highest-efficiency technologies in its dedicated computing facility at its world headquarters – emphasizing efficiency, flexibility and sustainability. This past year, DCO evaluated the cooling requirements of SAS' data centers and increased the temperature of the chiller plant to increase efficiency. Consolidation options were also evaluated to improve efficiencies in line with DCO critical power/mechanical systems' life cycle management.

SAS data center operations regularly achieve an average power usage effectiveness of 1.35 or better. A PUE closer to 1.0 indicates greater efficiency – as every watt above 1.0 is consumed in support of the IT equipment – for cooling and power distribution.

Solar and Renewable Energy

Since 2008, SAS' 10 solar installations (3 MW capacity) have generated more than 206,000 gigajoules (GJ) of clean renewable energy. In 2025, the systems produced approximately 2.7 million kWh (9,720 GJ) of electricity and approximately 35% was used directly in SAS-owned office buildings.

Electric Vehicle Support and the Eco-Commuter Program

The SAS Eco-Commuter Parking Program encourages employees to mitigate the environmental impacts of their daily commute by providing specially marked preferred parking spaces for plug-in electric vehicles (PEVs), low-emission vehicles and active carpool participants.

Eco-Commuter parking globally includes designated PEV spaces with access to 147 charging stations. SAS provides free charging for all employees and visitors at most of its buildings at headquarters and many global office locations. In 2025, 762 T CO₂e of emissions were saved by employees and guests using the charging infrastructure. This is a 29% increase over the past year and reflects the shift in trend to electric vehicles.

Employees share the charging station infrastructure by following the SAS Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment Use Policy and Guidelines.

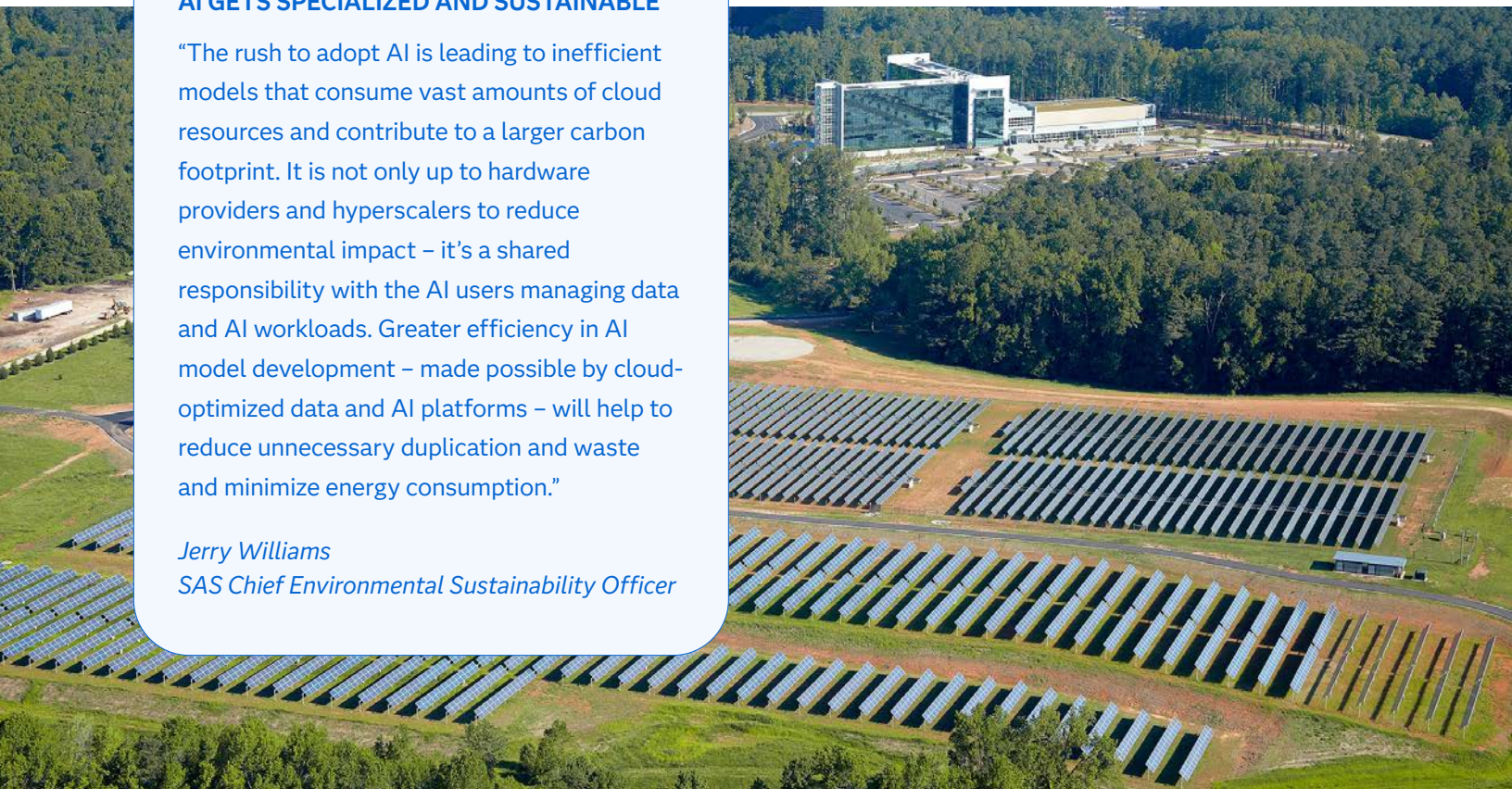
SAS 2025 predictions

AI GETS SPECIALIZED AND SUSTAINABLE

“The rush to adopt AI is leading to inefficient models that consume vast amounts of cloud resources and contribute to a larger carbon footprint. It is not only up to hardware providers and hyperscalers to reduce environmental impact – it's a shared responsibility with the AI users managing data and AI workloads. Greater efficiency in AI model development – made possible by cloud-optimized data and AI platforms – will help to reduce unnecessary duplication and waste and minimize energy consumption.”

Jerry Williams

SAS Chief Environmental Sustainability Officer



2025 Data

- Reduced absolute emissions across all scopes by 80,214 T CO₂e (51%) over the 2018 base year and 6,301 T CO₂e (7.6%) from prior year.
- Achieved ISO 50001 certification for campus headquarters.
- Global energy consumption decreased 5.7% (18,327 GJ).
- Reduced office building energy use intensity from prior year by 3% – a 41% improvement from base year (12.3 kWh/square foot).
- Continued support for plug-in electric vehicles and now has 147 electric vehicle charging stations with plans for more.
- Participated in the 2nd annual **EarthShare North Carolina Climate Week**.
- Completed a repowering project for an existing solar farm.
- SAS data center energy consumption decreased 1% to 27.1 million kWh.
- Data center PUE increased slightly in 2025, from 1.28 to 1.3, but is still below the 1.35 annual target.
- Achieved 61% carbon use intensity (CUI) target – down 4% the past year to 8.1 lb CO₂e/ft².
- Exceeded 40% energy use intensity target for office buildings by 2025 – a 3% decrease this past year to 12.3 kWh/square foot and 41% base year improvement.
- SAS renewable energy generation from solar installations totaled approximately 2.7 million kWh, providing more than 5% of electricity needs for campus headquarters office buildings.
- SAS United Kingdom doubled their electrical vehicle charging points at the Marlow office.
- Improved preliminary DMA process using the GRI 2021 standard.

**See Appendix A for additional energy and emission data.*

Green Building Practices

SAS embraces Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) guidelines for new construction, remodeling and retrofitting existing buildings. The company's Energy Policy aligns with the UN SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, and specifies a LEED Gold minimum standard for all building construction projects. Since 2005, all new office buildings and data centers at the world headquarters have obtained LEED certification. SAS holds a Silver level national membership with the US Green Building Council. For offices located in countries that do not use LEED, SAS incorporates country-specific best practices and seeks equivalent certifications for new construction and maintenance.



