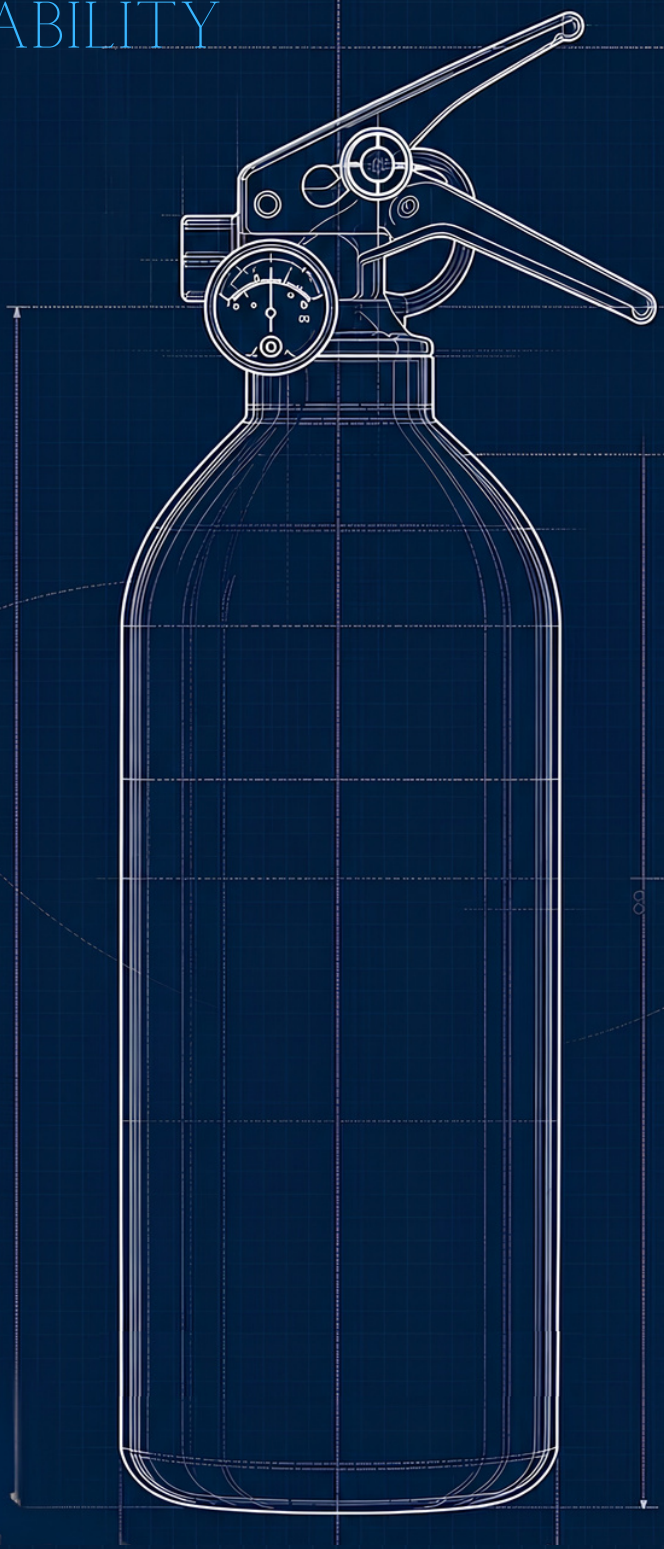
ANAF Fire Protection

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT 2025



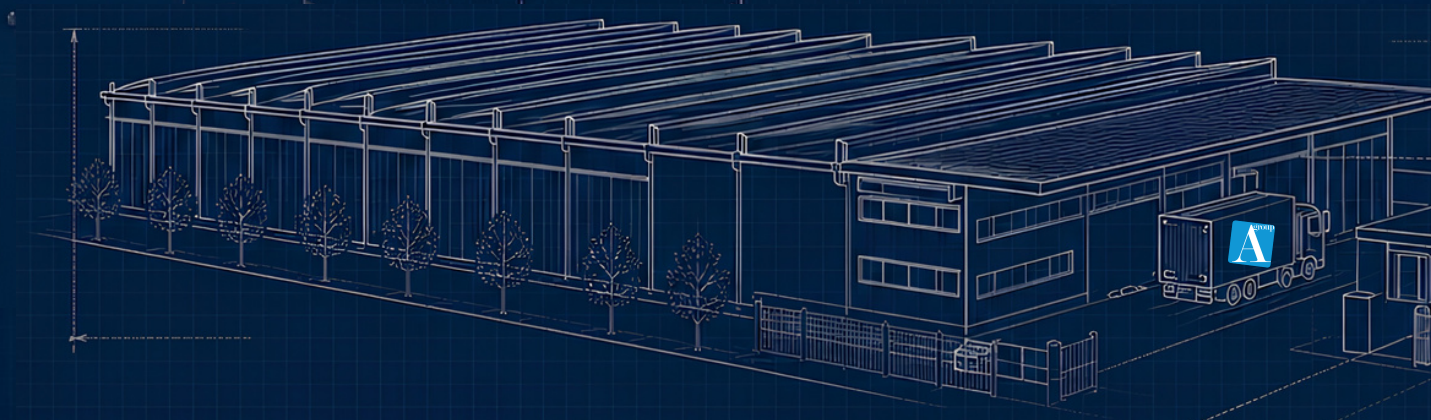
SAFETY

PEOPLE

INNOVATION

CIRCULARITY

RESPONSIBILITY





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LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN

Dear Stakeholders,

I founded this company in **1973** with 500,000 lire that I was supposed to spend on a moped. I was not yet twenty, with a passion for engineering and one clear idea: **to make good fire extinguishers, in Italy.**

Fifty-two years later, that idea has not changed.

We have built everything in-house – the products, the machinery, the powder, the processes – because I believed, and still believe, that quality cannot be delegated. Today we produce **4.5 million units a year**, serve customers in 70 countries and sit on the technical committees that write the European standards for fire extinguishers. It is the result of decades of precise, determined work, done together with the people who walk into this plant every day. We have never stopped asking ourselves how to do better: excellence is not a finish line you cross once, it is the only standard worth pursuing every day.

This first Sustainability Report is not the product of a legal obligation. It comes from the conviction that those who make fire extinguishers – objects whose only purpose is to protect people and places – should account publicly for how they do it. How they manage their suppliers. How they treat the environment.

We have been through significant changes: removing PFAS from our extinguishing agents, developing products for the new risks posed by lithium batteries, and formalising an ethics policy that extends to our suppliers the same standards we set for ourselves. We did not wait to be asked. It is simply the way we work.

I have always believed that a sound company can be recognised by one thing alone: it does what it says. For fifty years we have upheld the same principles – rigour, respect, and responsibility towards those who work with us and those who choose us as their supplier. It is not a stance we adopt for a report. It is simply who we are.

This document is a starting point, not a destination. The data we present are our baseline: from here we will measure the journey still ahead of us.

I would like to thank the people who build this company every day, the customers who have chosen us for years and the suppliers with whom we have built genuine relationships.



Yves Anaf
Chairman and Founder
ANAF Fire Protection S.p.A.

Foreword

External context analysis: the fire protection sector

Understanding the context in which a company operates is the starting point for any credible sustainability reporting. It is not a descriptive exercise for its own sake: the context analysis is the lens through which AFP interprets its responsibilities, shapes its strategic choices and builds its dialogue with stakeholders. The information in this chapter fed directly into the sustainability due diligence process and the double materiality assessment that forms the methodological core of this report. The sector that manufactures fire extinguishers and fire safety equipment is undergoing a profound transformation, driven by three converging forces: regulatory disruption – the phase-out of fluorinated foams (PFAS); the emergence of new fire risks linked to the energy transition; and growing competitive pressure that makes product quality and sustainability increasingly decisive differentiators. AFP has approached this context with awareness, using it as the frame of reference for defining its ESG priorities and structuring this report.

The fire extinguisher market

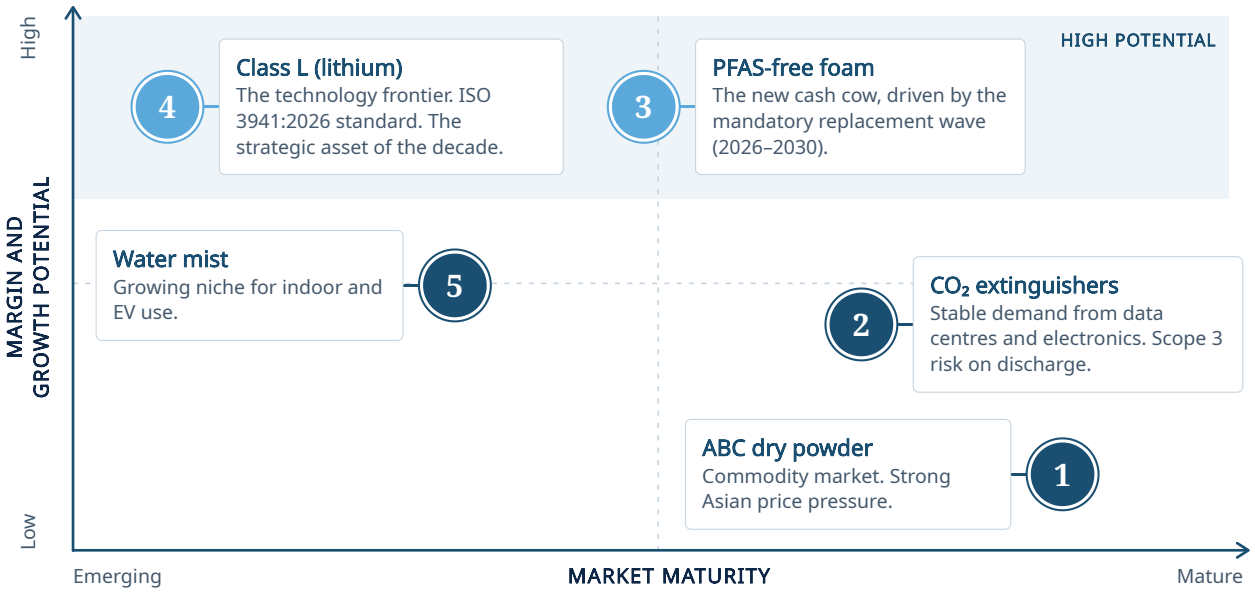
In 2024 the global fire extinguisher market was worth an estimated USD 5.6 billion, depending on the scope adopted by the various industry sources. Projections converge on a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of between 4.2% and 4.8% for 2024–2033, with the market potentially reaching USD 8–9 billion within the decade. This growth is not cyclical: it is structurally underpinned by tighter regulatory requirements across all user segments, the construction boom in emerging markets and the growing complexity of fire risks associated with the energy transition. In Europe, where safety regulations are among the strictest in the world, the market is characterised by stable, recurring demand, driven by the obligation to install fire extinguishers and have them serviced periodically. The Italian market reflects this structure: demand is underpinned by the legal requirement set out in Legislative Decree 81/2008. In addition, from 2025–2026 there is an exceptional component of replacement demand linked to the PFAS regulations, which require a significant share of the foam extinguishers currently in service to be replaced. There are, however, signs of pressure: the construction sector contracted by 5.3% in 2024 as the Superbonus building incentive was scaled back, reducing demand for new installations in the residential segment. On the other hand, the investment plan under Italy's National Recovery and Resilience Plan (PNRR) provides for a 16% increase in public works investment in 2025, generating replacement demand in the infrastructure sector – a segment in which certified quality and product traceability are essential requirements.

Market segmentation by product type

The market is divided into segments with distinct competitive features and growth trajectories. ABC dry powder extinguishers are the most mature segment and the most exposed to price pressure from low-cost manufacturers. CO_2 extinguishers hold a stable position, particularly in segments where the protection of electronic equipment is critical. The fastest-growing segment is fluorine-free foam, which is replacing PFAS foams: a mandatory market transition that opens a window of opportunity for manufacturers that are already equipped. Water mist is growing in indoor settings and new applications. The emerging segment par excellence is extinguishers for lithium battery fires – Class L – still maturing technically and in terms of regulation, but set to become one of the strategic assets of the decade.

Five segments by maturity and growth potential

Qualitative positioning of technologies by market maturity and margin and growth potential



Regulatory framework

The fire extinguisher market is, by its very nature, a regulated market: a significant share of demand is not discretionary but driven by legal obligations. Legislative Decree 81/2008 and the Ministerial Decree of 10 March 1998 set out the requirements for fire protection equipment in the workplace; UNI 9994-1 governs maintenance and servicing cycles; the European standard EN 3-7 and the Pressure Equipment Directive (PED) 2014/68/EU lay down the mandatory technical and safety requirements for placing products on the market. This regulatory framework is a qualitative barrier to entry for manufacturers and a safeguard for those who, like AFP, operate with fully robust certifications.

The most significant regulatory change: the PFAS phase-out

No regulatory change has had such a profound impact on the fire safety sector as the PFAS phase-out. For decades PFAS were the key ingredient in fire-fighting foams for flammable liquid fires (Class B), valued for their effectiveness. Mounting scientific evidence of their persistence – they are known as "forever chemicals" because of their resistance to environmental degradation – has led the European Union to adopt a progressive elimination strategy, set out in REACH Regulations 2024/2462 and 2025/1988. The deadlines are binding and close at hand: from 23 October 2026 the sale of foam extinguishers containing PFAS is banned; from 31 December 2030 the use of extinguishers already in service with fluorinated agents is banned. This means that the entire installed base of PFAS foam extinguishers will have to be replaced by the end of the decade – a mandatory replacement that creates exceptional demand for manufacturers able to offer certified fluorine-free alternatives.

The new frontier: Class L for lithium battery fires

The spread of lithium-ion batteries in electric vehicles, e-bikes, solar storage systems and automated warehouses has made a new fire classification necessary. ISO 3941:2026 introduces Class L, covering fires involving lithium batteries. Class L fires have unique characteristics: thermal runaway makes them self-sustaining at temperatures of up to 900°C, with a risk of spontaneous re-ignition even hours after they appear to have been extinguished, and they release toxic gases such as hydrogen fluoride (HF). Traditional equipment is inadequate. The market for Class L extinguishers is emerging, with low competitive maturity and high prospective margins.

The extinguisher market by technology

Five segments compared: market trajectory, competitive pressure, ESG exposure and main application

TECHNOLOGY	MARKET TRAJECTORY	COMPETITIVE PRESSURE	RISK / ESG EXPOSURE	MAIN APPLICATION
ABC dry powder	Mature	High	Medium powder dispersion	Standard / commodity segment
CO_2	Stable	Medium	Medium greenhouse gas emissions	Electrical systems / data centres
PFAS-free foam	Strong growth	Low	Low	Class B replacement
Water mist	Growth	Medium	Low	Indoor, class F fires
Class L (lithium)	Emerging	Very low	Low	EV, solar PV, BESS

Competitive landscape

The European fire extinguisher manufacturing market has an oligopolistic structure at international level, with a few large groups operating on a continental scale alongside numerous small and medium-sized national manufacturers. In Italy, the sector has traditionally consisted of highly specialised manufacturing SMEs, often family-run, serving regional markets and specific segments through long-standing relationships with the distribution channel. Barriers to entry in manufacturing are high: certifications, investment in plant and the complexity of type approvals act as selective filters that protect established manufacturers from new entrants. In distribution and maintenance, by contrast, barriers are lower, and there is a proliferation of small local operators working as qualified installers and maintenance providers.

AFP carried out a study of the ESG positioning of 45 companies in its value chain – suppliers, competitors and customers – with the aim of measuring the sector's sensitivity to sustainability issues and identifying best practices.

The analysis confirmed that the priority environmental topics – PFAS, circularity, GHG emissions – are at the top of the sector's agenda at European level, and that the more structured competitors are setting themselves ambitious quantitative targets.

Three competitive dynamics deserve particular attention. The first is pressure from Asian manufacturers in commodity segments – standard ABC dry powder extinguishers. US tariffs on steel and aluminium, raised significantly in 2025, could amplify this pressure in Europe by diverting to the EU market flows of products previously destined for the US. The second is consolidation of the European market, with large groups acquiring national manufacturers to complete their geographical footprint. The third is the evolution of the business model towards integrated products and services: industry leaders do not just sell fire extinguishers but offer integrated maintenance, servicing and fire safety training packages, generating recurring revenue and customer loyalty.

Raw materials, supply chain and geopolitical context

Extinguisher components and their supply chains

A portable fire extinguisher consists of three main components: the metal body (steel or aluminium), the valve and discharge head, and the extinguishing agent. Each component has its own supply chain and procurement dynamics, with different levels of criticality.

The aluminium body – sourced from suppliers of rolled products with a very high recycled aluminium content – gives AFP a tangible advantage in terms of supply chain sustainability. Aluminium can be recycled without loss of mechanical properties: using recycled aluminium for the extinguisher body significantly reduces the product's carbon footprint compared with primary aluminium. Properly documented, this is a direct response to the ESG expectations of customers who select suppliers on the basis of supply chain sustainability.

The extinguishing agent is the most critical component from an environmental and regulatory point of view. Fluorinated foams (PFAS) are subject to a mandatory phase-out; manufacturers of fluorine-free alternatives are accelerating the development of formulations with equivalent effectiveness, but the availability and cost of these new agents have not yet fully stabilised. ABC powder is not subject to immediate restrictions, but its release into the environment on discharge is attracting growing attention from regulators and stakeholders. CO_2, the clean agent par excellence, is nevertheless a greenhouse gas, and its release on discharge contributes to the manufacturer's Scope 3 emissions.

Geopolitical context and cost volatility

The international context in 2025–2026 is characterised by the progressive reintroduction of trade barriers, with significant implications for European manufacturers that use steel and aluminium as raw materials. US tariffs on steel and aluminium exert indirect pressure on European raw material costs by redistributing global trade flows. Further complicating the picture, the definitive phase of the CBAM – Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (Regulation (EU) 2023/956) – came into force on 1 January 2026. The mechanism puts a price on the CO_2 emissions embedded in products imported from non-EU countries in carbon-intensive sectors: iron and steel, aluminium, cement, fertilisers, electricity and hydrogen. The price of CBAM certificates is linked to the EU ETS market, with an estimated value of between EUR 70 and 100 per tonne of CO_2 in 2026. AFP is not directly subject to CBAM obligations as an authorised declarant, since it does not directly import metals or semi-finished products from non-EU countries: aluminium is sourced mainly from Italian suppliers. Nevertheless, the CBAM has significant indirect effects on the entire manufacturing supply chain. AFP's choice to source from Italian and European suppliers – already a strategic priority – thus also provides indirect compliance with the CBAM and reduces exposure to this new cost variable. At the same time, the Russia-Ukraine conflict continues to weigh on European energy markets and on certain critical raw materials.

Megatrends reshaping the sector

The energy transition and new fire risks

The energy transition – with the spread of electric vehicles, solar PV systems, energy storage systems, charging stations and battery-powered personal devices – is redrawing the map of fire risks. Traditional fire protection equipment is not designed to deal with these new risk classes. Lithium-ion battery fires involve specific physical and chemical phenomena and require entirely different extinguishing agents and response procedures. This evolution is opening up new, high-growth market segments: Class L extinguishers for EVs and BESS, dedicated solutions for charging stations, and systems for industrial solar PV installations. The PNRR investment plan, with EUR 54 billion allocated to public works in 2025–2026, is helping to accelerate the installation of this new infrastructure, generating demand for specialised fire protection equipment that traditional manufacturers are still struggling to meet in full.

The circular economy and product end of life

The linear model of producing and disposing of fire extinguishers is set to be challenged by the evolution of EU circular economy regulation. The metal body of the extinguisher – steel or aluminium – is 100% recyclable, whereas the extinguishing agent must be managed as special waste. Leading European manufacturers have developed take-back and recycling systems for end-of-life products, with documented reductions in product carbon footprint of up to 47% compared with the linear disposal model. AFP is assessing similar approaches, including through collaboration with its suppliers along the lines of Closed Loop Recycling.

Digitalisation and smart monitoring

The market is moving towards smart monitoring solutions for fire extinguishers: integrated IoT sensors that detect charge status, pressure and position in real time, with automatic notifications when action is needed. This trend is structurally changing the sector's business model, bringing it closer to an "as-a-service" paradigm with recurring revenue. It is both a differentiation opportunity for manufacturers able to integrate hardware and software and a challenge for those still working with traditional models.

01

IDENTITY AND CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY

IN THIS CHAPTER

01 The organisation

02 Management systems and certifications

03 Values, ethics and governance

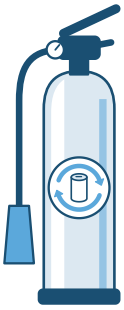
04 Responsible procurement

Who we are, how we operate, what we believe in

The organisation

Highlights

ENVIRONMENTAL EXCELLENCE AND PRODUCT INNOVATION



Leading the PFAS-free transition
Fluorine Free range launched ahead of the 2026 EU regulatory deadline.

100% certified renewable electricity
23.6% of demand is self-generated by solar PV; the rest is purchased from renewable sources.

Circularity and recycled aluminium
Extinguisher bodies made of recycled aluminium, sharply reducing the product's carbon footprint.

INDUSTRIAL CAPACITY AND POSITIONING

Annual production capacity
4.5 million units

Countries served
70 countries worldwide

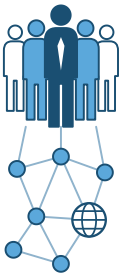
Waste recovery rate
~83% sent for recovery

SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND SUPPLY CHAIN INTEGRITY

Protection against new risks (Class L)
Among the first in Europe with an extinguisher certified for lithium battery fires.

Workforce safety and growth
Net gain of 21 employees in 2025 and zero injuries among agency workers.

Supply governance and ethics
Sustainability Supplier Code of Conduct adopted to extend ESG standards across the supply chain.



Who we are

ANAF Fire Protection S.p.A. is the lead operating company of Anafgroup, an Italian industrial group founded in 1973 by Yves Anaf in Torre d'Isola, in the province of Pavia, where its headquarters and production plants are still located today. In more than fifty years of uninterrupted history, the company has established itself as a European leader in the design, manufacture and distribution of portable and wheeled fire extinguishers, with an established commercial presence in 70 countries worldwide and a production capacity of 4.5 million units a year.

The uninterrupted leadership of Yves Anaf – founder and still Chairman of the Board of Directors – has ensured a consistent long-term vision, a strong corporate culture and a strategic continuity that few companies in the sector can match. This continuity is not just history: it is a real competitive advantage, which translates into reliability for customers, stability for employees, credibility for partners and deep roots in the local area.



History and growth

AFP S.p.A. is a company that has grown with vision without ever losing its industrial identity. Founded as a local manufacturer, in the 1970s it had already introduced the first automated line for single-piece aluminium extinguishers – anticipating automation in the sector – and from the outset took an active part in the Italian (UNI) and European (CEN) technical standards committees. This role in setting fire safety standards bears witness to the depth of expertise built up and to the authority that the international industrial community recognises in Anaf Fire Protection.

Growth has been built step by step: the first management system certifications in the 1990s, European expansion with subsidiaries in France, Luxembourg and Spain, and the acquisition of Delta Extinguishers in Belgium in 2011. In 2023 the company celebrated its 50th anniversary with turnover of EUR 44 million.

2025 marks a new leap forward: with the launch of the Fluorine Free range, AFP S.p.A. is more than a year ahead of the European PFAS deadline, turning an obligation into a competitive advantage.

From 1973 to today: AFP's growth milestones

From local manufacturer to European leader in fire extinguisher production

FOUNDATION
1973

1973 Yves Anaf founds Anaf S.p.A. in Torre d'Isola

EXPANSION
1977–1978

1977 First automated line for single-piece aluminium extinguishers

1978 Plastic injection moulding presses

PRODUCTION AND QUALITY
1994–1999

1994–1999 Production of 1, 2, 6 and 9 kg aluminium extinguishers

1999 First ISO 9001 certification (quality)

ACCELERATION
2002–2008

2002 Anaf France and Anaf Luxembourg founded

2003 ISO 9001 certification revised (quality)

2008 New plant in Torre d'Isola (15,000 m^2), including offices

INTERNATIONAL EXPANSION
2011–2016

2011 Acquisition of Delta Extinguishers (Belgium)

2012 ISO 14001 (environment) and BS OHSAS 18001 (health and safety, now ISO 45001) certifications

2013 Powder production plant

2014 Acquisition of Aktikem (France)

2015 Anaf Spain founded

2016 Acquisition of a.b.s. (Italy)

CONTINUED GROWTH
2018–2025

2018 Third plant opened; acquisition of SLE (Italy)

2019 New site in France (Lyon)

2021 EN 9100 certification (aerospace quality)

2022 New TDI4 distribution centre

2023 50 years in business

2024 New warehouse space in Torre d'Isola

2025 IATF 16949 certification (automotive quality)

Product range and market presence

AFP S.p.A. produces a complete range of certified fire protection equipment for five reference markets – professional fire protection, automotive, marine, aerospace and retail – with more than 300 product certifications in the main world markets. What sets AFP S.p.A.'s offering apart is not only its breadth but the depth of vertical integration behind it: 95% of components, including the ABC extinguishing powder produced in-house, with a production capacity of 4.7 tonnes per hour, are made at the Torre d'Isola plant. Every extinguisher undergoes at least 50 checks from production to shipment.

The range includes portable ABC dry powder, CO_2, foam and water mist extinguishers (from 1 to 12 kg), wheeled extinguishers for large industrial and infrastructure fires, and EASYFIRE® and FIREKILL automatic systems compliant with EN 15004 and NFPA 2001. On the product innovation front, 2025 saw two significant advances: the launch of the Fluorine Free range of extinguishers, certified to EN 3-7, suitable for land and marine use and using a biodegradable, PFAS-free extinguishing agent; and Kiwa certification for the WS9-IJ Li extinguisher with SORIK Li agent, one of very few products in the world approved for extinguishing lithium battery fires.

The range is completed by the Halotron BrX line for sensitive environments (data centres, museums, archives, luxury yachts), with a Global Warming Potential of 0.26.

Production at Torre d'Isola supplies a sales network that reaches 70 countries through the Group's European subsidiaries and more than 1,800 customers, including distributors, wholesalers, certified installers (TMQ) and large end users. 69% of production is exported – an international outlook that has been part of the business model since the very beginning.

Group company	Location and activity
ANAF Fire Protection S.p.A.	Torre d'Isola (PV) Corporate headquarters, production, R&D
ANAF España	Barcelona Sales and distribution
ANAF France	Longwy and Lyon Sales and distribution
ANAF Luxembourg	Ehlerange Sales services
Delta Extinguishers	Ethe (Belgium) Sales and distribution

Distinctive strengths

AFP S.p.A.'s competitive position rests on four strengths built over time through continuous investment and clear industrial choices.

AFP's four distinctive strengths

Built over time through continuous investment and clear industrial choices

Vertical integration

95% in-house

of components, extinguishing powder included, are made at Torre d'Isola: full quality control and operational flexibility.

Standards authority

Since 1978

UNI and CEN

an active member of Italian and European technical standards committees: a drafter, not merely a follower, of European standards.

Certification barrier

Over 300 + 5

product certifications (PED, EN 3-7, Marque NF, MED) and 5 integrated management systems: ISO 9001, 14001, 45001, EN 9100, IATF 16949.

Ahead of the market

Always ahead

the first automated line in the 1970s, Fluorine Free products launched before PFAS restrictions, the first solutions for lithium batteries.

Management systems and certifications

For AFP S.p.A., certifications have never been a formality. They are the tangible measure of a commitment that is renewed every day in its production processes and reconfirmed at regular intervals – under the watchful eye of independent third-party bodies – before customers and the market.

The integrated management system

AFP S.p.A. manages five certified management systems as one, under a single documentation and organisational framework: quality, environment, health and safety, aerospace quality and automotive quality coexist in an integrated system that spans every process, from procurement to shipment. The choice to integrate these systems reflects a clear conviction: total quality is not achieved by compartmentalising processes, but by managing them with a coherent vision.

Certification	Scope and value generated
ISO 9001:2015	Quality management system. Every process – from procurement to delivery – is governed by rigorous procedures and geared towards continuous improvement. For customers: process and product reliability.
ISO 14001:2015	Environmental management system. A structured framework for identifying, monitoring and reducing environmental impacts. For customers: the assurance that their supplier actively manages its footprint rather than merely claiming to.
UNI EN ISO 45001:2023	Health and safety management system. It protects everyone who works at the plant. A company that protects its people is a more stable company, better able to plan and a more reliable long-term partner.
EN 9100:2018	Aerospace and defence quality standard, among the most stringent in the world. A voluntary choice that reflects the level of excellence AFP S.p.A. holds itself to, and enables it to supply customers operating in safety-critical settings.
IATF 16949:2016	Quality standard for the automotive supply chain. Traceability and control requirements in line with the expectations of the world's major vehicle manufacturers.



Product certifications

The most distinctive feature of AFP S.p.A.'s certification record lies in its product certifications. The distinction is fundamental: this is not about self-declaring conformity – an independent third-party body certifies compliance with the standards. In a sector where the product has to work first time, with no margin for error, that difference is everything.

Pressure Equipment Directive (PED) 2014/68/EU – CE marking

The mandatory regulatory foundation: compliance with the European Pressure Equipment Directive ensures that every AFP S.p.A. extinguisher meets the technical safety specifications laid down by EU law. It is the minimum requirement for placing products on the market – one that AFP S.p.A. has always gone beyond.

EN 3-7 certification – Apragaz (Belgian notified body)

The harmonised European standard for portable fire extinguishers. Every product passes rigorous tests of fire-fighting effectiveness, mechanical reliability, operation across the full temperature range and corrosion resistance. A case in point is the certification of the BS2-YM, BS4-JM and BS6-JM extinguishers with Halotron BrX agent – a clean gas that leaves no residue – with fire ratings of up to 13A-70B (October 2024). AFP S.p.A. is currently the only manufacturer in Italy with this product certified.

NF mark – AFNOR Certification (France)

One of the most demanding and sought-after product certifications on the European market. AFNOR Certification does not stop at an initial test: regularly, several times a year, an inspector checks that the production system and product quality remain fully compliant. NF-certified extinguishers include the FS6-LH XF and FS9-LH XF models with water and an entirely PFAS-free additive – already compliant with Regulation (EU) 2025/1988 before the October 2026 deadline makes it mandatory.

Kiwa NTA 8133:2021+A1:2025 certification (lithium battery fires)

A young, fast-growing market in which the standards themselves are still being written. Kiwa Nederland B.V., acting as certification body, carried out the tests that helped define the NTA 8133 standard as the benchmark for extinguishing lithium battery fires. AFP S.p.A. took an active part in this process, obtaining the Kiwa declaration (September 2025) for the WS9-IJ Li extinguisher with SORIK Li agent – a strategic position in a segment set to grow significantly in the coming years.

Further certifications and approvals for international markets

The portfolio is completed by the GS mark, valued in the DACH markets, approval for the Greek market and MED 2014/90/EU certification for marine equipment – an essential requirement for extinguishers installed on board vessels, bearing the ship's wheel mark – among others.



Values, ethics and governance

At Anaf Fire Protection S.p.A., governance is an integral part of the business model: a sound and transparent governance system is the prerequisite for maintaining customer trust, organisational stability and credibility with all partners over time. This conviction has grown stronger over more than fifty years of industrial history and is reflected today in a corporate governance architecture that is structured, documented and periodically reviewed. AFP S.p.A.'s governance system has been consolidated over time through the progressive adoption of formal instruments – the Code of Ethics, the Organisational Model under Legislative Decree 231/2001, the Ethics Policy and the Supplier Code of Conduct – all updated or introduced between 2020 and September 2025 and all published on the company website, anaf.eu.

Leadership: continuous direction, long-term vision

At the heart of AFP S.p.A.'s governance system is Yves Anaf, founder and Chairman of the Board of Directors, who has led the company without interruption since 1973. Over more than half a century, this continuity has secured something few organisations manage to build: a consistent corporate culture, handed down over time through the people, processes and values that permeate every level of the organisation.

Yves Anaf's leadership has found expression not only in day-to-day operational management but in strategic choices that anticipated the market: production automation in the 1970s, participation in European standards committees since 1978, management system certifications before they were common in the sector, progressive and structured international expansion, and today a head start of one year on the regulatory deadline for the PFAS-free transition.

> «The company's path is and will be directed towards a business model that is ethical, effective and efficient, but also sustainable and responsible.» Yves Anaf, Chairman of the Board · Quality, Environment and Safety Policy, Rev. 11, April 2025

The Board of Directors and the control system

ANAF Fire Protection is managed by a Board of Directors of six members, appointed by the shareholders' meeting for a maximum term of three years. The Chairman, Yves Anaf, is the company's legal representative and holds the broadest powers of ordinary management. The governance structure is reinforced by a Board of Statutory Auditors with five members and by an independent audit firm – a role entrusted to PricewaterhouseCoopers S.p.A. – to ensure the accuracy of accounting controls and financial reporting.

The adoption of the Organisation and Management Model under Legislative Decree 231/2001 and of the related Supervisory Body (OdV) adds a further level of oversight: the Supervisory Body monitors the

application of the Model, performs internal audit functions, reports periodically to top management and updates the compliance system as the regulatory context changes.

The values that guide the company

The core values declared by AFP S.p.A. are ethics and transparency, expressed in four principles that guide every business relationship: integrity, reliability, a sense of responsibility and common sense. These are not abstract principles: they translate into expected behaviours that are measurable and safeguarded by formal instruments.

The Ethics, Human Rights and Corporate Integrity Policy (Rev. 00, September 2025) sets out specific, binding commitments on a wide range of issues: human rights in employment, gender equality, non-discrimination, freedom of association, anti-corruption, anti-money laundering, data protection, fair competition, protection of intellectual property, export controls and whistleblowing.

People: rights, working conditions, inclusion

AFP S.p.A. recognises that people are the organisation's main asset and that the quality of their work depends directly on the quality of the conditions in which they work. For this reason, its human rights commitments go beyond compliance with the law: they aim to build a working environment in which everyone can make the most of their skills.

Pay is at or above statutory and collectively agreed minimums, paid on time and clearly documented. The right to organise and to bargain collectively is guaranteed without interference. The absolute ban on child labour is backed by structured remediation procedures.

Gender equality is an explicit commitment: equal pay for equal work, equal career opportunities, active protection of maternity and paternity, and measures to tackle the gender pay gap. Diversity, equity and inclusion are structural objectives of recruitment, appraisal and development processes.

Health and safety: safety starts in our own workplace

AFP S.p.A. must practise the safety principles it promotes: a company that makes safety equipment must first of all be a safe company for the people who work there. Workers' health and safety are managed through the UNI EN ISO 45001:2023-certified management system, which translates into systematic identification and assessment of risks, specific training on PPE and operating procedures, and measures to eliminate or mitigate every risk identified. The Quality, Environment and Safety Policy provides for «safety culture» programmes that go beyond the workplace. The direct involvement of all employees in identifying risk factors is not a regulatory requirement to be met: it is an operating principle that strengthens the effectiveness of the system and builds a corporate culture in which safety is a shared value, not an imposed obligation.

Integrity, anti-corruption and compliance

Integrity towards all stakeholders is non-negotiable. The Ethics Policy prohibits corruption in all its forms – public and private, active and passive – with detailed rules on gifts and hospitality, prior risk assessment of third parties and an internal advisory channel for preventive guidance. Anti-money laundering is addressed through due diligence procedures on customers, suppliers and partners, monitoring of unusual transactions and a ban on cash payments above the legal thresholds. Financial accountability is ensured by accurate, complete and verifiable bookkeeping, with an explicit ban on slush funds, false invoices or misleading representations. Competition is protected by the prohibition of cartels, price-fixing agreements and the exchange of sensitive information.

> AFP S.p.A. has set up an Ethics Office responsible for managing, overseeing and monitoring the application of the Code and the Ethics Policy. Confidential and, where permitted, anonymous internal reporting channels are available to employees and third parties. Retaliation against whistleblowers acting in good faith is strictly prohibited, with clear procedures for receiving and investigating reports, reaching outcomes and providing feedback, with defined timescales and responsibilities.

Responsible procurement

The supply chain mirrors a company's culture. A company that makes safety equipment cannot allow its supply chain to pose a risk to product quality, to the people working in it or to the environment. That is why AFP S.p.A.'s approach to procurement is built on three complementary levels: a supplier qualification and monitoring system, a code of conduct that extends the company's values throughout the supply chain, and a specific policy for strategic raw materials.

The supplier qualification and monitoring system

Suppliers that affect quality, worker safety or environmental protection are classified according to the risk associated with what they supply – distinguishing between strategic and critical suppliers – and go through a qualification process that assesses technical, quality, ethical and sustainability aspects. Not all suppliers require the same level of oversight: differentiating by risk class makes it possible to focus audit and monitoring resources where the potential impact is greatest.

Qualification includes documentary checks of certifications, assessment of delivery and quality performance, analysis of environmental aspects and safety impacts and – for the most critical suppliers – the possibility of on-site audits. Qualification is subject to periodic review: performance is monitored with specific indicators and non-conformities trigger corrective action plans with set deadlines. AFP S.p.A. invests in long-term supply relationships, with regular meetings devoted to sharing objectives, resolving issues and jointly developing improvements. The aim is to build «relationships based on close collaboration and joint growth». It is a partnership approach, not a purely transactional one.