TARGET	BY	FROM	2025 PROGRESS	STATUS
LEED Gold minimum for all building construction projects	Ongoing	NA	No activity in 2025	On target
Energy Star certification for all primary headquarters office buildings	2025	NA	No activity in 2025	On target

SAS owns 10 LEED-certified buildings, including:***World Headquarters: Building A – LEED Gold***

- At 419,924 square feet, Building A is SAS' largest building. Approximately 50% of its electricity needs are supplied by a 1 MW capacity on-site solar farm. It also has 34 electric vehicle charging ports providing free electricity.

World Headquarters: Building C – LEED Platinum

- It was the first building in Wake County and only the fifth in North Carolina to achieve LEED Platinum certification. The building consumes 40% less energy and 50% less water by integrating highly efficient technologies and sustainable features such as photovoltaic panels that generate 100,000 kWh annually, solar thermal panels to provide hot water for the café, thermal slab floor cooling and a rainwater collection system with two 20,000-gallon cisterns that capture water for use in bathrooms.

World Headquarters: Building Q – LEED Platinum

- The office building features rooftop solar photovoltaic panels, highly insulated exterior wall and roofing systems, highly efficient heating and air conditioning, mechanical systems and energy recovery units, and a water-side heat exchanger.

Solna, Sweden: LEED Gold

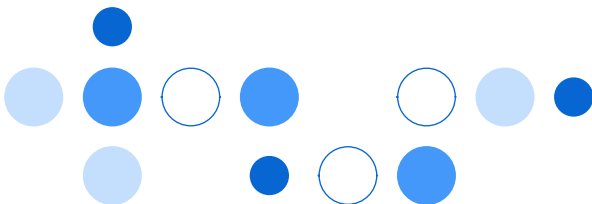
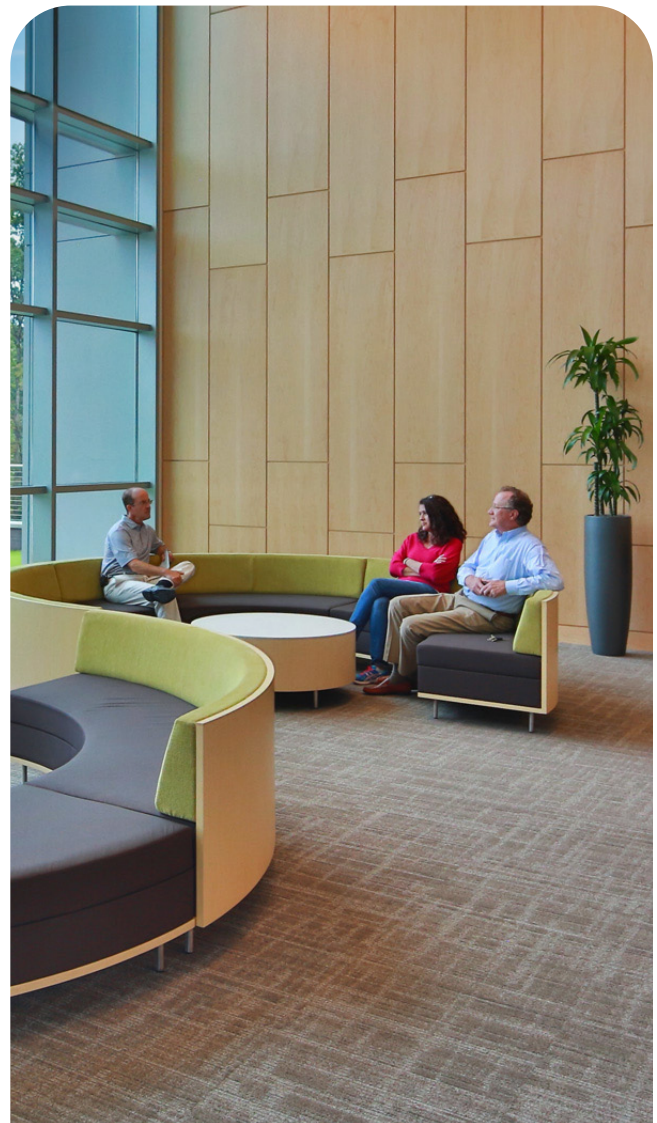
- This building features geothermal energy wells for efficient heating and cooling, rooftop solar photovoltaic panels, a sedum-covered green roof and on-site beehives, which provide honey for the cafeteria.

Toronto: LEED Platinum

- Toronto was the first LEED-certified new office building in Canada. With rainwater harvesting and energy conservation measures saving more than 6 million kWh of energy per year, the SAS building has served as an inspiration for many other new buildings in Toronto.

2025 Data

- 100% of core office buildings and data centers at campus headquarters are LEED-certified.
- 82%, or approximately 1.9 million square feet, of building space at campus headquarters is LEED-certified.
- SAS also has Energy Star certifications for 11 buildings at campus headquarters.
- Four leased buildings in Finland, Germany and Austin, TX, were recognized with LEED certifications in 2025.
- A significant ISO 50001 energy management system milestone was reached when SAS integrated an additional core office building (Building R) into its campus' suite of real-time HVAC reporting.



Water and Effluents (GRI 303)

Water conservation is of paramount importance to SAS, with many facilities operating in communities where water shortages and water use restrictions are standard. As a software company, reliance on water resources is limited to physical operations needed for employee use, building cooling systems, site irrigation and hosted data center services.

Per the SAS Water policy, the company strives to manage water resources responsibly by eliminating unnecessary consumption. SAS also follows the Alliance for Water Stewardship framework guidance for sustainable water management.

TARGETS IN SUPPORT OF THIS POLICY				
TARGET	BY	FROM	2025 PROGRESS	STATUS
20% office building water use intensity (WUI) improvement	2030	2011	Decreased to 7.6 gallons per square foot in 2025 – 37.2% lower than base year	On target
1.8L/kWh data center water use effectiveness (WUE) rate	2030	NA	Data center WUE was 1.45 in 2025 – a 4.0% improvement from the previous year	On target

**See water-related goals in energy, green building and biodiversity sections.*

To achieve these targets, coupling water-saving technologies and practice with increased employee awareness has resulted in significant savings. For example:

- Low-flow and electronically activated plumbing fixtures greatly reduce employee water consumption, saving 60% more compared to standard fixtures.
- Sphagnum moss, a naturally replenishable water treatment option for building cooling towers, increases equipment efficiency and reduces potable water consumption.
- Rooftop rainwater collection systems capture water for use in bathrooms.
- Replacing cooling towers with high-efficiency models that use reclaimed water.
- Wastewater options, such as reclaimed and gray water, lower potable water consumption and reduce upstream emissions associated with water treatment.
- Reducing and customizing irrigation schedules avoids overwatering plants.
- Collecting rainwater in retention ponds and cisterns minimizes stormwater runoff and provides water for landscape irrigation.

- Native and drought-tolerant plants and warm-season grasses require less irrigation.
- Timely repair of leaking pipes and the installation of low-flow toilets, showerheads and faucet aerators save at least 1 million gallons each year.

Governance

As detailed in the environmental governance section, implementing environmental goals and strategies is largely the domain of the SAS Environmental Management Program and Chief Environmental Sustainability Officer. Issues and environmental performance reporting are surfaced for board and executive review at least annually.

With a high percentage of employees choosing to work hybrid and remote schedules, financial and quality risks related to water access are low. Most of SAS' facilities return water to utilities for treatment. Despite lower risks, the environmental program conducts regular risk assessments by monitoring water consumption, availability, quality, costs and other variables for global operations.