The Sustainability Supplier Code of Conduct

With the Sustainability Supplier Code of Conduct (September 2025), AFP S.p.A. extends to the entire supply chain the same standards it applies internally. The Code is aligned with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs), the ILO Fundamental Conventions and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. It is binding on all direct suppliers and, through a flow-down clause, on their first-tier subcontractors.

On human rights and working conditions, the Code requires compliance with the same commitments that AFP S.p.A. applies internally: an absolute ban on child labour and any form of forced labour, pay in line with statutory and collectively agreed minimums, voluntary and paid overtime, freedom of association, non-discrimination and specific protection for migrant and seasonal workers. On the environment, the Code requires measurement and reporting of Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions, energy efficiency plans, a preference for renewable sources, and responsible management of water, waste and chemicals.

Non-conformities are handled on a graduated basis: minor ones trigger action plans with set deadlines; serious ones – including human rights violations or fraud – lead to suspension of orders, termination of the contract and, where applicable, reporting to the competent authorities.

Responsible sourcing of raw materials

For the raw materials that matter most in terms of environmental impact and supply chain risk, in September 2025 AFP S.p.A. adopted a dedicated policy (PO-21) setting out principles, requirements and a structured due diligence process. The choice of suppliers and the way these raw materials are sourced have a direct impact on the product's carbon footprint and on social and environmental risks along the supply chain.

For aluminium, the policy requires traceability of origin, a preference for material with a high recycled content, the availability of environmental product declarations (EPDs) or cradle-to-gate GHG declarations, chemical compliance under REACH and RoHS, and recognition of Aluminium Stewardship Initiative (ASI) certification schemes. For steel, similar requirements apply, with a preference for less carbon-intensive production processes and reference to ResponsibleSteel schemes.

Selecting suppliers of recycled aluminium semi-finished products that use Closed Loop Recycling models – able to guarantee traceability of the material from scrap collection to the manufacture of the semi-finished product – is a concrete example of how the PO-21 requirements are put into practice, contributing measurably to reducing the product's carbon footprint.

> **The supply chain as an extension of the company's values**
> AFP S.p.A.'s procurement management system does more than ensure technical quality and continuity of supply. It is the means by which the company's values – ethics, transparency, respect for people, care for the environment – are extended along the entire value chain, becoming a requirement shared with all partners. Because a responsible product requires a responsible supply chain.

02

SUSTAINABILITY ANALYSIS AND STRATEGY

IN THIS CHAPTER

01 Stakeholders

02 Sustainability due diligence

03 Materiality assessment

04 Strategic sustainability plan

Stakeholders

AFP Spa regards ongoing dialogue with its stakeholders as a fundamental tool for steering strategic choices and understanding the expectations of those who are affected by, or can affect, the company's activities and its value chain. In line with the ESRS – in particular the disclosure requirements of ESRS 2 (SBM-2 and IRO-1) on understanding stakeholders' interests and views as part of the double materiality assessment – AFP has carried out a systematic mapping of its stakeholders, classifying them by the nature and intensity of the relationship and defining the most appropriate engagement approach for each category.

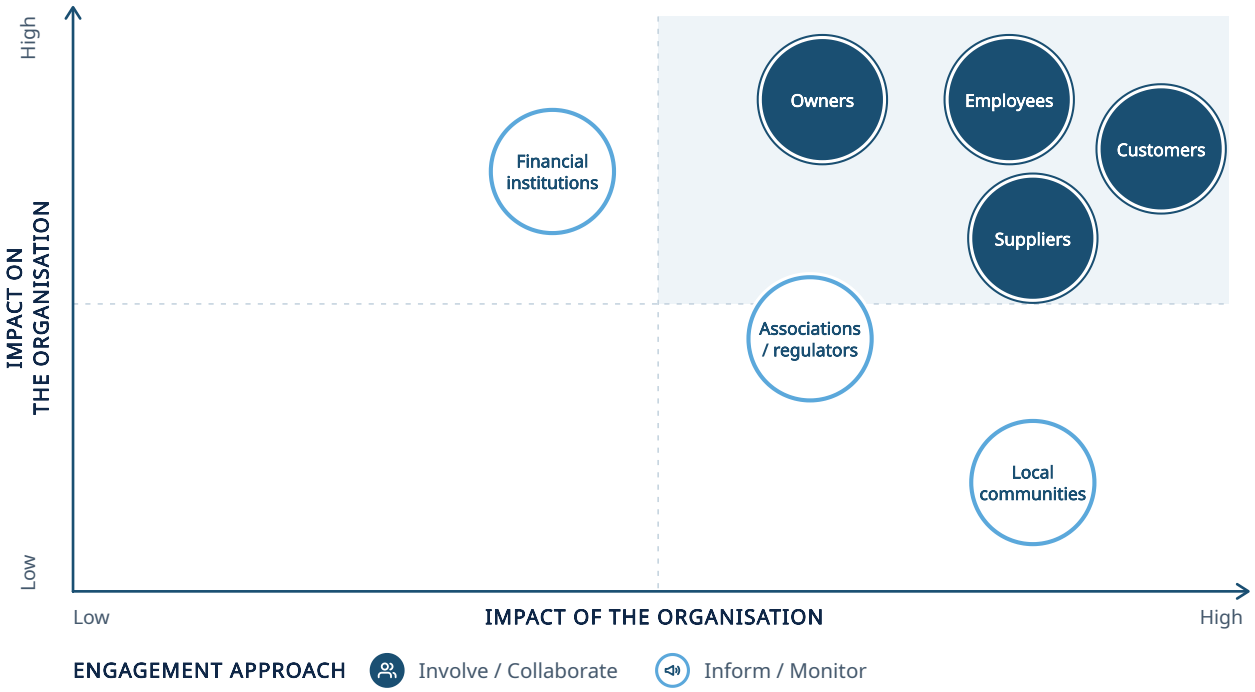
Identifying and mapping stakeholders

Stakeholders are those who can affect the company and/or be affected by it, directly or through its value chain. AFP has identified seven main stakeholder categories, distinguishing between those that have an impact on the organisation and those that are affected by it, and defining the main engagement approach for each category.

Stakeholder category	Main engagement channels	Impact on the org.	Impact of the org.	Approach
Owners	Direct dialogue, company meetings, corporate reporting	High	High	Involve
Employees	Internal meetings, company communications, training, satisfaction surveys	High	High	Involve / Collaborate
Customers	Ongoing relationship (Sales, Quality, Production), trade fairs, ESG questionnaires	High	High	Involve / Collaborate
Suppliers	Meetings, audits, qualification, ESG questionnaires	Medium	High	Monitor / Involve / Collaborate
Financial institutions	Financial and ESG reporting, regular meetings	High	Medium	Inform
Local communities	Local initiatives, sponsorships, institutional communication	Low	High	Inform
Associations / regulators	Regulatory compliance, participation in industry working groups	Medium	Medium	Monitor / Inform

Stakeholder map

Seven stakeholder categories by strength of mutual impact, with the main engagement approach



The ESG stakeholder engagement process

In preparing this Sustainability Report, in line with the requirements of ESRS 2 (SBM-2) on understanding stakeholders' interests and expectations, AFP Spa set up a stakeholder engagement process dedicated to ESG topics. By supplementing established dialogue channels with specific questionnaires for three key categories – suppliers, customers and employees – the company has started a process that AFP intends to consolidate and deepen in future editions of the report. The questionnaire results were analysed by management with the support of the ESG advisor and integrated into the double materiality assessment, contributing to the identification and prioritisation of Impacts, Risks and Opportunities (IROs) as required by ESRS 1 and ESRS 2 (IRO-1).

Supplier ESG questionnaire

The ESG questionnaire sent to the supply chain received 62 responses, a response rate considered representative and encouraging for a first edition. The questionnaire has two complementary parts:

Part 1 – Perceived relevance: suppliers rated, on a scale of 1–5, the importance of nine priority ESG topics, from occupational safety to energy efficiency and from diversity and inclusion to product recyclability. The responses feed directly into the double materiality assessment, helping to define the relevance of ESG topics from the perspective of the upstream value chain.

Part 2 – ESG profile of the supply chain: this part surveyed suppliers' level of maturity and the actions actually under way: adoption of sustainability plans, measurement of GHG emissions, human rights policies, investment in energy efficiency and health and safety measures.

Results by ESG area – aggregate score by pillar

Pillar	Average score	Summary of results	SDGs
Environment (E)	4.36 / 5	Strong awareness of waste reduction and circularity. Product carbon footprint has the lowest score in this area (4.13/5).	7, 12, 13
Social (S)	4.75 / 5	Occupational safety has the highest score in the entire survey (4.89/5). Near-unanimous agreement on safety, well-being and product quality.	3, 8
Governance (G)	4.16 / 5	Score for interest in AFP Spa's ESG performance.	16, 17

Topics emerging from the open answers

The open answers revealed a high level of strategic awareness in AFP's supply chain. Responsible and sustainable sourcing was the topic mentioned most often, confirming a supply chain that has already embraced sustainability as a driver of choice. Other topics raised include reducing emissions and reorganising procurement with a focus on Europe, the circular economy as a strategic priority, engagement with local communities, gender equality and diversity.

> **Strengths**
> Very high scores for occupational safety (4.89/5) and employee well-being (4.84/5), with near-unanimous agreement; product quality and safety seen as an absolute priority (4.81/5); 80.6% of suppliers have already started investing in energy and water efficiency; 71% are ISO 9001 certified; 77.4% have a formal human rights policy.

Suppliers: occupational safety and well-being first

ESG questionnaire to the supply chain, 62 responses. Average perceived relevance scores, scale 1–5.

PERCEIVED RELEVANCE BY ESG PILLAR



SUPPLIER ESG PROFILE

80.6%
have already started investing in energy and water efficiency

77.4%
have a formal human rights policy

71%
are ISO 9001 certified

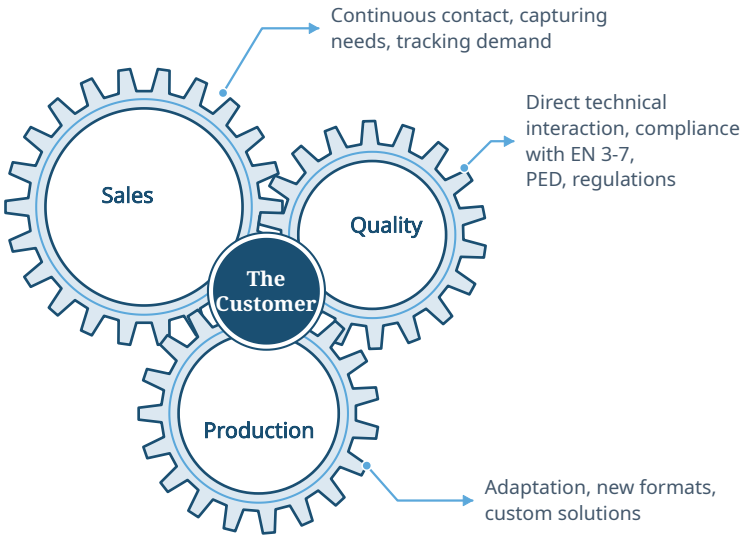
Dialogue with customers

The relationship with customers does not run through a single formal channel; it is the result of a constant, cross-functional dialogue involving the company's main operational areas. At AFP the customer is at the centre of a relationship system in which the Sales, Quality and Production functions work together in a

coordinated way. Sales manages the ongoing relationship with each customer, identifying their needs, gathering feedback on the product portfolio and anticipating changes in demand. Quality works directly with customers' technical contacts, keeping constant oversight of the compliance of fire extinguishers with EN 3-7, the PED and current sector regulations. Production becomes involved when customer requests call for process adaptations, new formats or custom solutions. This integrated, multi-functional engagement model enables AFP to respond promptly to its customers' requests – whether technical, regulatory or commercial – and to continuously build its understanding of the market's ESG expectations, in line with the requirements of ESRS 2 (SBM-2) and ESRS S4.

Downstream: an integrated engagement loop

Sales, Quality and Production engage with the customer in a coordinated way



CUSTOMER ESG QUESTIONNAIRE
64 responses, 10+ countries

Social pillar leads
Highest score for product quality and safety (**4.66/5**).

Environment
Strong interest in recyclability (**4.38/5**). Carbon footprint seen as an evolving area (**3.84/5**).

Trade fairs
A key strategic lever (Safety Expo, FeuerTRUTZ, Interschutz 2026).

Participation in trade fairs

AFP takes an active part in the main national and international trade fairs in the fire safety sector and its reference markets, regarding these events as a fundamental strategic lever for managing relationships with current and potential customers, observing competitive trends and keeping up to date with developments in the sector.



Fair	Country / City	Sector	Dates	Year
Safety Expo Prevenzione Incendi	Italy / Bergamo	Fire safety	17–18 Sep 2025	2025
FeuerTRUTZ	Germany / Nuremberg	Fire protection	25–26 Jun 2025	2025
National Congress	Spain	Fire safety	2025	2025
SYPSI Congress	France	Fire safety	2025	2025
2026 trade fair plan				
Eisenwarenmesse – International Hardware Fair	Germany / Cologne	Hardware and distribution	3–6 Mar 2026	2026
Interschutz	Germany / Hanover	Fire protection and rescue	1–6 Jun 2026	2026

Fair	Country / City	Sector	Dates	Year
Automechanika	Germany / Frankfurt	Automotive aftermarket	8–12 Sep 2026	2026
Expoprotection	France / Paris	Security and risk management	3–5 Nov 2026	2026

AFP's 2026 trade fair plan is strongly focused on the European market and on fire protection specialisation. Participation in Eisenwarenmesse and Automechanika Frankfurt reflects AFP's cross-sector reach, able to engage both with large specialist retail channels and with the automotive aftermarket – a segment changing rapidly as electric vehicles spread and new battery fire risks emerge.

Customer ESG questionnaire

In early 2026, with reference to 2025, AFP Spa sent an ESG questionnaire to its customer base for the first time, with the aim of gathering expectations and perceptions of relevance on the main sustainability topics, in line with the requirements of ESRS 2 (SBM-2) and the ESRS S4 (Consumers and end-users), E1, E5 and G1 (Business conduct) standards. The survey – conducted in five languages (Italian, French, Spanish, German and English) – reached customers in more than ten European countries, ensuring geographical representativeness consistent with AFP's international sales structure. The data collected contribute to the double materiality assessment from the perspective of the downstream value chain.

The questionnaire explored the perceived relevance of nine priority ESG topics (rated on a scale of 1–5) and customers' expectations on product quality and safety, responsible sourcing, environmental priorities and ESG criteria in supplier selection. The 64 respondents represent the full range of AFP's commercial segments and geographical markets.

ESG results by area – aggregate score by pillar

Pillar	Average score	Summary of results	SDGs
Environment (E)	4.16 / 5	Interest in end-of-life recyclability (4.38/5) and in reducing energy and water waste (4.25/5). Product carbon footprint has the lowest score in this pillar (3.84/5).	7, 12, 13
Social (S)	4.60 / 5	The highest-scoring pillar in the entire survey. Product quality and safety obtained the highest score (4.66/5), followed by occupational safety (4.62/5) and employee well-being in the supply chain (4.54/5). Agreement on these topics is consistent across all markets, confirming their central importance for AFP's customers (ESRS S4).	3, 8
Governance (G)	4.01 / 5	Research and development is rated positively (4.22/5). Interest in AFP's ESG performance (3.76/5) and in-house component production (4.06/5) show the greatest variability between markets, pointing to room for improvement in ESG communication with customers (ESRS 2 SBM-2, G1).	16, 17

Responses by geographical market

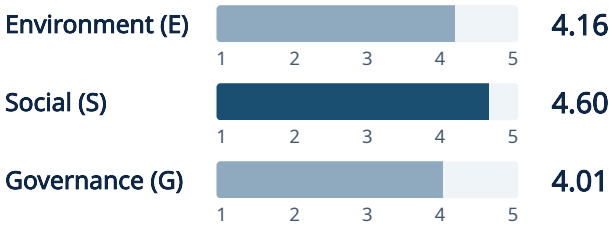
Overall, product quality and safety and occupational safety are confirmed as the most widely shared, cross-cutting topics, with high and consistent scores in all markets (ESRS S4). Product carbon footprint and direct interest in AFP's ESG performance, on the other hand, show the greatest variability between groups, indicating topics on which customer expectations are still evolving and which AFP intends to monitor in

future editions of the survey. In the open answers, responsible sourcing emerges frequently and across several markets, together with social topics such as inclusion, well-being in the supply chain and end-of-life product management (ESRS G1, S1, E5).

Customers: the Social pillar leads the responses

First ESG questionnaire to the customer base, covering 2025 and run in Italian, French, Spanish, German and English, with a geographical spread consistent with AFP's international sales structure

PERCEIVED RELEVANCE BY ESG PILLAR



SOCIAL COMES FIRST

4.66 **Product quality and safety**, the highest score

4.62 Occupational safety

4.54 Employee well-being in the supply chain

64 responses

5 languages

10+ European countries

ALIGNED WITH ESRS REQUIREMENTS: ESRS 2 (SBM-2) | ESRS S4 | ESRS E1 | ESRS E5 | ESRS G1

RESPONSES BY GEOGRAPHICAL MARKET

● Consistent across markets
Product quality and safety and occupational safety: the most widely shared topics, with high scores everywhere.

○ Varying between markets
Product carbon footprint and interest in AFP's ESG performance: expectations still evolving, to be monitored.

From the open answers
Responsible sourcing, across several markets; then inclusion, well-being in the supply chain and end-of-life product management.

Employee engagement

In early 2026, with reference to 2025, AFP Spa gave its employees a satisfaction questionnaire, with the aim of starting a structured process that puts dialogue with its people at the centre and encourages the sharing of feedback on topics relevant to organisational well-being and sustainability.

The survey results showed positive signs in terms of the internal working climate. Particularly significant from the point of view of employer branding and organisational well-being (ESRS S1) is the fact that around 90% of employees would recommend AFP as an employer – an indicator that AFP intends to monitor over time as a proxy for overall satisfaction. AFP recognises that this first survey cycle is a starting phase, and is committed to progressively making employee engagement on sustainability more systematic and formal, broadening the scope of the questionnaire and establishing continuous feedback channels in line with the evolution of the CSRD/ESRS framework and industry best practice.