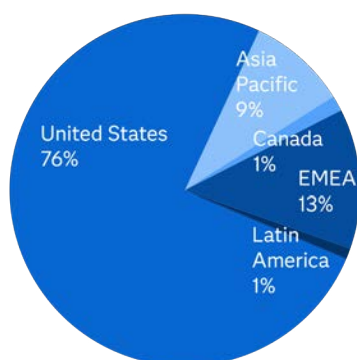
Water Disclosure

Preservation of ecosystems in proximity to its operations is standard business practice for SAS and common across all operations. Facilities staff work closely with local water utilities to ensure compliance with all environmental regulations and are trained to manage stormwater runoff and pollution prevention. The Neuse River Basin is the primary water source for SAS headquarters and has the greatest risk of impacts from discharges and stormwater runoff.

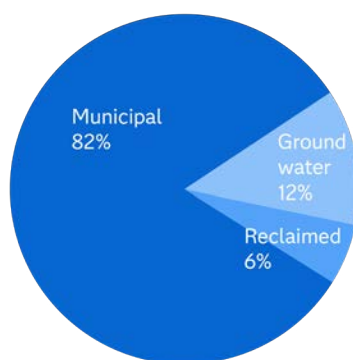
ABSOLUTE WATER WITHDRAWAL (CUBIC METER)				
REGION	2025	2024	Variance	Variance Percent
Asia Pacific	15,890.4	10,394.0	5,496.4	52.9%
Canada	2,489.2	2,723.2	(234.0)	(8.6%)
EMEA	22,417.0	21,914.2	502.8	2.3%
Latin America	1,682.5	1,804.5	(122.0)	(6.8%)
United States	131,573.2	151,611.0	(20,037.8)	(13.2%)
Total	174,052.3	188,446.9	(14,394.6)	(7.6%)

**Includes all municipal-provided and groundwater water sources.*

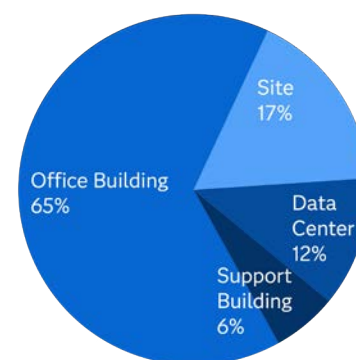
**2025 WATER WITHDRAWAL
BY REGION**



**2025 WATER WITHDRAWAL
BY SOURCE**



**2025 WATER USE
DISTRIBUTION**



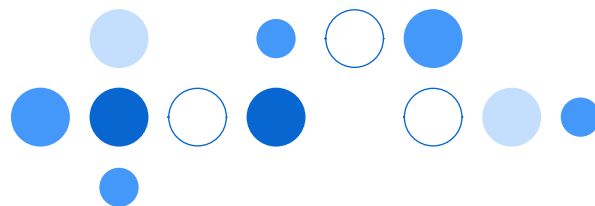
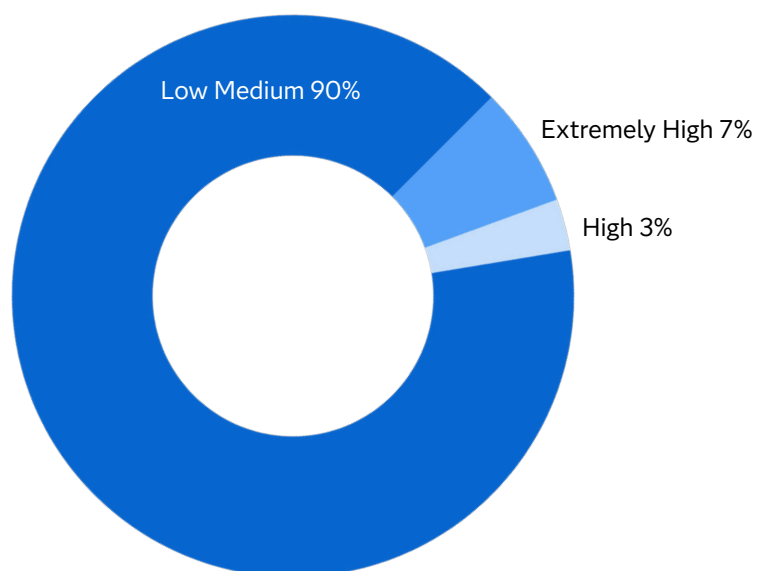
The SAS Environmental Program uses the World Resources Institute Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas to annually identify and assess 100% of owned and leased office locations to identify areas subject to water stress. SAS has 17 offices located in areas considered Extremely High Risk or High Risk. Water withdrawals in these locations are low relative to core office sites with 9.9% of overall water used in these areas. All sites have prioritized resources and contingency plans to address water stress and have closed loop systems to manage water responsibly.

Water reports are based on actual withdrawal and discharge data collected from all owned and some leased offices globally and reported annually in the CDP Water Security questionnaire. In 2025, an intensity metric was applied to approximately 25% of leased office square footage that could not provide actual data. SAS did not use any water from surface, sea or produced water sources.

SAS calculates a Water Usage Effectiveness (WUE) metric for data center operations based on the ratio between water and electricity use for IT equipment. In 2025, the SAS WUE was 1.45L of water per kWh, which was slightly better than the annual 1.8L/kWh target.

2025 WATER WITHDRAWALS BY HIGH-RISK LOCATION				
Risk Level	Country	Cubic Meters (M3)	M3/SQFT(K)	Percent of Total
Extremely High	India	10,987.5	2.08	6.31%
Extremely High	South Africa	856.5	2.15	0.49%
Extremely High	UAE	210.5	2.15	0.12%
	Total	12,054.5	2.09	6.93%
High	China	153.0	2.15	0.09%
High	India	462.2	2.15	0.27%
High	Mexico	711.0	2.15	0.41%
High	Philippines	351.4	2.15	0.20%
High	Qatar	4.7	2.15	0.00%
High	Romania	54.9	2.15	0.03%
High	Russian Federation	808.6	2.15	0.46%
High	Saudi Arabia	98.5	2.15	0.06%
High	Spain	1,336.5	2.15	0.77%
High	Sweden	864.0	1.18	0.50%
High	Turkey	321.5	2.15	0.18%
High	United States	4.1	2.15	0.00%
	Total	5,170.5	1.89	2.97%
High/Extremely High	Total	17,225.0	2.02	9.90%

2025 WATER RISK PROFILE



2025 Data

- SAS consumed 174,052 cubic meters of water globally in 2025. The 7.6% absolute water use decrease was primarily due to operational efficiency and campus consolidation initiatives.
- Despite increased operational schedules, ongoing efficiency improvements helped lower the employee water use intensity rate from 7.02 gallons per square foot to 6.82.
- In 2025, SAS' water consumption rate (1,000 cubic meters per net revenue) was .058 – a slight decrease over the .063 prior year rate.
- SAS recycled or reused 9,834 m³ of water (reclaimed/gray water), representing approximately 5.7% of total water withdrawals (174,052 m³).
- Water storage at SAS office locations is limited to a 2,500-cubic-meter retention pond that collects stormwater runoff for landscape irrigation, two 76-cubic-meter cisterns that capture water for use in office bathrooms and numerous smaller containers used to help water on-site gardens.
- Continued use of sphagnum moss as the primary water treatment option in building cooling towers at campus headquarters. This solution improves overall water quality, increases equipment efficiency, removes corrosive organic material, reduces potable water consumption and minimizes the need for chemical treatments.
- SAS completed the CDP Water Security survey and received a B for overall score.
- Conducted preliminary DMA using the GRI 2021 standard.
- [Click here](#) to access dynamic environmental reporting using SAS Visual Analytics.