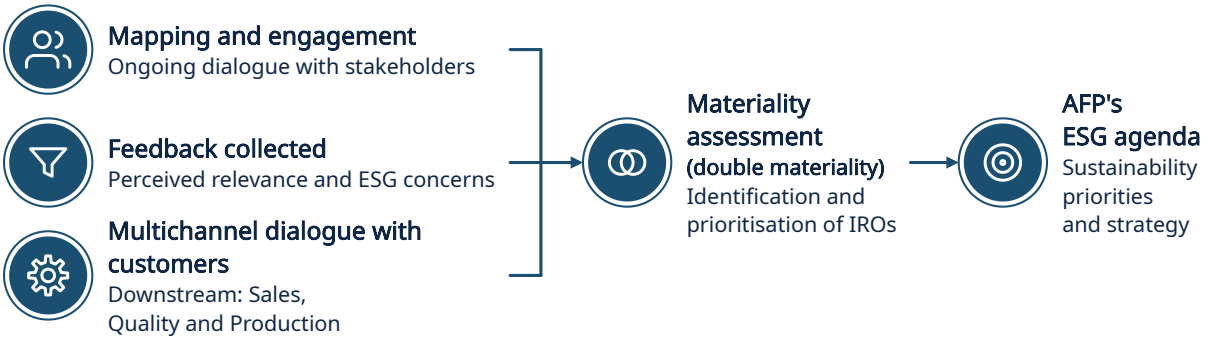
Integrating the results into the double materiality process

The overall results of the stakeholder engagement process were integrated into the materiality assessment (double materiality) carried out by AFP Spa, contributing to the identification and prioritisation of Impacts,

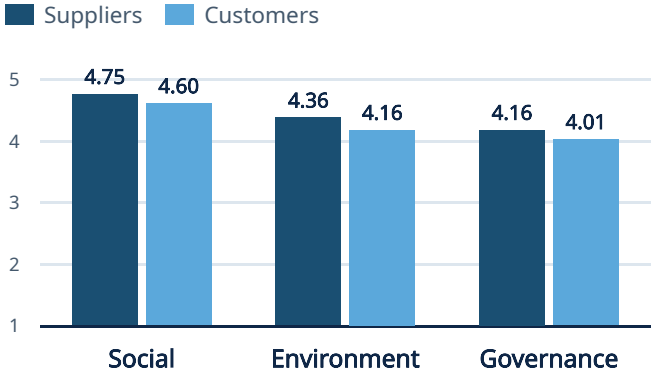
Risks and Opportunities (IROs) as required by ESRS 1 and ESRS 2 (IRO-1). Stakeholder engagement was a central element both of the sustainability due diligence procedures and of the assessment of material topics, making it possible to integrate internal and external perspectives in defining AFP's ESG agenda.

From stakeholder engagement to AFP's ESG agenda

The results of stakeholder engagement feed into the double materiality assessment and steer the sustainability strategy



ESG RELEVANCE COMPARED



Average perceived relevance score by pillar, scale 1–5

ON AFP'S AGENDA

- Occupational safety and well-being
- Product quality and safety
- Well-being in the supply chain
- Investment in energy and water efficiency
- Strong employer branding

Sustainability due diligence

During 2025 AFP Spa launched its sustainability due diligence process, in line with the reporting framework it has begun to build with this Sustainability Report. As set out in ESRS 1 (General Requirements), sustainability due diligence is the process by which companies identify, assess and manage their actual and potential negative impacts on the environment and people, as well as the economic and financial risks and opportunities arising from sustainability matters.

The process carried out by AFP was based on the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Business Conduct (2018) and was structured in the following six steps:

- Step 1: Embedding responsible due diligence in company policies and management systems;
- Step 2: Identifying actual and potential negative impacts in the value chain (upstream, own operations, downstream);
- Step 3: Identifying actions to cease, prevent and mitigate negative impacts;
- Step 4: Monitoring the implementation of actions and the results achieved;
- Step 5: Communicating how impacts are identified and addressed;

- Step 6: Cooperating in remediation for impacts actually caused.

In this first edition, AFP carried out the process with the direct involvement of management and the main operational functions, supported by an advisor specialising in ESG reporting. The analysis mapped the impacts of the company's activities on the environment and people, as well as the ESG risks and opportunities relevant to AFP's performance and strategy. The results form the basis for the double materiality assessment.

Scope of the analysis and value chain

The IRO analysis covered AFP Spa's entire value chain, divided into the following areas:

- Upstream (supply chain): procurement of steel/aluminium extinguisher bodies, brass valves, extinguishing agents (ABC powder, CO_2, foams) and packaging; Italian, European and non-EU suppliers.
- Own operations: deep drawing, painting, assembly, pressurisation and testing processes at the production plant; human resources management; corporate governance.
- Downstream (customers and market): distribution through safety wholesalers, TMQ installers/maintenance providers, sector distributors, large-scale retail and direct sales; use of the product by end users.

This analysis focuses mainly on own operations and the supply chain, as these are the areas over which AFP has the greatest direct control. Downstream impacts (product use and end of life) were included given the strategic importance of PFAS and circularity.

IRO identification process

Impacts, risks and opportunities were identified and assessed in five phases

PHASE 1	PHASE 2	PHASE 3	PHASE 4	PHASE 5
Desk research	**IRO longlist**	**Management workshop**	**Scoring and prioritisation**	**Validation**
Review of the sustainability reports of 45 companies in the value chain and study of the regulatory and market context of the fire safety sector.	Identification of ESG topics potentially relevant to AFP, based on the 10 topical ESRS and the specific features of the sector.	Involvement of management and operational functions to validate the IROs identified and estimate their relevance.	Assessment of impacts, risks and opportunities to set priorities.	Approval of the results by top management and integration into the structure of the Sustainability Report.

The results of the analysis are shown in the IRO table below, which forms the basis for the double materiality assessment. For each IRO identified, the table shows: the relevant ESRS standard, the topic, a brief description, the type (positive/negative impact, risk, opportunity), the priority level, the part of the value chain concerned and the related SDGs.

Table of Impacts, Risks and Opportunities (IROs)

ESRS standard	Topic	Description of the IRO	IRO type	Priority	Scope	SDGs
E ENVIRONMENT						
ESRS E1	Energy & Climate	Consumption of electricity and heat (natural gas, diesel) in production processes and logistics. Generation of direct Scope 1 and indirect Scope 2 emissions.	⬇ Neg. impact	HIGH	Own operations	SDG 7, 13
ESRS E1	Energy & Climate	Opportunity to reduce energy costs and emissions by installing solar PV systems.	★ Opportunity	MEDIUM	Own operations	SDG 7, 13
ESRS E1	Energy & Climate	Scope 3 GHG emissions along the value chain: procurement of raw materials, transport of finished products, use and end of life of extinguishers.	⚠ Risk of neg. impact	HIGH	Supply chain / Customers	SDG 13
ESRS E2	Hazardous substances & PFAS	AFP foam extinguishers may contain PFAS, substances that persist in the environment and are classed as 'forever chemicals'.	⬇ Neg. impact	HIGH	Own operations / Product	SDG 3, 12
ESRS E2	Hazardous substances & PFAS	Development and adoption of PFAS-free extinguishing agents ahead of the regulatory deadlines. Positioning as an environmentally friendly manufacturer and competitive differentiation.	★ Opportunity	HIGH	Operations / Market	SDG 9, 12
ESRS E2	Hazardous substances & PFAS	Environmental impact of ABC powder released into the environment when the extinguisher is used: deposition on soil and surface water, potential localised eutrophication.	⚠ Risk of neg. impact	MEDIUM	Product / End of life	SDG 15
ESRS E3	Water resources	Water consumption in production and painting/washing processes. Risk of water stress.	⬇ Neg. impact	LOW	Own operations	SDG 6
ESRS E3	Water resources	Opportunity to introduce water recirculation and reuse systems in production processes, reducing water withdrawals and operating costs.	★ Opportunity	LOW	Own operations	SDG 6
ESRS E5	Circular economy & end of life	End-of-life extinguishers contain metal components, brass valves, plastics and extinguishing agents that must be disposed of as special waste. No structured take-back and recycling system in place.	⬇ Neg. impact	HIGH	Product / End of life	SDG 12
ESRS E5	Circular economy & end of life	Opportunity to develop a take-back system for end-of-life extinguishers. Potential reduction in product carbon footprint of up to 47%.	★ Opportunity	HIGH	Product / Supply chain	SDG 12, 17

ESRS standard	Topic	Description of the IRO	IRO type	Priority	Scope	SDGs
ESRS E5	Circular economy & end of life	Industrial waste generated in deep drawing, painting and assembly: metal scrap, spent paint, packaging. Management of hazardous waste (solvents, paints) as an area of environmental oversight.	⬇ Neg. impact	MEDIUM	Own operations	SDG 12
ESRS E5	Circular economy & end of life	Use of recycled aluminium sourced from an Italian supplier for extinguisher bodies. Positive contribution to the circular economy of metals and significant reduction in product carbon footprint compared with primary aluminium.	⬆ Pos. impact	HIGH	Supply chain / Upstream	SDG 12
ESRS E5	Packaging	Use of cardboard, plastic film and composite packaging to ship and protect extinguishers. Potential to reduce virgin material and increase the use of recycled and recyclable materials.	⚠ Risk of neg. impact	LOW	Own operations	SDG 12
S SOCIAL						
ESRS S1	Workers' health & safety	Plant workers are exposed to risks specific to the sector.	⬇ Neg. impact	HIGH	Own operations	SDG 3, 8
ESRS S1	Workers' health & safety	Investment in safety culture, PPE, specific training on chemical and mechanical risks, implementation or strengthening of the ISO 45001 management system.	⬆ Pos. impact	HIGH	Own operations	SDG 3, 8
ESRS S1	Working conditions	Quality of contractual conditions. Job stability as a factor in retention and productivity.	⬆ Pos. impact	MEDIUM	Own operations	SDG 8
ESRS S1	Training & development	Investment in employees' professional training: technical training on new products, safety training, regulatory updates.	⬆ Pos. impact	MEDIUM	Own operations	SDG 4, 8
ESRS S1	Diversity & inclusion	Gender equality in the workforce and in pay. Gender pay gap as a mandatory ESRS KPI. Inclusion and non-discrimination policies.	⬆ Pos. impact	MEDIUM	Own operations	SDG 5, 8
ESRS S2	Responsible supply chain	Purchase of components from non-EU suppliers: risk of working conditions not in line with EU standards, child labour, failure to respect trade union rights. Mandatory due diligence.	⚠ Risk of neg. impact	HIGH	Supply chain / Upstream	SDG 8, 16
ESRS S2	Responsible supply chain	Selection and qualification of suppliers using ESG criteria: code of conduct, audits, preference for certified suppliers. Reduced reputational risk and supply chain disruption.	⬆ Pos. impact	HIGH	Supply chain / Upstream	SDG 8, 12, 17

ESRS standard	Topic	Description of the IRO	IRO type	Priority	Scope	SDGs
ESRS S3	Local communities	Production presence in the local area: stable employment, local economic spin-offs, relations with local bodies and schools. Contribution to the socio-economic fabric of the community.	⬆ Pos. impact	MEDIUM	Community / Local area	SDG 8, 11
ESRS S4	Product safety & quality	Fire extinguishers are life-saving devices: malfunctions, manufacturing defects or inadequate extinguishing agents can cause harm to people and property. Potential impact on human life.	⬇ Neg. impact	HIGH	Product / Market	SDG 3
ESRS S4	Product safety & quality	Investment in quality control, product certifications and training. Positioning as a trusted supplier for ESG-oriented customers.	⬆ Pos. impact	HIGH	Product / Market	SDG 3, 9
ESRS S4	Product innovation	Development of products for new emerging risks: Class L extinguishers for lithium batteries, systems for solar PV installations, IoT-connected solutions for remote monitoring. A high-growth emerging market.	★ Opportunity	HIGH	Product / Market	SDG 9, 11
G GOVERNANCE						
ESRS G1	Ethics & anti-corruption	Oversight of business ethics and legality: Organisation and Management Model under Legislative Decree 231/2001, Code of Ethics, whistleblowing system, anti-corruption policy. Regulatory compliance as a requirement for access to public tenders.	⬆ Pos. impact	HIGH	Governance	SDG 16
ESRS G1	ESG supplier management	Integration of ESG criteria into supplier selection, qualification and ongoing assessment. Ethical and environmental clauses in supply contracts. Periodic audits of critical suppliers.	⬆ Pos. impact	HIGH	Supply chain / Governance	SDG 12, 16, 17
ESRS 2	Sustainability governance	Sustainability governance structure: definition of ESG responsibilities within the Board and management, integration of ESG topics into corporate strategy.	⬆ Pos. impact	MEDIUM	Governance	SDG 16
ESRS 2	Reporting & transparency	Opportunity to access sustainable finance instruments conditional on demonstrating a credible and measurable ESG path. Lower cost of capital and improved financial resilience.	★ Opportunity	MEDIUM	Finance / Strategy	SDG 8, 17
ESRS 2	Reporting & transparency	Structured ESRS sustainability reporting is a communication tool with customers, financial institutions and stakeholders.	★ Opportunity	MEDIUM	Governance / Market	SDG 16, 17

ESRS standard	Topic	Description of the IRO	IRO type	Priority	Scope	SDGs
ESRS 2	Cybersecurity & continuity	The order management system, integrated logistics and customer platforms expose AFP to the risk of cyber attacks and GDPR breaches, with potential impacts on business continuity and reputation.	⚠ Risk	MEDIUM	Governance / IT	SDG 16

Key

Key to IRO types	
⬇ Neg. impact	Actual negative impact on people or the environment
⚠ Risk of neg. impact	Potential negative impact on people or the environment
⬆ Pos. impact	Actual positive impact on people or the environment
⚠ Risk	Financial risk for AFP arising from ESG matters
★ Opportunity	Financial/strategic opportunity arising from ESG matters

Key to priority levels	
HIGH	Material topic with a significant impact or high risk for AFP – must be covered in the report
MEDIUM	Relevant topic to be reported with specific data and policies
LOW	Topic to be monitored and reported with basic indicators

MATERIALITY ASSESSMENT

The materiality principle

The European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) introduced by the CSRD require every sustainability topic to be assessed from two complementary perspectives. The first, impact materiality, looks outwards: it asks whether and how AFP has significant effects on people and the environment, now or in the future, positive or negative. The second, financial materiality, looks inwards: it asks whether an ESG matter generates risks or opportunities that are relevant to the company's performance and soundness. A topic is material, and must be reported, if it exceeds the relevance threshold in at least one of the two perspectives.

In this report, “materiality” refers to the significance of sustainability matters for reporting purposes, assessed from both impact and financial perspectives.

The process: six phases, one year of work

The double materiality assessment was carried out when preparing this first Sustainability Report, in line with the requirements of ESRS 1 and ESRS 2 (IRO-1). The process consisted of six sequential phases and involved management, the main operational functions and an advisor specialising in ESG reporting. The results of stakeholder engagement (suppliers, customers and employees) were integrated into the IRO scoring and prioritisation phase.

Phase	Activity	Content
1	Analysis of the external and internal context	Analysis of the fire safety sector, regulatory trends, the competitive environment and AFP's specific production features. ESG mapping of 45 players in the value chain.
2	IRO longlist	Identification of potentially relevant ESG topics based on the topical ESRS, sector specifics and the regulatory context.
3	Stakeholder engagement	Structured ESG questionnaires sent to three key stakeholder categories: suppliers, customers and employees. The perceptions of relevance gathered were integrated into the IRO assessment in accordance with ESRS 2 (SBM-2, IRO-1).
4	Scoring and prioritisation	Quantitative assessment of impacts (scale, scope, irremediability and, for potential impacts, likelihood) and of risks/opportunities (likelihood, financial magnitude), assigning a score from 1 to 5 to each IRO. Topics scoring above 4 were considered most relevant.
5	Management validation	Review with management and the main functions to critically examine the IROs identified and validate the resulting priorities.
6	Definition of the reporting scope	Selection of the material topics to be included in the report and definition of the strategic sustainability plan, with targets, actions and KPIs for each topic.

This was the first assessment cycle carried out by AFP. The company is committed to progressively strengthening the methodology in future editions, broadening stakeholder participation and refining the scoring tools.

The most relevant topics

The analysis covered AFP's entire value chain: upstream, the procurement of raw materials and suppliers' activities; in its own operations, the production cycle of the Torre d'Isola plants; downstream, distribution, end use of the product and end of life – the latter included because of the strategic importance of PFAS and circularity. Topics scoring above 4 out of 5 in at least one of the two perspectives (impact or financial) were considered material. AFP identified eight material topics, shown in the table below.

Material topic	ESRS	Impact perspective	Financial perspective	Stakeholders concerned	Time horizon
Energy and climate	E1	Consumption of natural gas and diesel in production processes. Scope 1/2/3 emissions along the value chain.	Rising energy costs; CBAM risk; opportunity to cut costs by expanding solar PV.	Suppliers, Workers, Local community, ESG-minded customers	Short–Long
Hazardous substances and PFAS	E2	Environmental persistence of "forever chemicals". Impact of ABC powder released onto soil and water when used.	Compliance risk: ban on the sale of PFAS extinguishers from 23 October 2026. Opportunity to stand out as a fluorine-free manufacturer.	Customers, End users, Nature, Regulators	Short

Material topic	ESRS	Impact perspective	Financial perspective	Stakeholders concerned	Time horizon
Circular economy and product end of life	E5	No structured take-back system for spent extinguishers. Potential reduction in product carbon footprint of up to 47%. Generation of industrial waste. Positive contribution through recycled aluminium.	Take-back opportunity (Closed Loop Recycling). Potential reduction in product carbon footprint, better reputation, competitive lever.	Suppliers, Customers, Nature, Shareholders	Medium–Long
Workers' health and safety	S1	Exposure to specific risks.	Potential impact on reputation as an employer.	Employees, Agency workers	Short–Medium
Workforce: development and well-being	S1	Investment in professional training. Managing organic growth. Diversity and inclusion.	Retaining human capital during production expansion.	Employees, Agency workers, Trade unions	Short–Medium
Responsible supply chain	S2	Risk of non-compliant working conditions at suppliers. Opportunity to qualify suppliers on ESG grounds using environmental and social criteria.	Reputational risk and risk of supply disruption from an unmanaged supply chain. Value of preferring suppliers that are certified and qualified, including on ESG criteria.	Suppliers, Workers in the supply chain	Medium
Product innovation for new fire risks	S4/E2	Positive contribution to people's safety: Class L extinguishers for lithium batteries, fluorine-free systems for Class B.	High-value strategic opportunity: emerging Class L market with low competitive maturity and high margins. Early positioning on PFAS-free (head start of more than one year on the regulatory deadline).	End users, Customers, Market, Shareholders	Short–Long
Ethics, anti-corruption and regulatory compliance	G1	Safeguarding corporate integrity (231 Model, Code of Ethics, whistleblowing). Compliance with critical sector regulations.		All stakeholders, Regulators	Short

Material topics: impacts, risks and opportunities

For each of the eight topics, the type of impact, risk or opportunity (IRO) that makes it material and the relevant time horizon

ESRS	Material topic	IMPACT MATERIALITY		FINANCIAL MATERIALITY		TIME HORIZON		
		Negative	Positive	Risk	Opportunity	Short	Medium	Long
E1	Energy and climate	●	·	●	●	■	■	■
E2	Hazardous substances and PFAS	●	·	●	●	■		
E5	Circular economy and product end of life	●	●	·	●		■	■
S1	Workers' health and safety	●	·	●	·	■	■	
S1	Workforce: development and well-being	·	●	·	●	■	■	
S2	Responsible supply chain	●	●	●	●		■	
S4/E2	Product innovation for new fire risks	·	●	·	●	■	■	■
G1	Ethics, anti-corruption and regulatory compliance	·	●	·	·	■		

● IRO identified for the topic ■ Time horizon concerned

Several cross-cutting themes emerge strongly from the analysis and deserve to be read together:

Safety, in its various forms, is the common thread running through the company: product safety for end users, worker safety in the plants, and a supply chain protected from social and environmental risks. This is no coincidence: AFP makes safety equipment, and stakeholders perceive this consistency as part of its identity.