**See Appendix A for additional water and effluents data.*

Waste/Landfill Diversion (GRI 306)

SAS' approach to waste and circular economy management prioritizes both direct operational control and areas of material influence across its value chain, particularly in procurement, construction and IT asset life cycle management. While quantitative value chain waste data is currently limited, SAS leverages policy, operational controls and supplier engagement mechanisms to drive upstream and downstream circular outcomes and is progressing toward broader value chain visibility as data capabilities mature.

Per the SAS Waste Management policy, the company employs best practice guidelines detailed by ASTM's waste management standards and the Zero Waste International Alliance. SAS strives to responsibly source, reduce and reuse materials where practical, limit the use of single-use plastics, and encourage recycling, composting and other alternatives to landfill disposals.

In support of this policy, SAS has established priority landfill diversion and waste reduction targets as part of its transition toward circular resource use, with a focus on high-influence activities such as upstream purchased goods and services, capital expenditures (construction), end-of-life management of IT equipment, and supplier-linked material flows.

TARGETS IN SUPPORT OF POLICY AND COMMITMENTS				
TARGET	BY	FROM	2025 PROGRESS	STATUS
50% landfill diversion rate for waste from operations	Annual	NA	Diverted 58.1% of operational waste from landfills – 383 metric tons	Achieved
100% e-waste diversion rate from landfills	Annual	NA	Diverted 100% of e-waste via repurposing, recycling and philanthropic programs	Achieved
50% reduction of operational waste	2025	2012	Waste volumes decreased 5% in 2025 (35 MT) – a 78% base year reduction	Achieved
75% paper and commingled volume reduction	2025	2012	Volumes decreased 1% – exceeding 90% or 413 metric tons base year reduction	Achieved
70% of construction waste diverted from landfills	Annual	NA	95% of approximately 109 tons was diverted from landfills in 2025	Achieved

**Waste-related targets can also be found in energy and emissions, water, pollution and paper consumption sections.*

As detailed in the environmental governance section, implementing environmental goals and strategies is largely the domain of the SAS Environmental Management Program and Chief Environmental Sustainability Officer. Issues and environmental performance reporting are surfaced for board and executive review at least annually.

The Waste Management Program at SAS measures and monitors the waste stream to improve efficiency, assess risks and identify opportunities for improvement. A sampling of processes that support policy goals include:

- Providing on-site recycling for aluminum, batteries, cardboard, electronics, magazines, glass, newspaper, pallets, paper, plastic bottles, printer cartridges, scrap metal and more.
- Annually striving for 100% e-waste recycling and reuse.
- Strongly encouraging the use of readily biodegradable, compostable and recyclable materials across operations.

- Providing alternatives to greatly limit and repurpose single-use plastics.
- Enhancing the functionality of online resources to significantly reduce paper use.
- Requiring contractors to meet waste diversion thresholds greater than 70% for building construction projects.
- Engaging employees with grassroot programs and education campaigns to reduce waste and encourage recycling efforts.

While SAS software is primarily delivered online, physical product deliveries are packaged with recyclable materials.

Circular Economy

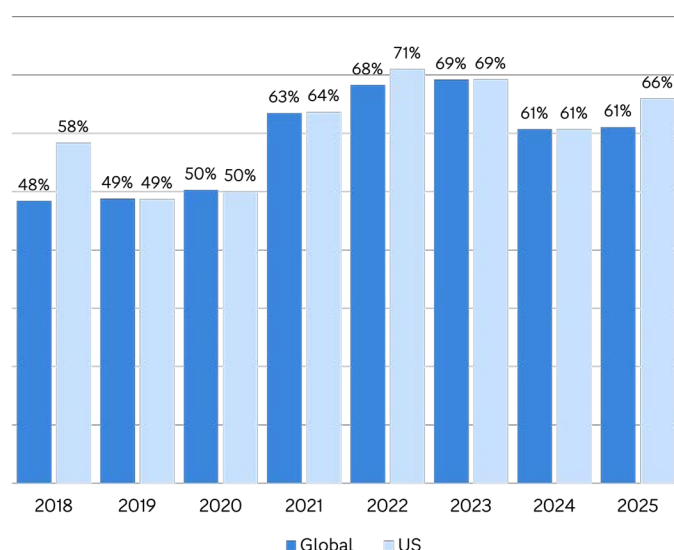
SAS understands that by incorporating the principles of circularity, the company can achieve positive system-level changes within its operations and across its entire value chain. These benefits include improving SAS' understanding of environmental impact both upstream

and downstream, strengthening supply chain resilience, optimizing efficiencies, reducing emissions, increasing cost savings, and better identifying opportunities for innovation and growth. Business activities that promote the concept of circularity include:

- Using sphagnum moss as a chemical-free cooling tower water treatment and repurposing it as a landscaping soil amendment and grass seed top dressing.
- Composting cafeteria food wastes for landscaping purposes.
- Recycling waste vegetable oil for conversion into biodiesel fuel and livestock feed.
- Integrating circular economy considerations into supplier selection and procurement decisions.
- Maintaining IT equipment to effectively extend asset life.
- Repurposing IT devices to departments with fewer technical needs.
- Selling equipment, furniture, artwork and miscellaneous materials no longer needed by SAS to employees via discount sales.
- Extending IT product life beyond SAS operations through resale and donation pathways
- Managing water responsibly by utilizing closed-loop systems to ensure reuse and efficient treatment of water resources.

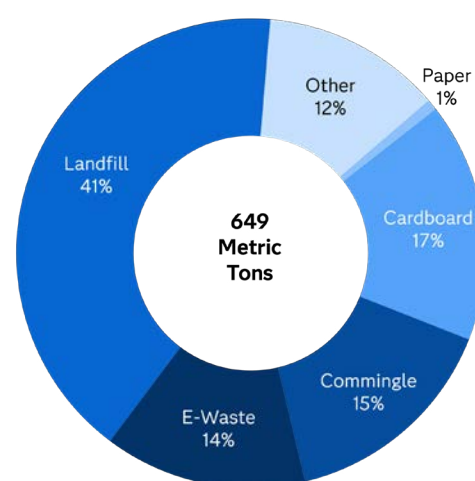
OPERATIONAL WASTE BY REGION (METRIC TONS)					
Regions	2025	2024	2023	2025-24 Var.	2025-24 Var. %
US	472	485	651	(13)	(2.7%)
AP	74	96	95	(22)	(22.5%)
EMEA	89	90	109	(1)	(0.6%)
CALA	13	13	14	0	(2.6%)
Total	649	685	869	(35)	(5.2%)

US/GLOBAL RECYCLE RATES



*Rates include landfill diversion for both operational (383 MT) and construction (109 MT) wastes.

2025 MATERIAL DISPOSAL BY TYPE



SAS is continuing to evaluate approaches for expanding waste and circular economy metrics beyond direct operations, including assessment of supplier reported data, construction project reporting and end-of-life tracking for donated IT equipment, where data availability and consistency currently vary by region.

Paper Consumption

Like most businesses, SAS depends on paper products to conduct business operations, but SAS embraces the three Rs – reduce, reuse and recycle – to help minimize the impact of paper consumption.

TARGETS SUPPORTING THIS APPROACH				
TARGET	BY	FROM	2025 PROGRESS	STATUS
75% employee paper use rate reduction	2025	2009	Print-on-demand and digital document technologies helped reduce paper use by more than 94% since 2009	Achieved
30% recycled content for paper purchases	Annual	NA	Average recycled content for all purchased paper was 71% for 2025	Achieved
70% absolute paper use reduction	2025	2009	Paper use was down 10% in 2025 – 94% since 2009	Achieved

Reduce. SAS has significantly reduced print volumes by delivering fewer physical media to customers. This includes reducing inventories and increasing efficiencies with a print-on-demand model, convenient access to online documentation, education and awareness campaigns, and personal choices. SAS has also greatly reduced the number of physical printers in office buildings as an additional measure to limit printed materials. Since 2009, the average annual pages of paper used per employee has dropped from 2,526 to less than 100 – a 94% decrease. Globally, paper use for 2025 was 10% or 1.1 metric tons lower than prior year.