Product innovation is AFP's main strategic opportunity, with implications extending from the environment to the market.

Circularity is material both in terms of impact (no structured take-back) and of opportunity (Closed Loop Recycling; recovery of extinguishing powder already under way since 2025).

PFAS is at once an actual high-priority environmental impact, a compliance risk with an imminent deadline (October 2026) and an opportunity for competitive differentiation. Its materiality is therefore double-sided.

PFAS: from regulatory risk to competitive advantage

Strategic focus: the topic is material both for its impact and risk and for the opportunity it opens up

THE RISK AND THE IMPACT

A fixed regulatory deadline
EU ban on the sale of fluorinated foam extinguishers

Environmental impact
Release of "forever chemicals" into the ecosystem

23 October 2026

EU ban
Reg. (EU) 2025/1988

THE COMPETITIVE OPPORTUNITY

Early positioning
in the market, ahead of competitors

Fluorine Free range
already EN 3-7 certified, with extinguishing performance up to class 34A

Double materiality: a regulatory threat turned into a head start (one year ahead of the deadline) and a market lever.

Strategic sustainability plan

2025 is the year in which AFP chose to measure, document and publish its ESG performance, turning well-established practices into a coherent system and a verifiable commitment. This strategic plan stems from the double materiality assessment carried out for the first Sustainability Report: the eight material topics have generated a structured programme of actions, divided between what was already achieved in 2025 and what AFP commits to completing in 2026–2028.

Environment

The most urgent environmental priority is the transition to PFAS-free products. Regulation (EU) 2025/1988 bans the sale of foam extinguishers containing fluorinated substances from 23 October 2026: a binding deadline that AFP chose to anticipate. During 2025 all plant and pipework in contact with AFFF agents was replaced from scratch, and an intensive programme to qualify new suppliers of alternative foams was launched. The result is the launch of the first Fluorine Free range certified to EN 3-7, with fire ratings of up to 34A.

On the energy front, 2025 was marked by concrete investment: revamping the solar PV system at the TDI2 plant – increasing installed capacity from 1,753 to 2,653 kWp – and completely replacing the system at the TDI4 plant raised self-generation to 1,465,832 kWh, equal to 23.6% of total annual demand. For the remaining 76.4%, AFP signed a supply contract for certified renewable electricity backed by Guarantees of Origin (A2A Energia): market-based Scope 2 emissions are therefore zero. Scope 1 emissions were calculated using the Persefoni platform, an international standard for carbon accounting. The Product Carbon Footprint study, compliant with ISO 14067:2018, identified the carbon footprint hotspots: the aluminium cylinder and the extinguishing powder. AFP is already addressing the first through its choice of recycled aluminium; reporting Scope 3 emissions and setting quantitative reduction targets are the steps planned for 2026.

On circularity, 2025 saw the start of operations to recover in-house extinguishing powder from rejected extinguishers or stock at the TDI2 plant. In addition, in 2025 R13 storage was authorised at TDI4 for an area

where extinguishers that have become waste are kept. This is the first step on a broader path: the Closed Loop Recycling programme aims to set up a take-back system for end-of-life extinguishers, with a potentially significant reduction in product carbon footprint compared with linear disposal.

Social

A company that makes safety equipment cannot afford inconsistency: the safety of the people who work at AFP is the company's first social commitment. Injury rates continue to be monitored closely. Training reached a total of 3,652 hours in 2025, combining mandatory updates on safety and sector regulations with professional development programmes. In the coming years training will also support the production transition: fluorine-free agents and Class L extinguishers for lithium batteries require specific technical skills that AFP is committed to developing in-house.

Responsible supply chain management took a significant step forward in 2025 with the adoption of the Sustainability Supplier Code of Conduct and a structured ESG questionnaire sent to the main suppliers. An ongoing assessment system with periodic audits is the next step, planned for 2026–2028. The commitment to the local community took concrete form in 2025 along two lines. On the one hand, opening the plants to customers and partners – a form of operational transparency consistent with AFP's values – strengthened relations with the local business community. On the other, AFP supported the Abbracci d'Amore project, an initiative supporting families of cancer patients being treated at CNAO and the Policlinico San Matteo in Pavia.

On product innovation, 2025 saw Kiwa NTA 8133:2021 certification for the SORIK Li extinguisher, one of the first products certified in Europe for lithium battery fires (Class L). ISO 3941:2026 introduces this classification at international level: AFP has positioned itself early in a fast-growing emerging market that is still at a low level of competitive maturity.

Social: people, supply chain and product innovation

2025 results and strategic plan commitments for the Social pillar

SUPPLY CHAIN AND PEOPLE

3,652 hours
of training delivered in 2025

6 injuries
in 2025: the lowest figure in 2023–2025, none among agency workers

TARGET 2026–2028
Extending **ESG criteria in contracts** and **regular audits** of suppliers

PRODUCT INNOVATION (S4)

THE CONTEXT
Lithium batteries and electrification call for new safety solutions

THE RESULT
Kiwa NTA 8133:2021 certification for the SORIK Li extinguisher: early positioning on ISO 3941:2026

THE OPPORTUNITY
High margins in an emerging market with low competitive maturity

Governance

AFP's sustainability governance is built on well-established structures: the Organisation and Management Model under Legislative Decree 231/2001, the Code of Ethics and the 2025 Ethics Policy, the Ethics Office with oversight and monitoring duties, and whistleblowing channels open to employees and third parties, with guaranteed anonymity and a strict ban on retaliation. No cases of corruption were recorded in the reporting period.

The voluntary adoption of the ESRS is the clearest statement of management's direction: sustainability is not a compliance exercise, it is an investment in long-term credibility and resilience.

Summary of targets

The table below summarises the main actions in 2025 and the commitments for 2026–2028, indicating the UN 2030 Agenda Sustainable Development Goals to which each topic contributes.

Material topic	2025 actions	2026–2028 commitments	SDGs
ENVIRONMENT			
Energy and climate (E1)	Revamping and upgrading of solar PV systems (TDI2 and TDI4). 100% of purchased electricity from certified renewable sources (GOs). Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions calculated with the Persefoni platform. Product Carbon Footprint study (ISO 14067:2018).	Solar PV expansion. Start of Scope 3 reporting. Setting quantitative GHG reduction targets.	7 13
Hazardous substances and PFAS (E2)	Complete replacement of plant in contact with AFFF agents. Qualification of fluorine-free foam suppliers. Launch of the Fluorine Free range certified to EN 3-7.	Completion of the PFAS-free transition by October 2026. Elimination of all stocks of fluorinated agents.	3 12
Circular economy and end of life (E5)	Recycled aluminium for extinguisher bodies. Start of extinguishing powder recovery at TDI2. R13 storage authorisation at TDI4 for structured storage of end-of-life extinguishers.	Closed Loop Recycling programme. Pilot take-back of end-of-life extinguishers.	12 17
Circular economy – Recovery of powder coating material	Start of a project to recover and reuse powder coating material collected by the coating system filters.	Quantitative traceability of the recovered material.	12
Water resources (E3)	Start of cooling water reuse, fed directly into the underfloor heating systems of the production departments at TDI3, to be completed in 2026 (already in place at TDI1 and TDI2 for years).	Completion of heat recovery at TDI3 in 2026. Assessment of further efficiency measures in water-intensive production processes.	6 12
SOCIAL			
Workers' health and safety (S1)	6 injuries in total (lowest figure in 2023–2025; 0 among agency workers). 1,872 hours of mandatory H&S training.	Progressive reduction in injury rates. Safety training as a strategic priority.	3 8
Workforce, job stability (S1)	Analysis of workforce composition and setting a target cap of 20% for agency workers as a share of the total workforce (at 31/12/2025: 34.2%, 119 out of 348).	Progressive achievement, by 2028, of the 20% cap on agency workers as a share of the total workforce. Progressive conversion to direct employment contracts. Six-monthly monitoring and reporting.	8 10
Workforce, training and well-being (S1)	3,652 hours of training delivered. SAP S/4HANA programme. Net organic growth of 21 employees. 15 nationalities represented.	Multi-year training plan. Measurement of the gender pay gap (S1-16).	4 8 10
Responsible supply chain (S2)	ESG questionnaire to suppliers. Adoption of the Sustainability Supplier Code of Conduct. Structural preference for Italian and European suppliers.	Ongoing assessment system with periodic audits. Extension of ESG criteria to supply contracts.	8 12 16

Material topic	2025 actions	2026–2028 commitments	SDGs
Product innovation (S4)	Kiwa certification for a Class L extinguisher (SORIK Li, lithium batteries). More than 300 active product certifications. Perceived importance of product quality and safety: 4.66/5.	Development of the range for new fire risks (EVs, BESS, solar PV). Close monitoring of ISO 3941:2026.	3 9 11
Diversity, equity and inclusion (S1)	2025 Ethics Policy with explicit commitments on gender equality, non-discrimination and equal career opportunities. 15 nationalities represented among direct employees (ESRS S1-9).	First measurement of the gender pay gap.	5 8 10
Local communities (S3)	Abbracci d'Amore project: support for families of cancer patients being treated at CNAO and the Policlinico San Matteo in Pavia. Plants opened to customers and partners as a form of operational transparency and local engagement (ESRS S3).	Structured local community engagement plan. Assessment of further social projects.	3 8 11 17
GOVERNANCE			
Ethics, integrity and anti-corruption (G1)	231 Model in operation. Code of Ethics and 2025 Ethics Policy. Ethics Office. Whistleblowing channels. Zero cases of corruption.	Ethics training extended to the entire workforce. Periodic update of the 231 Model.	16 17
ESG governance and reporting (ESRS 2)	First voluntary Sustainability Report in accordance with the ESRS. Double materiality assessment (8 material topics). Sustainability due diligence launched.	Assessment of external assurance. Exploring sustainable finance (green loans, SLLs).	16 17

The 2025 data form the reference baseline. Future editions of the report will verify that commitments have been met and assess progress towards the stated targets.

03

ESG PERFORMANCE

IN THIS CHAPTER

01 **ENVIRONMENT**

Energy

Greenhouse gas emissions

Hazardous substances and PFAS

Product carbon footprint

Water resources

Waste

Circular economy and product end of life

02 **SOCIAL**

Our people

Local communities

ENVIRONMENT

There is an underlying consistency in what AFP does: making devices that protect people calls for the same care and attention towards the environment in which those people live and work. A fire extinguisher is a safety device, and the way it is made – with what materials, with what impact on the local area – says something important about the company that makes it.

AFP's environmental management is rooted in this awareness. It is not a response to regulation – although compliance is and remains a non-negotiable obligation – but a decision that runs through its production choices: from installing solar PV systems that generated more than 1.4 million kWh of clean energy in 2025, to purchasing 100% of its electricity with certified renewable Guarantees of Origin; from sourcing recycled aluminium for extinguisher bodies to systematically mapping every environmental aspect generated by each production department. AFP has also commissioned a Product Carbon Footprint study (ZeroCO2, 2025), compliant with ISO 14067:2018: a voluntary step that is still rare in the Italian fire protection sector, quantifying with verified data how much CO_2 each extinguisher produced accounts for.

The environmental priorities emerge from the double materiality assessment carried out for this first edition, which assessed both the impact of AFP's activities on the environment and the risks and opportunities that environmental matters create for the company. The environmental topics considered most relevant are:

Material topic	ESRS	Main IROs identified	Priority
Energy & Climate	E1	Fossil fuel consumption; Scope 1/2/3 emissions; solar PV opportunity (IROs E1–E4)	HIGH
Hazardous substances & PFAS	E2	PFAS in foams; compliance risk; fluorine-free transition opportunity (IROs E5–E8)	HIGH
Circular economy & end of life	E5	No take-back; production waste; recycled aluminium (IROs E11–E15)	HIGH
Water resources	E3	Water consumption in cooling and painting (IRO E9)	LOW

This chapter reports on environmental performance in 2025 in accordance with ESRS E1 (Climate change), E2 (Pollution), E3 (Water and marine resources) and E5 (Resource use and circular economy). The 2025 data form the baseline for monitoring and comparison in future years.

Production processes and their environmental aspects

AFP's environmental management starts from detailed knowledge of every stage of the production cycle. The Register of Environmental Aspects and Impacts systematically maps every activity, identifying for each one the environmental aspects generated and the control measures in place. This knowledge is the basis for both the environmental permits and the integrated management system: every emission point is authorised, monitored and documented.

AFP has adopted a specific Environmental Information Notice for contractors and self-employed workers who access the plants (ALL PG07), extending environmental prevention obligations to service providers as well. Environmental awareness is an integral part of the contractor qualification criteria.

All of AFP S.p.A.'s production activities are carried out in compliance with the environmental permits required by current legislation for each site, covering air emissions, water discharges and waste

management. The permits in place are valid and up to date; for the TDI3 site, which has recently undergone plant development, the procedure for the Single Environmental Authorisation (AUA) is under way, with the application submitted in November 2025.

Energy

AFP's energy demand is driven by a few energy-intensive production stages: the painting and curing oven (441 kW natural gas heating plant), the mill producing extinguishing powder (500 kW), the presses for plastic moulding and the automatic filling lines. AFP's energy strategy follows two lines: buying certified renewable electricity and increasing solar PV self-generation.

Energy mix and renewable sources

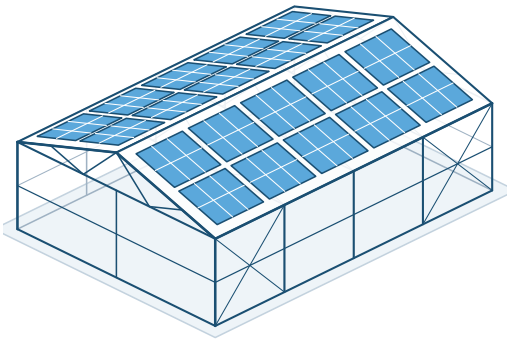
In 2025 AFP consumed a total of 6,201,711 kWh of electricity. Of this, 1,465,832 kWh (23.6%) was generated by its own solar PV systems – zero-emission renewable energy. For the remaining 4,735,879 kWh purchased from the grid, AFP signed the 'Energia Verde' contract with A2A Energia, ensuring full coverage with renewable Guarantees of Origin. During 2025 AFP carried out significant work on its solar PV systems. At the TDI2 plant the PV system was revamped, increasing installed capacity from 1,753 kWp to 2,653 kWp by replacing the existing modules with new-generation, high-efficiency panels. At the TDI4 plant the PV system was completely replaced, improving its overall reliability and efficiency. This work strengthens self-generation from renewable sources and reduces dependence on external energy sources, helping both to cut the greenhouse gas emissions associated with electricity consumption and to contain energy costs in the long term.



Indicator	2025
Total site consumption [kWh]	6,201,711
of which purchased from the grid	4,735,879
of which self-generated by solar PV	1,465,832
Solar PV share of total consumption	23.6%
Share purchased from the grid covered by 100% renewable GOs	100%

Solar PV at the heart of the energy strategy

Electricity in 2025 by source, work on the plants and greenhouse gas emissions



Photovoltaic panels on the plant roofs

ELECTRICITY CONSUMED

6,201,711 kWh in 2025

23.6% — **Self-generated by solar PV**
1,465,832 kWh, zero emissions

76.4% — **Purchased from the grid**
4,735,879 kWh, 100% covered by renewable Guarantees of Origin

SOLAR PV AT THE PLANTS

TDI2 · 2025
Revamping: installed capacity up from 1,753 to 2,653 kWp

TDI4 · 2025
Full replacement of the system, now more reliable and efficient

2026–2028
Solar PV expansion among the strategic plan commitments

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Scope 1
Direct emissions
625.93 tCO_2e
Combustion of natural gas and diesel

Scope 2
Purchased electricity
0 tCO_2e
Market-based, with Guarantees of Origin

1,223.23 tCO_2e
Location-based, Persefoni calculation*

Scope 3
Value chain
Not yet quantified
Reporting to start in 2026–2028

* Calculated by Persefoni on an annual basis (1 January–31 December 2025) using the location-based method (GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance), applying the average emission factor of the Italian electricity grid from the platform's library to the electricity drawn from the grid. The source and version of the factor are recorded in Persefoni's methodology report.

Primary energy consumption

Total energy consumption in 2025 was 1,402 toe, calculated using the ENEA/FIRE conversion factors (Ministerial Decree of 26/06/2015). This is below the 10,000 toe threshold above which industrial companies must appoint an Energy Manager. Natural gas (244,029 Sm^3) is the main fossil fuel and supplies the painting ovens and the powder mill; diesel (44,989 litres) is marginal. Comparison with previous years shows an increase consistent with the company's production and plant expansion: 1,161 toe in 2023, 1,316 toe in 2024 and 1,402 toe in 2025.

Energy carrier	Quantity 2025	Unit	toe 2025
Natural gas (painting ovens + powder mill)	244,029	Sm^3	204.01
Diesel (forklifts + emergency generators)	44,989	litres	38.69
Electricity from the grid	4,735.9	MWh	885.61

Energy carrier	Quantity 2025	Unit	toe 2025
Electricity from solar PV	1,465.8	MWh	274.11
TOTAL	—	—	1,402.42

Total electricity consumption rose by more than 10% compared with 2024, in line with production expansion. The share self-generated by solar PV increased by around 5%.

Energy monitoring by process

In 2025 AFP developed a structured energy monitoring system by production line and by site, with the aim of analysing consumption in greater detail and identifying efficiency opportunities more precisely. The main users monitored include the powder production plant (gas and electricity), the painting plants (gas), the aluminium processing department (electricity), the automatic assembly lines, the plastic moulding presses and the compressed air plant. Around 90% of the installed equipment at the TDI2 plant is now monitored; at TDI3 monitoring is being progressively extended following the transfer of lines during 2025. The process monitoring system could form the basis for reporting energy intensity per unit produced.

Energy efficiency measures in 2025

In 2025 AFP carried out a series of measures to reduce energy consumption in its main production processes, working on several fronts in parallel.

Renewal of the plastic moulding presses. AFP operates around thirty injection presses for the production of plastic components. In 2025 it purchased 4 new high-efficiency presses that reduce consumption from 180 kWh to 50 kWh per machine over 24 hours – a reduction of more than 70% compared with the presses they replaced. It also purchased 3 new presses with advanced technology that significantly reduces the need for laser processing of steel, cutting material scrap by around 9%.

Pre-heaters for the production ovens. AFP has installed pre-heating systems on its production ovens, reducing the operating temperatures required and, as a result, the consumption of natural gas – the company's main fossil fuel (244,029 Sm^3 in 2025).

Heat recovery from machinery cooling circuits. AFP has introduced at its production plants a system that recovers the heat generated by the hydraulic cooling circuits of its machinery: the water warmed by heat exchange is fed back into the underfloor heating systems, eliminating the use of natural gas in the boiler plants and of electricity in the heat pumps used to heat the production areas. The system is in operation at TDI2 and TDI1; at TDI3 it was started in 2025 and will be completed in 2026. For details of the integrated water circuit, see the Water resources section (ESRS E3).

Greenhouse gas emissions

AFP quantifies its emissions according to the GHG Protocol / ESRS E1 classification, which has three categories. The calculation was carried out with the support of the Persefoni platform, recognised by Forrester as a leader in carbon accounting software and used by large companies and financial institutions worldwide. Persefoni is aligned with the GHG Protocol (the international reference standard for emissions accounting), ESRS E1 and PCAF, and works as a genuine "carbon ERP": emissions data are managed with the same rigour, traceability and auditability with which a company manages its financial data. The platform's calculation engine applies standardised, traceable emission factors for each energy carrier, ensuring verifiable calculations. Categories used:

– Scope 1: direct emissions from the combustion of natural gas and diesel and from any F-gas leaks.

– Scope 2: indirect emissions from purchased electricity, calculated using both the location-based approach (Italian grid emission factor) and the market-based approach (with Guarantees of Origin). AFP uses the market-based approach as its main ESRS reporting method, which correctly reflects its choice of certified renewable electricity.

– Scope 3: indirect emissions along the value chain: upstream (raw material production, transport) and downstream (distribution, product use, end of life). The priority categories are identified in IRO E3 and will be reported progressively.

A concrete starting point is already available: the Product Carbon Footprint study (§7.5) quantifies cradle-to-gate emissions for the main models. The results for 2025 (1 January–31 December 2025) are as follows:

Category	Methodology / emission factors	2025
Scope 1 Direct emissions	Calculated by Persefoni on an annual basis (1 January–31 December 2025). Natural gas: ISPRA NIR 2024 EF; diesel: DEFRA 2024 EF. F-gas leaks, where present, are included in the Scope 1 boundary.	625.93 tCO_2e
Scope 2 Location-based	Calculated by Persefoni on an annual basis (1 January–31 December 2025) using the location-based method (GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance), applying the average emission factor of the Italian electricity grid from the platform's library to the electricity drawn from the grid. The source and version of the factor are recorded in Persefoni's methodology report.	1,223.23 tCO_2e
Scope 2 Market-based (with GOs)	100% renewable GOs from A2A Energia (no. 207937300001) for the whole of 2025. Market-based approach adopted as the main ESRS reporting method.	0 tCO_2e (100% renewable GOs)
Scope 3 Emissions along the value chain	Priority categories: upstream (raw materials and transport, IRO E3); downstream (distribution, end of life). Partial estimate: product CFP (see §7.5)	Data not currently available

Scope 1 and Scope 2 (location-based) emissions were calculated using the Persefoni platform for the whole of 2025 (1 January–31 December 2025). Total Scope 1 + Scope 2 emissions amount to 1,849.16 tCO_2e. Under the market-based approach, which recognises the certified renewable electricity backed by Guarantees of Origin for the whole year, Scope 2 emissions fall to zero and the market-based total equals Scope 1 emissions alone (625.93 tCO_2e). Scope 3 emissions have not yet been quantified.

Hazardous substances and PFAS

Fire extinguisher manufacturing involves the use and handling of various substances with a potential environmental impact, spread throughout the production cycle.

VOCs and cleaning agents in machining and painting

Degreasing (with DollClean AD107, SC183 and similar products), powder coating, solvent-based screen printing and cylinder washing generate emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOCs). All emissions are captured by local extraction hoods and treated with HEPA or cartridge filters before release at the authorised points (E4, E5 and E15 for screen printing; dedicated points for painting and machining). The 2025 HSE Improvement Plan includes measures to progressively replace the solvents with the greatest impact.

PFAS in foams: the sector's most urgent challenge

AFFF (Aqueous Film Forming Foam) extinguishing agents traditionally contain PFAS, known as 'forever chemicals' because of their persistence in the environment. Regulation (EU) 2025/1988 bans the placing on the market of extinguishers containing PFAS from 23 October 2026. AFP tackled this transition with concrete, structured measures during 2025. Fluorinated contamination of the production plant required exceptional action: all pipework and plant in contact with AFFF agents was replaced from scratch, since even minimal traces of fluorinated substances would compromise the compliance of fluorine-free products. At the same time, AFP launched an intensive programme to qualify suppliers of fluorine-free foams, carrying out tests, certifications and type approvals on the new formulations. The performance of the alternatives to AFFF foams currently on the market is still evolving: new-generation products now achieve fire ratings of up to 34A, with further improvements expected from suppliers during 2026, which will require further new type approvals. This transition is classed as an opportunity for differentiation towards fluorine-free products (IRO E7, high priority), and the market is moving in this direction. Quantitative data on the production of foam extinguishers and on the volumes of agents in stock will be reported in the next edition of the report.

ABC powder and F-gases

ABC extinguishing powder is not classed as PFAS, but when an extinguisher is discharged it can settle on soil and surface water, with potential localised eutrophication (IRO E8, medium priority). Fluorinated gases (F-gases) in air-conditioning and refrigeration systems are subject to periodic inspections by certified technicians.

Product carbon footprint

The Product Carbon Footprint (CFP) measures how much CO_2 equivalent is generated to produce a single unit of product, following the entire supply chain and the production process. It is a product-level analysis, based on the LCA (Life Cycle Assessment) methodology, which answers a precise question: what is the climate footprint of an AFP fire extinguisher, from the moment the raw materials are extracted until it leaves the plant?

AFP commissioned this study from the specialist firm ZeroCO2 in 2024, using activity data for 2024. It was a voluntary, pioneering step for a fire safety company in Italy: providing certified data on the climate impact of its products responds to growing requests from business customers, lenders and tenders with environmental criteria. The study was carried out in accordance with the following international standards:

ISO 14067:2018 Greenhouse gases – Carbon footprint of products – Requirements and guidelines for quantification.

ISO 14040/14044:2006 Environmental management – Life cycle assessment – Principles, framework and requirements.

GHG Protocol Product Life Cycle Accounting and Reporting Standard.

The boundary of the system analysed is cradle-to-gate: it starts with the production of raw materials and ends when the finished product leaves the AFP plant. Distribution to the customer, use of the extinguisher and end of life are not included. The boundary covers:

Production of all raw materials (cylinder metal, valve components, extinguishing powder, pressurising gas, packaging).

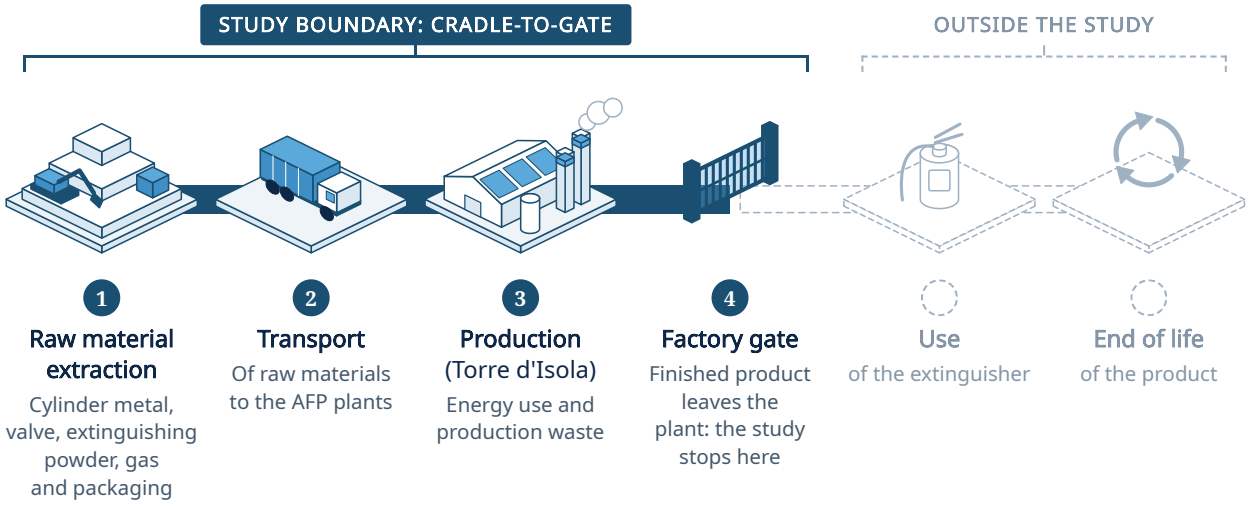
Transport of raw materials to AFP's plants in Torre d'Isola.

Plant energy consumption, allocated per unit produced.

Waste generated during production.

Product carbon footprint: cradle-to-gate study

From raw material production to the finished product leaving the AFP plant



The emission factors used come from official, recognised databases: Ecoinvent v3.8, DEFRA (UK Government) GHG Conversion Factors 2024, EPD International and ISPRA NIR 2024. The uncertainty of the results was assessed using the Pedigree Matrix Approach (GHG Protocol), which assigns a data quality index for reliability, completeness and temporal, geographical and technological representativeness.

The results: from 3.7 to 8.5 $kgCO_2e$ per extinguisher

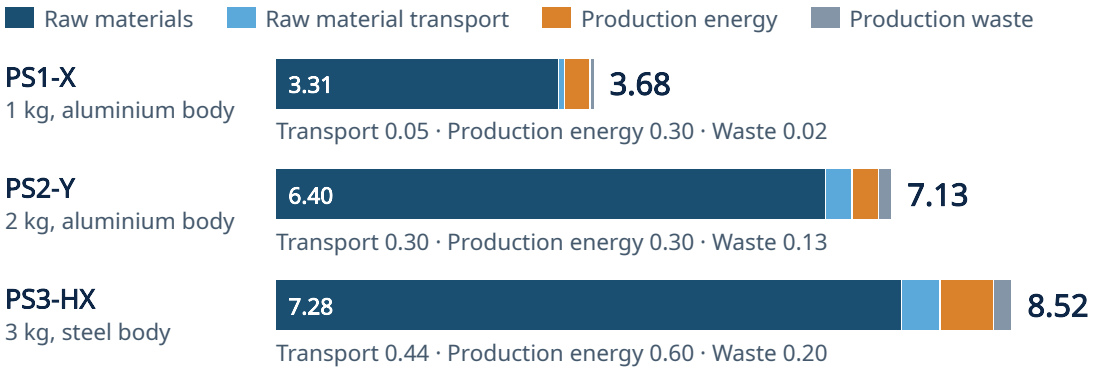
The study analysed three representative models in the AFP range, covering the 1–3 kg weight band and the two main construction types (aluminium body and steel body). The results in $kgCO_2e$ per unit produced are as follows:

Extinguisher model	Raw materials	RM transport	Production energy	Production waste	TOTAL
PS1-X ABC 1 kg powder, aluminium body	3.31	0.05	0.30	0.02	3.68
PS2-Y ABC 2 kg powder, aluminium body	6.40	0.30	0.30	0.13	7.13
PS3-HX ABC 3 kg powder, steel body	7.28	0.44	0.60	0.20	8.52

Source: ZeroCO2, Anaf Fire Protection CFP Report, April 2025 – 2024 data. Values in $kgCO_2e$/unit (cradle-to-gate). All values underwent uncertainty analysis with 95% confidence intervals: PS1-X between 3.43 and 3.94 $kgCO_2e$; PS2-Y between 6.66 and 7.63 $kgCO_2e$; PS3-HX between 7.89 and 9.20 $kgCO_2e$.

Carbon footprint by model: from 3.7 to 8.5 $kgCO_2e$

Cradle-to-gate product carbon footprint, in $kgCO_2e$ per unit produced, for three representative models in the range



Source: ZeroCO2, Anaf Fire Protection CFP Report.

Where the impact arises: emission hotspots

For all three models, raw materials are the dominant item (85–90% of total emissions). The table below shows the percentage breakdown by hotspot:

Emission hotspot	Impact on PS1-X (1 kg)	Impact on PS2-Y (2 kg)	Impact on PS3-HX (3 kg)
Cylinder (primary aluminium or steel)	~40–50% of total	~45% of total	~40% of total (steel)
Extinguishing powder (monoammonium phosphate + ammonium sulphate)	~28% of total	~30% of total	~38% of total
Plant energy consumption	8.2%	4.2%	7.1%
Raw material transport	1.4%	4.2%	5.1%
Production waste	0.5%	1.8%	2.3%

The strategic implications are clear and set the priorities for reduction:

– The cylinder is the main hotspot. Primary aluminium has an emission factor of ~6.9 $kgCO_2e/kg$, compared with ~0.6 $kgCO_2e/kg$ for recycled aluminium. AFP sources recycled aluminium.

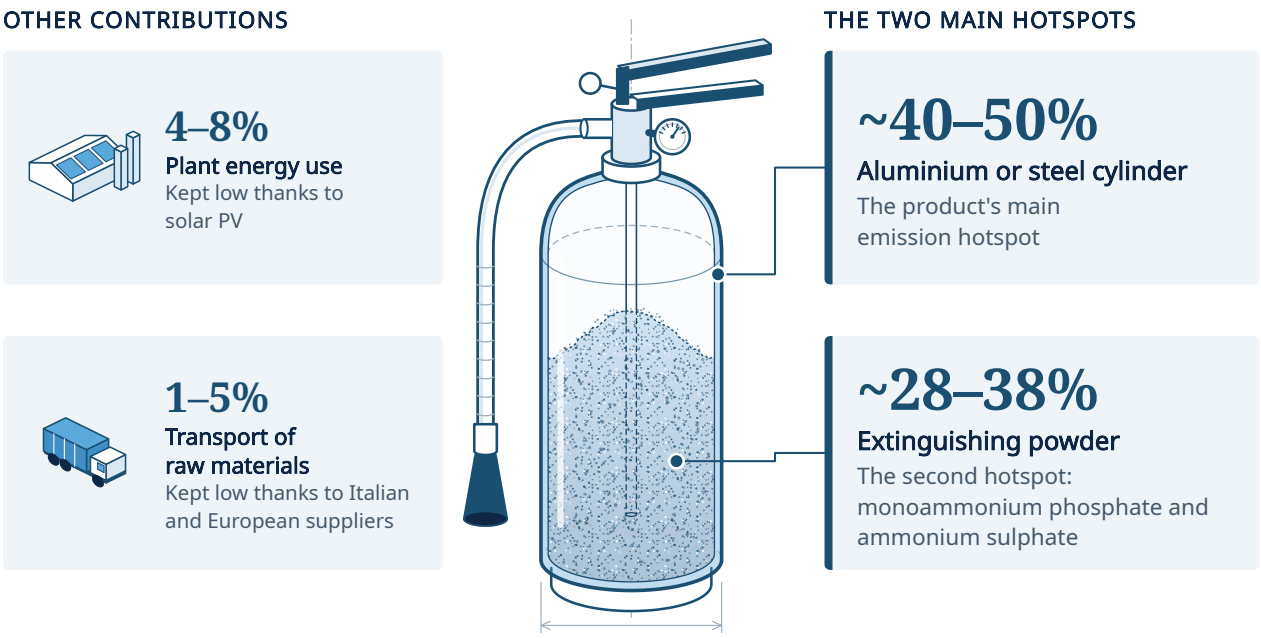
– Extinguishing powder is the second largest item. Monoammonium phosphate and ammonium sulphate have modest emission factors (~0.9 and ~1.2 $kgCO_2e/kg$), but the quantity per extinguisher is significant (230–915 g depending on size). Choosing lower-impact suppliers of chemical raw materials is a lever worth exploring.

– Plant energy consumption (4–8%) already benefits from solar PV. At the plant equipped with a PV system, around 27% of the electricity used in production is self-generated from renewable sources.

– Transport (1–5%) increases with the size of the extinguisher and the distance of suppliers. The predominance of Italian and European suppliers keeps this contribution down.

Where the impact arises: emission hotspots

Share of an extinguisher's total emissions in the three models analysed



Production waste: 0.5–2.3%. Source: ZeroCO2, Anaf Fire Protection CFP Report.

Water resources

Water enters AFP's production cycle in mould cooling (plastic moulding), tunnel spray degreasing (painting, with rinsing at 50–60°C) and cylinder washing. Consumption in 2025 was 28,428 m³, of which 4,676 m³ from the public water supply and 23,752 m³ from wells.

Industrial wastewater contaminated by cleaning agents and VOCs is managed in accordance with the TDI2 permit (discharges into the Cavo Rè channel).

Reusing cooling water: the integrated heat recovery circuit

Production machinery requires continuous cooling through hydraulic circuits. The water that absorbs process heat is neither discharged nor wasted: AFP has designed the hydraulic circuits of its plants so that the water warmed by heat exchange with the machines is fed directly into the underfloor heating systems of the production departments, closing the heat cycle without using additional energy sources to heat the premises. The system has been in operation at the TDI2 plant since it was designed, was extended to TDI1 when the plant was refurbished around ten years ago and in 2025 was also started at the new TDI3 production site, where it will be completed in 2026. This progression reflects an established design choice rather than a corrective measure: every new site or plant refurbishment incorporates heat recovery as a construction standard. In terms of environmental impact, the system structurally reduces net water withdrawals – since the water stays in the cycle instead of being discharged at the end of the process – and eliminates the need for natural gas and for electricity for the heat pumps that would otherwise be needed to heat the same production areas.

Waste

AFP's production cycle generates both hazardous and non-hazardous special waste, arising from metal machining, painting and degreasing processes, the production of extinguishing powder, filling and plant maintenance. Waste management is governed by Legislative Decree 152/2006 and tracked through the RENTRI system. AFP holds an R13 storage authorisation for temporary storage before waste is handed over to authorised operators. The 2025 data form the baseline for monitoring in future years.

Quantities and classification

In 2025 AFP generated a total of 1,486 tonnes of special waste at its three production sites, TDI1, TDI2 and TDI3. Of this, 1,305 tonnes (87.8%) was non-hazardous and 181 tonnes (12.2%) hazardous. The data come from direct measurements through RENTRI traceability documentation and waste identification forms.