Reuse. When SAS does print, employees are encouraged to find creative ways to reuse scrap paper. Ideas include using scrap paper for notes, reprinting, packaging material for shipping and on-site composting.

Recycle. SAS recycled 3.6 metric tons of paper materials in 2025 – a 70% decrease from 2024 – largely due to sustained reductions in printing driven by remote/hybrid work and reduced printer deployment, reflecting a shift to digital workflows. In 2025, the average recycled content for all paper used at SAS headquarters was 71%.

2025 Data

Globally, SAS disposed of 649.4 metric tons of operational waste, including paper, food, cardboard, composting, aluminum, plastic and other nonconstruction waste material. This amount is 4.9%, or 33.7 metric tons, less than prior year.

- SAS diverted 58.1% of operational waste (383 metric tons) from landfills through recycling, composting and repurpose programs.
- Waste per employee was 66.4 pounds in 2025.
- SAS diverted 100% of e-waste from landfills by repurposing equipment for internal use, recycling and donating to educational institutions.
- The SAS cafés composted more than 32.5 metric tons of food waste that was used as soil amendments and gardens at campus headquarters.
- The Lane Cove office in Australia introduced an organic waste collection process to convert it into a renewable energy source while simultaneously producing a nutrient-rich soil improver.
- Offices in Italy, Poland, Sweden and the UK eliminated single-use plastics.
- Belgium participated in a Computers for Africa IT donation for reuse program.
- Conducted preliminary DMA using the GRI 2021 standard.
- [Click here](#) to access dynamic environmental reporting using SAS Visual Analytics.

** See Appendix A for additional waste and landfill diversion data.*

Pollution (GRI 305 & 306)

SAS is steadfastly committed to conducting its business in a manner that minimizes environmental impact. This commitment includes limiting sources of pollution and ensuring strict compliance with all regulations in areas SAS conducts business. SAS also shares the overarching vision of the EU Zero Pollution Action Plan, which sets a long-term policy ambition to reduce pollution to levels no longer considered harmful to human health and the environment by 2050.

The SAS Pollution policy is designed to embody these commitments and help the company be aware of and minimize its impact, and manage material risks, dependencies and opportunities across its operations and throughout the value chain.

TARGETS SUPPORTING THIS POLICY				
TARGET	BY	FROM	2025 PROGRESS	STATUS
Zero hazardous waste spills	Annual	NA	SAS did not have any hazardous material spills	Achieved
100% compliance with applicable air, water, waste and chemical regulations	Annual	NA	SAS was compliant with all applicable regulations	Achieved

**Pollution-related targets can also be found in energy and emissions, water and waste/landfill diversion sections.*

As a developer of analytic solutions, SAS does not produce significant physical waste and air pollutant emissions (SO_x, NO_x, VOCs) are primarily limited to electricity and natural gas use, emergency generators at data centers and fuel combustion for miscellaneous on-site equipment.

SOURCE (kg)	NO _x	SO _x	VOCs
Diesel	995	1	47
Electricity	9,916	6,043	
Natural Gas	560	7	62
Misc. Fuels	165	–	13
Totals	11,636	6,051	122



Key areas material to its business include reducing energy consumption and related greenhouse gas emissions; limiting water use and discharge; and managing waste streams by sourcing materials that can be repurposed, support the principles of a circular economy and can be diverted from landfills. Pollution considerations also extend to SAS' suppliers and other areas of its value chain. SAS is also cognizant of limiting sources of noise and light pollution.

The SAS Environmental Program collects pollution-related data from its global operations and creates analytic reporting that helps the company understand root causes, identify risks and prioritize mitigation actions, assess opportunities for continual improvement, and measure progress against targets. Pollution-related impacts, risks and opportunities are managed through compliance with applicable regulations and are disclosed in accordance with recognized reporting standards, such as the ESRS E2. Issues are surfaced for board and executive consideration as needed.

Hazardous Materials

SAS does not handle raw materials, conflict minerals, hazardous wastes or other inputs typical of traditional manufacturing operations. While risks are minimal, SAS places the utmost importance on employee training and strict adherence to applicable regulations and industry best practices including:

- Compliance with all Occupational Safety and Health Administration regulations for the safe handling of hazardous materials.
- Annual review and updates of Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) plans, including compliance with required five-year update and certification requirements under US EPA regulations.
- Annual spill prevention and hazardous materials training for Safety, Facilities and other applicable personnel, including HAZWOPER, IATA and DOT/RCRA training in accordance with regulatory requirements.
- Completion of annual Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act Section 312 (SARA Tier II) reporting and hazardous materials inventory compliance.

- Use of VelocityEHS to support domestic US Department of Transportation (DOT) hazardous materials compliance and emergency response procedures.

Incidents are escalated as necessary via a business continuity process which alerts appropriate personnel to address the situation based on severity of impact.

2025 Data

- SAS did not have any spills of hazardous materials, oil, fuel, waste or chemicals, and did not have any fines for noncompliance with environmental legislation. SAS is very careful to minimize environmental impact as the company continues to grow.
- Reports are based on actual resource data collected from owned and leased offices and intensity metrics applied to approximately 10% of leased office space that does not have access to actual data.
- See energy and emissions, water and effluents, and waste/landfill diversion sections for other pollution-related disclosures.

Biodiversity and Ecosystems (GRI 101)

SAS is careful to minimize impact on biodiversity and surrounding habitats as it grows and expands its operational footprint. SAS models the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 and the US Green Building Council LEED guidelines for protecting natural environments, reversing ecosystem degradation and promoting biodiversity in areas where the company operates.

SAS is publicly committed to supporting the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) and aligned with other frameworks advancing the European Sustainability Reporting Standard. The SAS nature-positive biodiversity policy is designed to help the company be aware of and minimize its environmental impact, halt and reverse biodiversity loss, and help manage material risks, dependencies and opportunities across its operations and throughout the value chain.

TARGETS SUPPORTING THIS POLICY ENSURING SAS MITIGATES NEGATIVE BIODIVERSITY IMPACT			
TARGET	BY	2025 PROGRESS	STATUS
Create nature-positive biodiversity policy	2025	Created policy to ensure global business strategy alignment with nature-positive goal	Achieved
100% site biodiversity screening for owned offices using the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool	2026	Established target and initiated process development	On target
Increase employee awareness about the importance of biodiversity	Annual	Provided apiary tours to help employees understand the importance of pollinators	On target
Publish formal biodiversity and ecosystems GBF-aligned transition plan	2027	Recognized need, established target and initiated process development	On target

**Biodiversity-related targets can also be found in energy and emissions, water and waste/landfill diversion sections.*

As detailed in the environmental governance section, implementing environmental goals and strategies is largely the domain of the SAS Environmental Management Program and Chief Environmental Sustainability Officer. Issues and environmental performance reporting are surfaced for board and executive review at least annually.

Operations

In 2025, as detailed in the energy and emissions section, SAS had physical operations in 42 countries with 10 owned locations, including SAS headquarters in Cary, NC, and offices in Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

Globally, SAS has approximately 3.2 million square feet of owned office and data center space and 1 million square feet of leased office space located on more than 500 hectares of land. Approximately 350 hectares make up the SAS campus headquarters, with only about 20% of this property having buildings, roads or other impervious surfaces. The remaining 80% is retained as old-growth woodland, lakes and streams, farmland, and natural areas.

As a software company, risks and opportunities related to biodiversity are low. SAS does not handle raw materials, conflict minerals, hazardous waste or related supplies typical of traditional manufacturing. Access and

benefit-sharing considerations under GRI 101 3 are not applicable. The primary drivers for potential biodiversity impact are tied to the company's energy sourcing and water use. SAS operations primarily interact with ecosystem services through regulating and provisioning services, including climate legislation, energy sourcing, stormwater management and freshwater availability. While direct species impacts are limited, changes in ecosystem conditions could affect water resilience and community well-being. SAS monitors these dependencies qualitatively and integrates ecosystem considerations into site management decisions.

When required, risk and opportunity assessments are evaluated and addressed by key operational functions relevant to substantive impact to operations and shareholders over short-, medium- or long-term periods. SAS only has two facilities located near areas considered biodiversity-sensitive. These include the SAS office in Lane Cove, Australia, which is regulated by the New South Wales Environment Protection Authority, and the Heidelberg, Germany office, which operates under the purview of the Office for Environmental Protection, Trade Supervision and Energy. SAS is compliant with all environmental regulations and ensures company operations do not negatively affect natural habitats, especially areas designated as protected. Materiality of impacts related to forests is low and limited to the company use of paper-related products and office furniture.

Mitigation

The company applies LEED best practice guidelines for new and existing building projects, smart land use planning and campus landscaping, consistent with all six environmental objectives of the EU taxonomy. Initiatives include:

- Preserving large areas of open space in construction projects to minimize disruption to local ecosystems.
- Reducing the heat island effect by installing white reflective materials and planting sedum, grasses and various plant types on rooftops. Roof plantings increase insulation, minimize stormwater runoff and provide habitats for wildlife.
- Collecting rainwater from rooftop systems, retention ponds and cisterns to minimize stormwater runoff and provide water for restrooms and landscape irrigation.
- Restoring land disturbed by construction projects with native and adaptive drought-tolerant plants that help local ecosystems thrive and reduce dependence on water and chemicals.
- Growing local produce for SAS cafeterias in organically maintained on-site gardens.
- Hosting on-site apiaries at several SAS office locations to help promote the repopulation of bees in urban locations.
- Using sheep to naturally control vegetation growth under the company's solar panels.
- Planting pollinator-friendly plants as a source of food for local honeybees and other insects and preserving local milkweed and nectar plants to help migrating monarch butterflies.
- Modifying building and landscaping light schedules during spring and fall bird migration seasons to minimize collisions. SAS has also reduced uplighting across operations.
- Supporting the principles of a circular economy to support the protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems.

In addition to employing sustainability measures globally, SAS promotes environmental education and awareness. Activities include advocacy for a global transition to clean and equitable energy, educational campaigns,

speaking engagements, SAS solar farm visits, companywide Earth Day activities, articles on the internal green website, white papers and social media sites. By engaging with customers, employees, and industry and world leaders, SAS seeks to extend the reach of its sustainability initiatives. SAS believes ongoing advocacy for sound climate policies resulting from unbiased data, research and collaboration will help establish a course of action that benefits sustainable, long-term health. SAS is a founding member of the regional Business Sustainability Roundtable, whose core mission is to encourage businesses to lead in the creation of sustainable communities.

SAS believes analytics helping humanity starts with using data for good and is committed to using data and analytics in meaningful ways to solve humanitarian issues around poverty, health, human rights, education and the environment. SAS is proud to partner with organizations across the globe that are applying data to make positive social impact and innovation.

- A collaboration between SAS and the Galapagos Science Center has been recognized for its crowd-driven AI app that helps protect endangered sea turtles.
- The Nature Conservancy and SAS are maximizing donations through intelligent marketing and member engagement.



- SAS is participating in a consortium to develop a cutting-edge water-resilience monitoring and analysis solution to analyze water levels and water quality for Earth's 100 most populous river basins. The platform will make this important information continuously available to policymakers, scientists, businesses and government agencies. With it, they can make better decisions about managing precious water resources.
- SAS is helping Fathom Science, a North Carolina State University tech spin-off that is building digital twins of the ocean, to validate a state-of-the-science whale location prediction model so vessels can avoid striking critically endangered North Atlantic right whales.
- With the world currently facing an unprecedented rate of extinction, SAS also helps NatureServe, an organization focused on protecting biodiversity, to use analytics and AI to measure the degree of imperilment for plants and animals. With SAS, NatureServe will be able to make its assessments more automated and reliable while gaining significant efficiencies and cost savings for the complex task of analyzing over 7 million known species of plants and animals on Earth.
- SAS continues working with the Amazon Conservation Association for deforestation tracking.
- SAS is a regular participant in EarthShare NC's annual Corporate Earth Day Challenge. This year, the team spent an afternoon volunteering with SEEDS (Southeastern Efforts Developing Sustainable Spaces), a nonprofit organization based in Durham, NC, focused on youth development through urban gardening, cooking and environmental education.
- Participated in EarthShare NC's Climate Week, which featured a week of learning and action-focused sessions designed to help individuals and businesses learn about the impacts of climate change, implement circular economy principles to reduce waste and promote sustainability, and more.
- For Earth Day, employees at campus headquarters participated in on-site hands-on tours of the SAS apiary to learn more about beekeeping and the importance of pollinators in the ecosystem. Employees also got to see the unveiling of the beehive's "home makeover," which was painted by SAS' very own artist-in-residence. SAS has on-site apiaries in its Cary, Australia, Belgium, UK, Sweden and Netherlands offices.
- Harvested 236 pounds of honey from the SAS headquarters apiary. One of the beehives produced more than 100 pounds of honey. Jars of honey were available for employees in the SAS cafés for the holiday season.

2025 Data

- No material changes to the state of biodiversity in 2025.
- At its headquarters in Cary, NC, SAS continued work with the local municipality to develop a floodwater predicting solution using sensor data, IoT analytics, artificial intelligence, machine learning and data visualization. The system provides real-time alerting and visualization of rising stormwater levels, allowing for automated response and citizen notification, data sharing with regional partners, and prediction of future events.
- SAS partnered with The Umstead Hotel and Spa's Culinary Farm to monitor crop growth, soil health and climate conditions to forecast crop output. They also leveraged advanced image analysis to identify early identification of plant diseases.
- SAS Italy helped the Municipality of Pisa's Environmental department use analytics to protect biodiversity and ecosystems via smarter urban planning.
- SAS Belgium developed a landscaping maintenance plan that focuses on pollinator-friendly and native plant species. This plan has been approved by the Flemish Agency for Nature and Forests.
- SAS UK hosted their third annual apiary tour with local students.
- SAS Japan employees participated in a local "Green Up" activity maintaining flowerbeds and cleaning fallen leaves near the Tokyo office. The event fostered cross-team interaction and strengthened employees' sense of giving back to the community, while helping with local biodiversity.
- Conducted preliminary DMA using the GRI 2021 standard.

Appendix A - Environmental Data

The SAS Environmental Management Program manages environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities – including oversight of mitigation actions concerning climate change, water, biodiversity, waste management and pollution – across global operations. At least annually, the environmental program evaluates interconnections and dependencies by applying ISO 14001 best practices for environmental management systems in a comprehensive manner. This approach promotes ongoing improvement throughout business operations as well as the creation of solutions and services to address environmental impacts. Included within this scope are:

- Using SAS software solutions and other tools to measure, report and improve environmental performance.
- Ensuring environmental affairs are addressed by executive management.
- Addressing immediate, short-, medium- and long-term impacts of products, services and processes on the environment.
- Providing global direction about addressing environmental concerns through the allocation of resources, assignment of responsibility, and ongoing evaluation of practices, procedures and processes.
- Enabling continual improvement of environmental and resource management processes.
- Developing Double Materiality Assessment criteria required for CSRD compliance.

Environmental data supporting risk assessment and disclosures are found in each relevant topical section of this Global Impact report. Additional disclosures by topical area are provided below.