Category	EWC code	Description	Quantity 2025 (t)
Machining scrap	12.01.99	Aluminium and steel scrap from deep drawing, turning and cutting	782.6
Wooden packaging	15.01.03	Wooden pallets and crates from raw material packaging	168.0
Mixed packaging	15.01.06	Stretch film, composite packaging	135.6
Paper and cardboard packaging	15.01.01	Cardboard packaging from raw materials and finished products	116.2
Aqueous suspensions from painting	08.01.20	Process water from the degreasing tunnel	54.6
Plastic waste	07.02.13	Plastic moulding scrap	16.5
Discarded equipment	16.02.14	WEEE from plant maintenance	16.6
Paints and varnishes	08.01.12	Powder coating residues	7.2
Plastic packaging	15.01.02	Single-material plastic packaging	5.8
Other non-hazardous	various	Absorbents, fluorescent tubes, toner, etc.	2.1
Total non-hazardous			1,305.3
Spent oil emulsions	13.08.02*	Cooling and lubricating fluids from machining	147.6
Contaminated absorbents and rags	15.02.02*	Materials used to contain spills	15.5
Packaging with hazardous residues	15.01.10*	Paint and solvent containers	7.7
Hazardous organic waste	16.03.05*	Off-specification or expired products	4.7
Hazardous inorganic waste	16.03.03*	Inorganic process residues	3.7
Other hazardous	various*	Solvent-based paints, insulating materials, compressed gases, etc.	1.6
Total hazardous			180.8
GRAND TOTAL			1,486.1

* H = Hazardous under Legislative Decree 152/2006 and Regulation (EU) 1357/2014. Codes marked with an asterisk (*) identify hazardous waste under the European Waste Catalogue (EWC). Totals may not add up exactly due to rounding.

Management flows and recovery

A full breakdown by management operation for each flow and site will be published from the 2026 report onwards. The data available make it possible to describe the main flows:

Metal scrap (782.6 t – 52.7% of the total): sent in full for recycling to operators specialising in the recovery of non-ferrous and ferrous metals. The entire flow is classified as material recovery (operation R4).

Paper, wood, plastic and mixed packaging (425.7 t – 28.6% of the total): sent for material recovery (R3/R4) through dedicated chains for paper, wood and plastic.

Spent oil emulsions (147.6 t) and aqueous suspensions from painting (54.6 t): sent for disposal through physico-chemical treatment (operation D9) by authorised operators.

Overall, an estimated 83% of all waste generated is sent for recovery (recycling of metals, paper, wood and plastic). This is higher than the average recovery rate of Italian manufacturing, which according to ISPRA (Special Waste Report 2025, 2023 data) stands at 73% of the special waste managed nationally. The favourable comparison is explained mainly by the predominance of metal scrap in AFP's waste mix, which alone accounts for more than half of the total. In terms of hazard classification, AFP's share of non-hazardous waste (87.8%) is slightly lower than the Italian manufacturing average (93.8% according to ISPRA), reflecting the specific presence of machining with emulsifiable cutting fluids and of painting and degreasing processes that generate flows classified as hazardous.

Circular economy and product end of life

The extinguisher body is 100% recyclable. The extinguishing agent has to be disposed of as special waste. There is currently no structured system for taking back spent extinguishers: this gap is classified as a high-priority negative impact. On the positive side, AFP already sources recycled aluminium – a concrete, measurable contribution to the circular economy of metals (positive impact, high priority) – which is already reflected in the results of the CFP study. AFP has started work on structuring several complementary initiatives that form part of its circular economy strategy (ESRS E5), with completion planned over 2025–2028.

Recovery of extinguishing powder

One of the most significant initiatives concerns the recovery of powder extinguishing agents. For years AFP has chosen to source recovered extinguishing powder, building the circular economy directly into the production cycle rather than confining it to the waste generated in-house. The powder is purchased from an authorised recovery plant and put through a rigorous analytical protocol: chemical analysis of its composition, particle-size checks and performance tests that replicate the acceptance criteria applied to virgin raw materials. The result is a secondary raw material that meets 100% of AFP's technical specifications and is equivalent in quality to newly produced powder, with no compromise on the extinguishing properties of the finished product. This approach turns a material that would otherwise require disposal, with its environmental impact and cost, into a productive resource, benefiting both the product's carbon footprint and the sector's waste management chain.

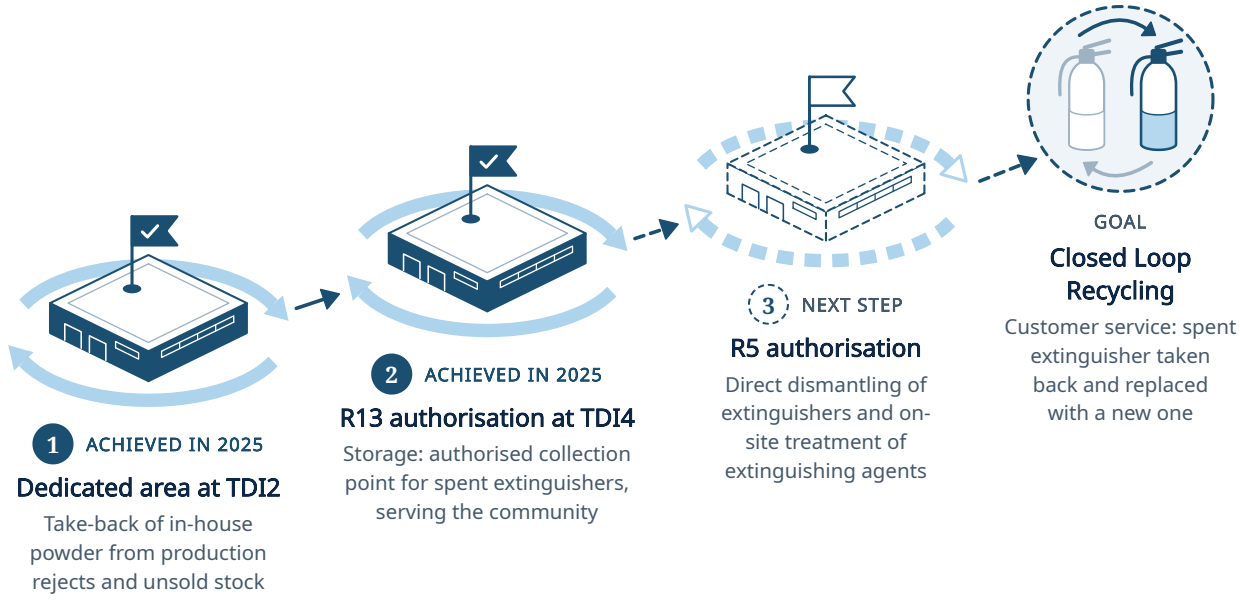
In 2025 AFP launched a dedicated internal project, structured as a multi-year roadmap. The first step was to set up, at the TDI2 plant, a dedicated area for taking back in-house powder from extinguishers rejected

for production defects or from unsold warehouse stock. The second step was obtaining the R13 storage authorisation at the TDI4 plant for an area where extinguishers that have become waste are kept. This storage phase is also a contribution to the community, as it can serve as a collection point for spent extinguishers. The next step will be to obtain the R5 authorisation, which will allow extinguishers to be dismantled and their extinguishing agents to be treated on site.

Once the R5 phase is operational, AFP will be able to develop a structured take-back programme for end-of-life AFP extinguishers, offering customers the replacement of a spent extinguisher with a new one. The second structured initiative is therefore Closed Loop Recycling: AFP aims to develop, together with partners, a structured take-back programme for end-of-life extinguishers that could also act as a recycling hub for metal bodies.

Building the recycling hub: the roadmap

From recovering in-house powder to taking back end-of-life extinguishers as a customer service



Reducing product packaging

The thermoplastic packaging film is being phased out on 1 kg and 2 kg extinguishers, with the aim of reducing plastic packaging in the most widely sold sizes of the range. The measure is consistent with the principle of reducing packaging at source (ESRS E5) and will be quantified in tonnes of plastic avoided from the 2026 report onwards, together with its extension to other sizes in the range.

Polymer identification on plastic components: design for recycling

AFP extinguishers contain several plastic components – handles, levers, caps, nozzles, plugs and other assembly parts – that at the end of the product's life can be sent for material recycling only if they are correctly identified and sorted by polymer type. Without marking, recycling chains cannot sort these components and they are sent for disposal, losing the value of the material and adding to the product's environmental footprint. AFP has introduced direct marking of plastic components with polymer identification codes in accordance with ISO 11469, which specifies standardised symbols for the main plastics. Marking makes each component recognisable and separable when the extinguisher is dismantled at end of life. The measure is consistent with the ecodesign requirements of the EU Ecodesign for

Sustainable Products Regulation (ESPR, Regulation (EU) 2024/1781), which will progressively extend the obligation to identify materials to ever wider categories of products placed on the European market, and it anticipates a regulatory direction set to become a market requirement in the medium term. Combined with the end-of-life take-back programme under development (Closed Loop Recycling), polymer marking is an enabling condition for maximising the rate of material recovery from discarded extinguishers.

Optimising the use of helium as a technical process gas

AFP uses helium as a technical gas in extinguisher testing, specifically for helium pressure leak testing of extinguisher cylinders under pressure. Helium is a non-renewable resource, extracted as a by-product of natural gas production and available in finite quantities worldwide; its supply is exposed to price volatility and to availability risks linked to the geographical concentration of sources. Responsible management of helium is therefore part of the efficient use of process resources (ESRS E5) and also safeguards the resilience of the supply chain. AFP has developed a system that allows the helium in its storage tanks to be used in full, eliminating the residual quantity that in conventional systems cannot be used because the pressure falls below the minimum operating threshold. The measure reduces procurement costs and the environmental impact of handling residual gas, which would otherwise have to be disposed of as pressurised special waste.

SOCIAL

Our people

The people who work at AFP Spa are the foundation of its production capacity and the driving force behind the company's growth. In a sector such as fire safety – where the quality and reliability of every product depend on the skills, care and responsibility of those who make it – human capital is a strategic asset that cannot be compromised. This chapter reports on AFP's social performance with regard to its own workforce (ESRS S1) and initiatives for the local community (ESRS S3), consistent with the IROs identified in the sustainability due diligence process.

People and human capital in 2025

Workforce, training, safety and social impact

PEOPLE AND SKILLS

348
people in total

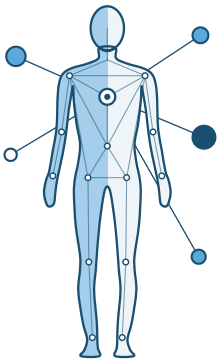
227
direct employees

119
agency workers

+ **2** external contractors

+21 net change in direct employees

15 employees' countries of origin



SAFETY AND SOCIAL IMPACT

Zero
injuries among agency workers
in 2025, with an average of over 240 workers on site

6
injuries in total
of which 2 while commuting: the lowest figure in 2023–2025. Incidence rate 1.27, the lowest in the series 2022–2025

DIGITAL SHIFT IN TRAINING

320
participants
in non-mandatory training, 290 of them in the SAP S/4HANA programme

3,652
training hours
1,780 non-mandatory and 1,872 mandatory safety training

ABBRACCI D'AMORE PROJECT

Support for families of children undergoing cancer treatment in Pavia, fully furnishing a host flat

Employment and workforce composition

The employment data in this report come from two complementary sources, which are used for different purposes and need to be read together to obtain a complete picture. The first source is the personnel register (internal HR system), updated in real time, which at the time this report was prepared (April 2026) showed 228 direct employees and 124 active agency workers. The second source is the analysis of annual injury rates, which measures average and point-in-time headcount for 2025: according to this source, there were 227 direct employees at 31 December 2025 (HR register, excluding the only new hire in 2026), while the annual average of workers insured with INAIL – which may differ from the point-in-time figure because of workers on leave, with suspended contracts or counted at different times – was 230. For this report, which covers 2025, the reference figure is the HR register at 31 December 2025, which gives the most accurate snapshot of the workforce at the end of the period.

Headcount 2025

Type of workforce	Headcount 2025
Direct employees at 31/12/2025 (HR register)	227
— of whom: men	204 (90%)
— of whom: women	23 (10%)
— of whom: Italian nationality	210 (93%)
— of whom: foreign nationality (15 countries)	17 (7%)
Agency workers on site at 31/12/2025 (HR register)	119
External contractors	2
Total workforce at 31/12/2025	348
Joiners during the year (direct employees)	40
Leavers during the year (direct employees)	19
Net change in direct employees during the year	+21

2025 closed with a net increase of 21 direct employees, confirming AFP's path of organic growth. Total headcount – including direct employees, agency workers and contractors – reached 348 at the end of the year. Agency workers, whose numbers vary during the year in line with production peaks, are a flexible but structural component of the workforce: at 31 December 2025 there were 119 people on this type of contract. The 15 foreign nationalities represented among employees include workers from Albania, Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Germany, India, Morocco, Peru, Romania, Senegal, Venezuela and Zimbabwe – a mosaic of experiences and cultures that enriches AFP's working environment.

Occupational health and safety

The health and safety of its workers is AFP Spa's first and non-negotiable commitment. As a company that makes fire protection devices designed to protect people's lives, it would be a contradiction not to guarantee the same safety conditions within its own plants. That is why a safety culture is built into every production process: from training to the use of personal protective equipment (PPE), and from chemical

risk management to the prevention of mechanical injuries. The main occupational risks at the AFP plant relate to working with metals under pressure (deep drawing, welding), exposure to chemical agents (paints, solvents, extinguishing agents during refilling), manual handling of loads and the pressurisation of extinguisher bodies. The Risk Assessment Document (DVR), drawn up and constantly updated in accordance with Article 28 of Legislative Decree 81/2008, is the operational reference tool for the systematic management of all risks present.

Injury trends – 2022–2025 time series

Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025
No. of injuries, direct employees (total)	4	3	4	6
— of which: commuting injuries	0	1	0	2
— of which: injuries at work	4	2	4	4
No. of injuries, agency workers	0	4	4	0
Total injuries (employees + agency workers)	4	7	8	6
Days of absence due to injury (employees + agency workers)	121	275	148	194
Frequency rate (×1,000 hours worked)	0.009	0.015	0.015	0.010
Severity rate (×1,000 hours worked)	0.276	0.643	0.326	0.330
Incidence rate (per 100 workers)	1.30	2.14	1.90	1.27
Sick days, direct employees	2,546	1,976	2,360	2,488

Methodological notes: the frequency rate (FR) is calculated as number of injuries / hours worked × 1,000 (in accordance with the UNI standard); the severity rate (SR) as days lost / hours worked × 1,000; the incidence rate as number of injuries / average insured workers × 100. The rates are calculated on combined data for direct employees and agency (temporary) workers. Commuting injuries – those occurring on the way between home and work – are shown separately because they are not directly connected with production activities: AFP has limited control over these events.

Safety: 6 injuries in almost 600,000 hours worked

2025 injury rates for direct employees and agency workers, with the 2022–2025 series

587,174
hours worked in 2025

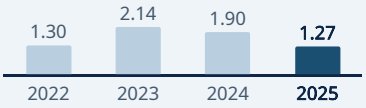
473
workers insured with INAIL in 2025, agency workers included

6 injuries
of which 2 while commuting; none among agency workers

194 days
of absence due to injury

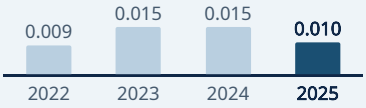
INCIDENCE RATE
1.27
injuries per 100 insured workers

The lowest value in the 2022–2025 series



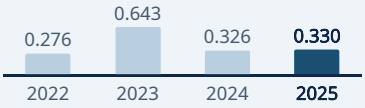
FREQUENCY RATE
0.010
injuries per 1,000 hours worked

About 1 injury every 100,000 hours worked



SEVERITY RATE
0.330
days of absence per 1,000 hours worked

About 1 day of absence every 3,000 hours worked



Rates calculated on combined data for direct employees and agency workers, commuting injuries included. Incidence: injuries / average insured workers × 100. Frequency: injuries / hours worked × 1,000. Severity: days lost / hours worked × 1,000.

In 2025 there were 6 injuries among direct employees, 2 of them while commuting. Injuries at work therefore remained at 4, in line with 2024. The trend among agency workers was particularly positive: zero injuries in 2025, even though their average number during the year exceeded 240. The overall total confirms that the growth in headcount has not led to a deterioration in safety. AFP is committed to continuing to improve its safety management, with the aim of progressively reducing injury rates and strengthening the culture of prevention at every level of the organisation.

Training and skills development

AFP Spa invests in training its employees as a strategic lever to ensure product quality, occupational safety and competitiveness. A summary of the training hours delivered is given below.

Indicator	2025
Non-mandatory training	
Participants in training activities	320
Hours delivered	1,780 (48.7%)
Mandatory training (safety)	
Direct employees trained	191
Hours delivered, direct employees	989 (27.1%)
Agency workers trained	99
Hours delivered, agency workers	883 (24.2%)
Total training hours delivered	3,652

In 2025 AFP delivered a total of 3,652 hours of training, divided between mandatory safety training and non-mandatory training focused on professional development. Mandatory training involved 191 direct employees (989 hours) and 99 agency workers (883 hours), for a total of 1,872 hours devoted to updates on occupational safety, risk management and sector regulations. Within non-mandatory training, the programme linked to the implementation of the new company ERP system (SAP S/4HANA) was particularly important, involving as many as 290 participants.

The total volume of training delivered in 2025 confirms AFP's structural commitment to developing its human capital, with an approach that combines regulatory compliance on safety with the professional growth of its people.

Diversity and inclusion

AFP Spa recognises that an inclusive working environment that respects diversity is a source of competitive advantage and organisational well-being. The company does not tolerate any form of discrimination against its people, regardless of gender, age, nationality, religious beliefs or personal circumstances. The composition of the workforce – with workers from 15 different countries among direct employees alone – reflects AFP's commitment to valuing different skills and backgrounds.

Production areas are predominantly male, owing to the intrinsic nature of the work (physically demanding tasks, exposure to specific risks); women are more strongly represented in offices and white-collar functions.

Working conditions and welfare

AFP Spa applies the National Collective Labour Agreement for the metalworking sector, guaranteeing all workers contractual conditions that comply with current regulations on pay, working hours, holidays and leave. Job stability is a stated value: a stable core of employees with more than 5 years' service is a concrete indicator of continuity and mutual trust.