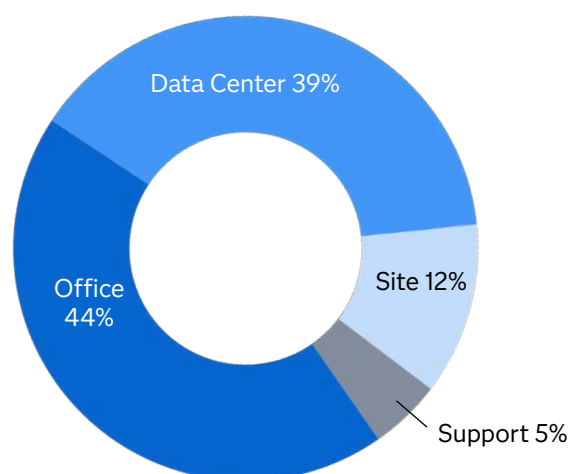


ENERGY AND EMISSIONS

2025 EMISSIONS INVENTORY	MARKET-BASED (T CO ₂ e)	LOCATION-BASED (T CO ₂ e)
Scope 1	4,335	4,335
Scope 2	14,962	15,359
Scope 3	57,855	57,855
Total Emissions	77,152	77,549

EMISSIONS BY COMPONENT GAS (T CO ₂ e)	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O	HFCs	Total
Scope 1	4,027.9	3.4	31.2	272.5	4,335.1
Scope 2	14,886.8	33.4	42.0	0.0	14,962.2
Total	18,914.7	36.8	73.2	272.5	19,297.3

2025 SCOPE 1 AND 2 BY FACILITY TYPE



SCOPE 1 EMISSIONS BY SOURCE		
Category	Source	T CO ₂ e
Mobile	Diesel	250.0
Mobile	Gasoline	278.3
Mobile	Jet Fuel	1,973.1
	Total Mobile	2,501.4
Stationary	Diesel	88.5
Stationary	Natural Gas	1,312.3
Stationary	Propane	160.5
	Total Stationary	1,561.2
Fugitive	Refrigerants	272.5
	Total Scope 1	4,335.1

FACILITY TYPE (T CO ₂ e)	SCOPE 1	SCOPE 2	TOTALS
Data Center Operations	59	7,379	7,438
Office Buildings	1,987	6,540	8,527
Site	2,289	47	2,337
Support Buildings	0	996	996
Total	4,335	14,962	19,297

**Includes emissions from SAS-owned office buildings, Data Center Operations, site use such as facility fleet, street lights, wells, etc., and support buildings such as guardhouses, maintenance facilities, recreation and wellness centers.*

EMISSIONS BY COUNTRY (T CO2e)					
Country	2025	2024	2023	2025-24 VAR	2025-24 Var %
Australia	576.9	651.2	600.0	(74.3)	(11.4%)
Austria	23.1	23.6	20.3	(0.4)	(1.8%)
Belgium	84.8	81.7	105.2	3.1	3.8%
Brazil	31.9	32.1	25.3	(0.2)	(0.7%)
Canada	343.8	269.4	309.2	74.4	27.6%
China	404.1	405.6	409.9	(1.4)	(0.4%)
Colombia	13.8	13.2	12.0	0.6	4.9%
Czech Republic	27.5	59.5	54.5	(31.9)	(53.7%)
Denmark	86.0	92.2	75.7	(6.1)	(6.7%)
Finland	7.2	7.3	35.9	(0.1)	(1.5%)
France	141.2	135.1	152.2	6.1	4.5%
Germany	420.7	499.8	496.4	(79.2)	(15.8%)
Hong Kong	58.6	69.3	85.1	(10.7)	(15.4%)
India	1,684.3	1,618.8	1,479.4	65.5	4.0%
Ireland	4.8	4.9	4.5	(0.1)	(2.5%)
Italy	51.0	51.0	47.3	(0.0)	0.0%
Japan	194.1	263.7	216.7	(69.6)	(26.4%)
Malaysia	78.6	80.8	125.0	(2.2)	(2.7%)
Mexico	101.8	104.5	95.7	(2.7)	(2.6%)
Netherlands	8.0	8.1	7.4	(0.1)	(1.5%)
New Zealand	132.8	137.8	183.9	(5.0)	(3.6%)
Norway	3.8	4.6	6.1	(0.8)	(16.8%)
Philippines	124.4	127.9	117.6	(3.5)	(2.8%)
Poland	595.8	398.7	410.6	197.0	49.4%
Portugal	19.3	19.7	17.9	(0.4)	(2.1%)
Qatar	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.0	2.5%
Romania	22.8	31.1	7.1	(8.3)	(26.6%)
Russia	124.8	127.9	97.7	(3.2)	(2.5%)
Saudi Arabia	30.0	30.6	27.9	(0.6)	(2.0%)
Serbia	16.9	26.1	23.2	(9.2)	(35.2%)
Singapore	68.3	77.8	93.0	(9.5)	(12.2%)
South Africa	429.7	442.2	408.6	(12.5)	(2.8%)
South Korea	46.8	50.1	81.3	(3.3)	(6.6%)
Spain	119.2	121.7	110.8	(2.6)	(2.1%)
Sweden	93.0	104.9	87.0	(12.0)	(11.4%)
Switzerland	4.7	4.7	4.3	0.0	0.6%
Taiwan	46.4	50.7	74.6	(4.3)	(8.5%)
Thailand	41.9	43.1	39.6	(1.2)	(2.7%)
Turkey	179.7	219.4	49.7	(39.7)	(18.1%)
UAE	45.8	47.1	163.1	(1.3)	(2.8%)
United Kingdom	229.9	232.2	308.7	(2.2)	(1.0%)
United States	17,955.8	19,207.3	20,326.4	(1,251.5)	(6.5%)
Total	24,675.0	25,978.3	26,997.5	(1,303.2)	(5.0%)

*Includes scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3 category 8 (upstream leased assets) emissions.

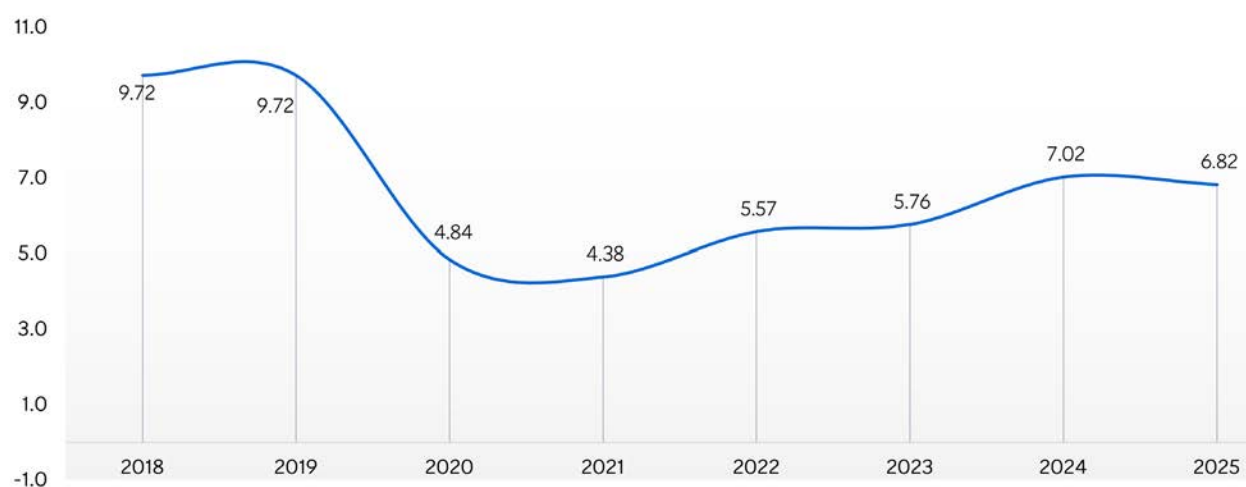
ENERGY CONSUMPTION (GJ) BY COUNTRY					2025 RENEWABLES PERCENTAGE	
Country	2025	2024	24-25 Var	24-25 Var %	Total Energy	Electricity Only
Australia	2,758.2	3,204.2	(446.0)	(13.9%)	35.8%	36.1%
Austria	622.6	641.8	(19.2)	(3.0%)	84.5%	84.5%
Belgium	1,777.0	1,747.9	29.1	1.7%	9.9%	33.1%
Brazil	1,302.1	1,339.8	(37.7)	(2.8%)	84.6%	88.7%
Canada	8,534.9	6,985.0	1,549.9	22.2%	36.7%	66.1%
China	2,683.0	2,704.0	(21.0)	(0.8%)	29.6%	30.7%
Colombia	324.2	312.5	11.8	3.8%	66.5%	66.5%
Czech Republic	263.9	523.5	(259.6)	(49.6%)	11.2%	14.9%
Denmark	2,294.2	2,537.2	(243.0)	(9.6%)	50.5%	87.6%
Finland	245.8	253.4	(7.6)	(3.0%)	51.9%	51.9%
France	3,604.5	3,790.7	(186.2)	(4.9%)	9.2%	26.3%
Germany	9,122.6	10,686.8	(1,564.2)	(14.6%)	31.0%	95.5%
Hong Kong	322.9	383.8	(60.9)	(15.9%)	0.6%	0.6%
India	8,204.2	7,910.8	293.4	3.7%	19.4%	19.5%
Ireland	58.5	60.3	(1.8)	(3.0%)	43.7%	43.7%
Italy	3,125.9	2,588.2	537.8	20.8%	90.1%	90.1%
Japan	1,490.0	2,035.5	(545.4)	(26.8%)	23.8%	23.8%
Malaysia	444.8	458.5	(13.7)	(3.0%)	18.6%	18.6%
Mexico	982.1	1,012.3	(30.2)	(3.0%)	19.6%	19.6%
Netherlands	2,038.8	2,122.6	(83.9)	(4.0%)	28.0%	47.8%
New Zealand	286.8	295.9	(9.1)	(3.1%)	87.3%	87.3%
Norway	965.4	1,296.7	(331.3)	(25.6%)	98.5%	98.5%
Philippines	636.8	656.4	(19.6)	(3.0%)	21.7%	21.7%
Poland	6,147.6	1,757.1	4,390.5	249.9%	9.0%	27.1%
Portugal	413.0	425.7	(12.7)	(3.0%)	72.8%	72.8%
Qatar	6.8	6.7	0.1	2.1%	0.3%	0.3%
Romania	325.3	447.4	(122.0)	(27.3%)	7.6%	50.4%
Russia	1,465.2	1,510.3	(45.1)	(3.0%)	17.6%	17.6%
Saudi Arabia	171.9	175.9	(4.0)	(2.3%)	1.4%	1.4%
Serbia	89.8	138.9	(49.1)	(35.3%)	35.9%	35.9%
Singapore	634.3	727.8	(93.5)	(12.8%)	4.5%	4.5%
South Africa	1,552.0	1,599.7	(47.8)	(3.0%)	13.0%	13.0%
South Korea	394.9	425.9	(31.0)	(7.3%)	8.9%	8.9%
Spain	2,435.2	2,510.1	(74.9)	(3.0%)	50.1%	50.1%
Sweden	3,665.5	4,190.1	(524.7)	(12.5%)	69.2%	69.6%
Switzerland	387.7	399.6	(11.9)	(3.0%)	63.5%	63.5%
Taiwan	304.3	334.4	(30.1)	(9.0%)	8.7%	8.7%
Thailand	306.9	316.4	(9.4)	(3.0%)	15.6%	15.6%
Turkey	2,398.4	2,760.3	(361.9)	(13.1%)	5.6%	42.0%
UAE	388.9	401.6	(12.7)	(3.2%)	8.4%	8.4%
United Kingdom	8,584.8	9,120.7	(535.9)	(5.9%)	61.3%	90.6%
United States	241,571.7	260,864.4	(19,292.7)	(7.4%)	9.3%	11.7%
Total	323,333.8	341,660.8	(18,326.9)	(5.4%)	16.0%	20.7%

WATER AND EFFLUENTS (GRI 303)

ABSOLUTE WATER DISCHARGE AND CONSUMPTION (CUBIC METER)							
	CONSUMPTION			DISCHARGE			AGGREGATE
Region	Groundwater	Third-Party	Total	Groundwater	Third-Party	Total	Total
Asia Pacific	0.0	8,972.0	8,972.0	0.0	6,918.4	6,918.4	15,890.4
Canada	0.0	1,405.4	1,405.4	0.0	1,083.8	1,083.8	2,489.2
EMEA	0.0	12,657.0	12,657.0	0.0	9,760.0	9,760.0	22,417.0
Latin America	0.0	950.0	950.0	0.0	732.5	732.5	1,682.5
United States	0.0	61,951.8	61,951.8	21,849.6	47,771.8	69,621.5	131,573.2
Total	0.0	85,936.1	85,936.1	21,849.6	66,266.5	88,116.1	174,052.3

ABSOLUTE WATER WITHDRAWAL BY COUNTRY (CUBIC METERS)				
Country	2025	2024	Var	Var %
United States	131,573.2	151,611.0	(20,037.8)	(13.2%)
UKI	7,206.3	4,907.8	2,298.5	46.8%
Germany	3,223.3	3,913.6	(690.2)	(17.6%)
Canada	2,489.2	2,723.2	(234.0)	(8.6%)
Italy	1,802.4	1,849.4	(47.1)	(2.5%)
France	1,480.4	1,477.6	2.8	0.2%
Sweden	864.0	888.0	(24.0)	(2.7%)
Australia	1,274.6	1,507.2	(232.6)	(15.4%)
Netherlands	462.0	489.0	(27.0)	(5.5%)
Belgium	156.0	247.2	(91.2)	(36.9%)
All Others	23,520.8	18,832.8	4,688.0	24.9%
Total	174,052.3	188,446.9	(14,394.6)	(7.6%)

WATER USE INTENSITY (M3/FT2)



WASTE/LANDFILL DIVERSION (GRI 306)

OPERATIONAL WASTE BY COUNTRY (METRIC TON)				
Country	2025	2024	Var	Var %
Australia	4.7	3.9	0.8	20.2%
Belgium	3.0	3.1	(0.1)	(3.0%)
France	6.0	5.8	0.2	2.6%
Germany	7.1	6.9	0.2	2.8%
Italy	7.0	7.1	(0.1)	(1.9%)
Netherlands	3.7	3.7	(0.0)	(0.4%)
Poland		9.9	(9.9)	(100%)
Sweden	2.1	2.3	(0.3)	(11.0%)
United Kingdom	12.7	11.5	1.2	10.7%
United States	466.3	478.6	(8.1)	(1.7%)
All Others	136.9	152.0	(16.9)	(11.1%)
Total	649.4	684.9	(33.7)	(4.9%)

2025 OPERATIONAL WASTE BY TYPE (METRIC TON)							
Country	Cardboard	Commingle	E-Waste	Landfill	Other	Paper	Total
AP	12.1	7.3	16.8	29.0	8.7	0.5	74.4
CAN	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.8
EMEA	14.5	8.8	20.2	34.8	10.5	0.6	89.4
LA	2.0	1.2	2.8	4.8	1.4	0.1	12.3
US	78.7	81.9	50.9	197.8	59.5	3.6	472.4
Total	107.3	99.3	90.9	266.7	80.3	4.9	694.4