Holidays, leave and absenteeism

Indicator	2023	2024	2025
Annual leave days accrued during the year (employees)	3,826	3,955	4,364
Annual leave days taken	3,160	3,720	4,494
Sick days (employees)	1,976	2,360	2,488
Sick days as % of working days	4.1%	4.7%	4.5%
Hours of other absences (leave, unpaid leave, etc.)	4,208	7,598	9,546

Local communities

AFP Spa is an integral part of the economic and social fabric of the area in which it operates. Its commitment to the local community follows two main lines: opening the company up to the outside world as a place of work, knowledge and safety, and giving concrete support to social and humanitarian initiatives.

Opening up to customers and partners

AFP invests in strengthening relationships with its customers and potential partners through company visits that offer first-hand knowledge of its products and processes. This form of operational transparency is consistent with AFP's aim of being a reliable, recognised supplier in the fire safety market. These face-to-face meetings allow AFP to show its production processes, quality controls and commitment to product safety – elements that can be a prerequisite in supplier assessment.

Supporting the community – the "Hospitality" project

In December 2025, AFP Spa's management chose to donate part of its budget to an initiative of great social value: the "Hospitality" project of the Abbracci d'Amore Association.

> The "Hospitality" project of the Abbracci d'Amore Association supports families of children with cancer who need to travel to CNAO (National Centre for Oncological Hadrontherapy) in Pavia or to the Policlinico San Matteo in Pavia for diagnosis, treatment and innovative therapies. AFP has contributed to fully furnishing a flat made available free of charge to these families, supporting them through one of the most difficult times of their lives.



This choice says something genuine about AFP: a company that makes safety equipment does not just protect people from fire risks, but wants to show care for people through a concrete gesture, beyond the boundaries of its business.

04

APPENDICES

IN THIS CHAPTER

01 Methodological note

02 ESRS-GRI-SDG correlation table

Methodological note

This 2025 Sustainability Report is the first sustainability report of ANAF Fire Protection S.p.A. (hereinafter also "AFP", "the Company"), covering the financial year ended 31 December 2025.

The report has been prepared on a voluntary basis, as the Company does not currently fall within the scope of the sustainability reporting obligations laid down by Directive (EU) 2022/2464 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2022 (Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive – CSRD), transposed in Italy by Legislative Decree no. 125 of 6 September 2024, published in the Official Gazette on 10 September 2024 and in force since 25 September 2024.

Although not subject to the legal obligation, AFP has chosen to take a proactive, transparency-oriented approach to communicating its environmental, social and governance (ESG) performance, in the knowledge that sustainability reporting is increasingly important for its stakeholders and for the regulatory and market context in which it operates.

Corporate structure and reporting boundary

ANAF Fire Protection S.p.A. is wholly owned by ANAF S.p.A., a holding company based in Torre d'Isola (PV), which holds 100% of its share capital as sole shareholder. Since 16 June 2023, AFP has been subject to the management and coordination of ANAF S.p.A. pursuant to Article 2497-bis of the Italian Civil Code. The choice to report on sustainability at AFP level, rather than at consolidated group level, reflects the distribution of the actual impacts of the two entities. ANAF S.p.A. acts as a holding company and leases its own properties, with a minimal operating structure. AFP, by contrast, is the entity that generates the most relevant material impacts: it has a large workforce, manages the entire production and sales chain for fire extinguishers and fire protection systems, and operates through seven local units across Italy, with plants, offices and warehouses in Torre d'Isola (PV), Zibido San Giacomo (MI), Cormano (MI), Catania and Guidonia Montecelio (RM). The reporting boundary of this Sustainability Report therefore coincides with ANAF Fire Protection S.p.A. as an autonomous legal entity and covers all the Company's sites and local units. Any exclusions or limitations to the boundary are explicitly indicated in the report.

The reporting period is the 2025 financial year, corresponding to the calendar year from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025. Where available and meaningful, comparative data for previous years are provided to allow the evolution of the company's performance over time to be assessed. The Sustainability Report is published annually, in line with the Company's financial reporting cycle.

Reference standards and principles

In preparing this Sustainability Report, AFP has applied the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS), adopted by the European Commission with Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2772 of 31 July 2023 and developed by EFRAG. This choice reflects the intention to adopt, from the very first edition, a robust standard that is consistent with the European regulatory framework and recognised by the main financial and commercial stakeholders.

The ESRS comprise 12 standards – 2 cross-cutting (ESRS 1 and ESRS 2) and 10 topical, divided into environmental (E1–E5), social (S1–S4) and governance (G1) areas – and are based on the principle of double materiality: each ESG topic is assessed both from an inside-out perspective (the company's impacts on people and the environment) and from an outside-in perspective (the effects of ESG matters on the company's performance and strategy). A topic must be reported if it is material from at least one of the two perspectives.

> **ESRS / GRI interoperability**
> The ESRS framework has significant areas of convergence with the GRI Standards (Global Reporting Initiative), the most widely used global reference for sustainability reporting. GRI has published the GRI–CSRD Essentials guidance to facilitate mapping between the two systems. This report includes, in the appendix, the ESRS/GRI/SDG correlation table, which shows for each ESRS standard the corresponding GRI standards and the section of the report in which the disclosure can be found.

Regulatory references and sources consulted

In preparing this report, the main regulatory references and international and national best practices on sustainability were taken into account, including:

Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2772 of 31 July 2023, published in the Official Journal of the European Union on 22 December 2023. The primary reference framework for the preparation of this report.

Directive (EU) 2022/2464 – Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), which redefined the scope and content of non-financial reporting obligations for European companies, significantly extending the provisions of the previous Directive 2014/95/EU.

EFRAG Implementation Guidance (IG 1 on materiality assessment, IG 2 on the value chain, IG 3 on datapoints), which provides methodological guidance on applying the ESRS, conducting the double materiality assessment and identifying mandatory and conditional datapoints.

GRI Standards 2021 (Global Reporting Initiative), consulted as a complementary methodological reference and as an interoperability tool with the ESRS framework, in line with the GRI–CSRD Essentials guidance published by GRI. The ESRS/GRI correlation table is included in the appendix to the report.

UN 2030 Agenda – Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): the 17 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, against which the report identifies the contributions of AFP's activities and policies. The SDGs related to each material topic are shown in the IRO table.

OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Business Conduct (2018): the main methodological reference for the sustainability due diligence process carried out by AFP, structured in the six steps set out in the guidance and described in the dedicated chapter.

UNI EN ISO 14001:2015 Environmental management systems: the reference standard for AFP's environmental management system, certified by ICIM S.p.A., which was one of the sources for collecting the environmental data included in the report.

UNI EN ISO 45001:2023 Occupational health and safety management systems: the reference standard for AFP's health and safety management system, certified by ICIM S.p.A., which provided the methodological framework for reporting worker safety indicators.

UNI EN ISO 9001:2015 Quality management systems and EN 9100:2018: management system certifications held by AFP that provided further structured sources for collecting data and information.

IATF 16949:2016 Quality management system requirements for automotive production and relevant service parts organisations: a standard developed by the International Automotive Task Force (IATF) that sets out specific requirements for organisations in the automotive supply chain. A certification held by AFP and relevant as a structured source of data and information on production processes.

Appendix V – Comparison of IFRS and ESRS 1 and 2: a reconciliation document illustrating the similarities and differences between financial reporting standards (IFRS) and European sustainability standards (ESRS), consulted to understand how the ESRS framework is positioned in relation to international accounting standards.

"Il dialogo di sostenibilità tra PMI e Banche" (Sustainability dialogue between SMEs and banks – Ministry of Economy and Finance, MEF): guidelines on communicating sustainability information to the banking system, particularly relevant for AFP given its relations with lenders and the opportunities to access sustainable finance instruments.

Regulation (EU) 2020/852 – EU Taxonomy of sustainable activities, which sets out the criteria for classifying economic activities as environmentally sustainable.

UNI/PdR 18:2016 Social responsibility of organisations – Guidance on the application of UNI ISO 26000, which provides practical guidance on applying the principles of social responsibility in the Italian context;

UNI 11919-1:2023 National application model of UNI EN ISO 26000:2020 – Part 1: Guidance on the application of UNI EN ISO 26000 – Guidance on social responsibility;

UNI 11919-2:2024 National application model of UNI EN ISO 26000:2020 – Part 2: Reporting and accountability processes, which sets out how social responsibility activities are reported and communicated;

SRG 88088:2024 standard – requirements for the certification of sustainability management systems, considered as methodological guidance for the future development of AFP's reporting system.

Reporting principles

In preparing this report, the qualitative characteristics of information defined by ESRS 1 were applied, which require information to be relevant, faithfully represented, comparable, verifiable, timely and understandable.

Data collection and limitations

The data and information in this Sustainability Report were collected through an internal process coordinated by company management, with the involvement of the main operational functions (human resources, production, administration, HSQE). Quantitative information was taken from the company's information systems, statutory registers and the documentation of the certified management systems, while qualitative information comes from internal interviews and the institutional documentation available. As this is the first edition of the report, the systems for collecting and monitoring sustainability indicators are at an early stage of development. In application of the phase-in provisions of ESRS 1, some comparative information and certain metrics are not yet available in full. In future editions the data collection processes will be progressively strengthened, including through dedicated tools for monitoring ESRS indicators.

Assurance and approval

This 2025 Sustainability Report was prepared under the responsibility of the management of ANAF Fire Protection S.p.A., coordinated by the main functions involved in managing ESG matters, and was approved by the Company's Board of Directors.

In this first edition, the report has not been subject to external assurance by an independent third party. The absence of external verification does not affect the quality of the information in the report, which was

collected and checked through the Company's internal management processes, including its certified management systems (ISO 14001, ISO 45001, ISO 9001, EN 9100). In future editions the Company will consider introducing a limited assurance process in accordance with the assurance standards applicable to the ESRS, in order to further strengthen the reliability of the information disclosed.

> **Contacts**
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ESRS-GRI-SDG correlation table

The table below maps the correlation between the ESRS adopted in this Sustainability Report, the corresponding GRI Standards and IFRS S1/S2, the sections of the report in which the disclosures are made and the related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The report has been prepared on a voluntary basis in accordance with the ESRS (Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2772), with GRI–CSRD Essentials interoperability (GRI).

ESRS standard	GRI standard	IFRS S1 / S2	Report section	SDGs
GENERAL AND CROSS-CUTTING DISCLOSURES				
ESRS 2 GOV-1 Management and oversight of sustainability	GRI 2-9 GRI 2-12 GRI 2-13	IFRS S1 6(b): Governance IFRS S 1 par. 14-20	Values, ethics and governance – Governance bodies; Board composition; ESG responsibilities within management	SDG 16 SDG 17
ESRS 2 SBM-1 Business model and value chain	GRI 2-1, 2-2 GRI 2-6	IFRS S1 par. 21-30 Strategy & Business Model	Who we are; History and growth; Product range and market presence; Distinctive strengths; Responsible procurement	SDG 8 SDG 12
ESRS 2 SBM-2 Interests and views of stakeholders	GRI 2-29	IFRS S1 par. 21-30	Stakeholders; Supplier ESG questionnaire; Dialogue with customers; Employee engagement	SDG 17
ESRS 2 IRO-1 Double materiality	GRI 3-1 GRI 3-2 GRI 3-3	IFRS S1 par. 45-60 Risk Management	Sustainability due diligence; Table of Impacts, Risks and Opportunities (IROs); Materiality assessment	SDG 17
ESRS 2 MDR-M/T Metrics and targets	GRI 2-22	IFRS S1 par. 33(d) Metrics & Targets	Strategic sustainability plan	SDG 17
ENVIRONMENT – Climate, Hazardous Substances, Water, Circular Economy				
ESRS E1-1 Climate transition plan	GRI 201-2 GRI 305-1 GRI 305-2	IFRS S2 10(a): Transition plan IFRS S 2 par. 14-16		SDG 7 SDG 13
ESRS E1-4 GHG reduction targets	GRI 305-4 GRI 305-5	IFRS S2 33(b): GHG targets IFRS S 2 par. 34-36		SDG 9 SDG 13

ESRS standard	GRI standard	IFRS S1 / S2	Report section	SDGs
ESRS E1-5 Energy consumption and renewable sources	GRI 302-1 GRI 302-3 GRI 302-4	IFRS S2 Appendix B Climate-related metrics	Environment – Energy: electricity and heat consumption (gas, diesel); solar PV system; 2022–2025 consumption series	SDG 7 SDG 13
ESRS E1-6 Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions	GRI 305-1 GRI 305-2 GRI 305-3	IFRS S2 29: GHG emissions IFRS S 2 par. 29-32	Environment – GHG emissions: Scope 1 (fuels, fleet), Scope 2 (purchased energy); Product carbon footprint [Scope 3 under assessment; not fully reported in this edition]	SDG 12 SDG 13
ESRS E2-1/4 Hazardous substances and PFAS	GRI 102-11 GRI 416-1	IFRS S2 Physical risk (chemicals, regulatory)	Environment – Hazardous substances and PFAS: phase-out of fluorinated foams; launch of the Fluorine Free range certified to EN 3-7; Reg. (EU) 2025/1988 deadline (October 2026)	SDG 3 SDG 12
ESRS E3-1 Water policy	GRI 303-1 GRI 303-2	IFRS S2 Water-related risks (Physical risk)	Environment – Water resources: water management policy; monitoring of withdrawals	SDG 6 SDG 12
ESRS E3-4 Water consumption and withdrawals	GRI 303-3 GRI 303-4 GRI 303-5	IFRS S2 Appendix B Water consumption metrics	Environment – Water resources: water consumption by source; time series	SDG 6
ESRS E5-1 Circular economy policy	GRI 301-1 GRI 301-2 GRI 301-3	IFRS S2 Circular economy (indirect Scope 3)		SDG 12
ESRS E5-5 Waste	GRI 306-1 GRI 306-2 GRI 306-3 GRI 306-4	IFRS S2 Waste metrics (Appendix B)	Environment – Waste: industrial waste by type (hazardous/non-hazardous); destination (recycling, disposal); metal scrap, spent paints, packaging	SDG 12
SOCIAL – Own Workforce, Value Chain, Communities, Consumers				
ESRS S1-1 Policies related to own workforce	GRI 401-1 GRI 401-2 GRI 2-7	IFRS S1 Social capital (par. 29-30)	Social – Our people: employment data (227 direct employees + 119 agency workers at 31/12/2025); contractual conditions under the metalworkers' national agreement; net change +21 in 2025	SDG 8 SDG 10
ESRS S1-8 Dialogue with workers	GRI 402-1 GRI 407-1	IFRS S1 Human capital	Social – Our people: employee engagement; consultation on H&S; integrated policy	SDG 8

ESRS standard	GRI standard	IFRS S1 / S2	Report section	SDGs
ESRS S1-13 Training and development	GRI 404-1 GRI 404-2 GRI 404-3	IFRS S1 Human capital par. 29(b)	Social – Training and development: 2022–2025 data (320 participants, 1,780 hours in 2025); SAP S/4HANA programme; on-the-job training	SDG 4 SDG 8
ESRS S1-14 Health and safety	GRI 403-1 GRI 403-2 GRI 403-9	IFRS S1 Human capital Health & Safety metrics	Social – Health and safety: 2022–2025 injury series (6 in total in 2025, 0 among agency workers); FR, SR and IR rates; DVR; ISO 45001	SDG 3 SDG 8
ESRS S1-16 Remuneration metrics	GRI 202-1	IFRS S1 Social capital Remuneration	Social – Working conditions and welfare: pay in line with the national collective agreement; gender pay gap [DATA TO BE COLLECTED in future editions]	SDG 8 SDG 10
ESRS S1-9 Diversity and inclusion	GRI 405-1 GRI 405-2	IFRS S1 Social capital Diversity & Inclusion	Social – Diversity and inclusion: 15 foreign nationalities among direct employees; gender breakdown (90% men, 10% women); women in white-collar roles	SDG 5 SDG 8
ESRS S2 Workers in the value chain (voluntary)	GRI 408-1 GRI 409-1	IFRS S1 Supply chain Social capital	Responsible procurement; IRO S7: risk of working conditions at non-EU suppliers; ESG criteria for supplier selection; Sustainability Supplier Code of Conduct	SDG 8 SDG 16
ESRS S3 Affected communities	GRI 413-1 GRI 413-2	IFRS S1 Social capital Community engagement	Social – Local communities: local employment impact; plant open days; Abbracci d'Amore project (families of cancer patients at CNAO/San Matteo)	SDG 11 SDG 17
ESRS S4 Consumers and end-users	GRI 417-1 GRI 416-1 GRI 416-2	IFRS S1 Social capital Product responsibility	Management systems and certifications; EN 3-7 (Apragaz/TÜV), NF mark (AFNOR), Kiwa NTA 8133:2021 (Class L lithium batteries), MED 2014/90/EU (marine); more than 300 product certifications	SDG 3 SDG 9
ESRS S4 Product innovation – New fire risks	GRI 416-1	IFRS S1 Social capital Product innovation	ESG performance – Kiwa-certified Class L extinguisher (SORIK Li); products for EVs, BESS and solar PV installations; ISO 3941:2026 standard	SDG 9 SDG 11

ESRS standard	GRI standard	IFRS S1 / S2	Report section	SDGs
GOVERNANCE – Business Conduct, Anti-corruption, Transparency				
ESRS G1-1 Code of conduct and governance	GRI 2-23 GRI 2-24 GRI 2-25	IFRS S1 Governance par. 14-20	Values, ethics and governance – 231 Model; Code of Ethics; whistleblowing system; anti-corruption policy; 2025 Ethics Policy	SDG 16 SDG 17
ESRS G1-2 Management of relationships with suppliers	GRI 2-6 GRI 308-1 GRI 414-1	IFRS S1 Supply chain Governance	Responsible procurement: supplier selection with ESG criteria; Sustainability Supplier Code of Conduct; ESG questionnaire; preference for Italian/EU suppliers	SDG 12 SDG 17
ESRS G1-3 Anti-corruption and compliance	GRI 205-1 GRI 205-2 GRI 205-3	IFRS S1 Governance Compliance & Ethics	Values, ethics and governance – 231 Model; Supervisory Body; zero cases of corruption in the reporting period	SDG 16
ESRS G1 Regulatory compliance in the fire safety sector	GRI 307-1	IFRS S1 Governance Regulatory compliance	Management systems and certifications – compliance with EN 3-7, PED 2014/68/EU, REACH (PFAS), UNI 9994-1, Legislative Decree 81/2008; participation in UNI and CEN technical committees (47 years)	SDG 16
ESRS 2 GOV-4 Sustainability governance	GRI 2-9 GRI 2-10 GRI 2-11	IFRS S1 Governance par. 14-20	Values, ethics and governance – Board composition; integration of ESG topics into corporate strategy	SDG 16
ESRS 2 Reporting – Access to sustainable finance	GRI 2-22	IFRS S1 Governance Transparency & Reporting	Methodological note – Voluntary adoption of the ESRS; GRI–CSRD interoperability; green loan and sustainability-linked loan opportunities; dialogue with financial institutions	SDG 8 SDG 17



ANAF Fire Protection

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