

Double Materiality Assessment 2025

In alignment with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS), IVC Evidensia has undertaken comprehensive double materiality assessments. We followed the principles outlined in ESRS 1, GRI standards and SASB to fulfil the disclosure requirements of ESRS 2 and the topical standards. To ensure an objective approach informed by best practice, we commissioned an independent sustainability consultancy, SLR Consulting, to undertake the process.

This was first completed in 2024 and reported in the 2024 Positive Pawprint Report. An update was completed during the 2025 Financial Year and reported on in the 2025 Positive Pawprint Report. Comprehensive internal stakeholder engagement and external insight drove the assessment of both impact, and financial materiality. This provided a view of material Impacts, Risks and Opportunities (IROs) through IVC Evidensia's own operations and value chain. It supports our preparation for if the business, or any of its entities are in scope of the EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), once the scope of the regulation has been confirmed.

Scope and Stakeholder Engagement

In line with CSRD, a high-level value chain mapping was completed. This included outlining our own operations and value chain, including through our services, as well as through our business relationships and supply chain. Business relationships include those in our upstream and downstream value chain and were not limited to direct contractual relationships. For example, we have considered our commercial relationships and partnerships (such as management and senior employees, and wider company colleagues, suppliers and partners) that we rely on to operate our services. We also mapped customers, local communities, as well as NGOs and regulators that affect and are affected by the services we provide.

The value chain and business context mapping were used to ensure that affected stakeholders were identified from across the value chain. Stakeholders were engaged through a range of mediums, including confidential interviews and combined workshops to ensure that the engagement process was accessible.

In addition to the topical standards, IVC Evidensia engaged stakeholders on their perspectives on entity-specific topics. Entity-specific IROs were integrated into the IRO longlist throughout the assessment based on stakeholder insights as well as review of internal and external documents.

Stakeholders were given the opportunity to identify additional entity-specific topics during the engagement when they were asked whether there were any topics that they felt were missing in the topic list. Similarly, stakeholders were asked to identify the most material financial risks and opportunities and positive and negative impacts, which provided a second opportunity for them to flag entity specific matters. Stakeholders were asked for their perspectives on the impact lens and/or the financial lens of relevant topics based on their role and expertise.

Time Horizons

During the engagement processes, stakeholders were asked to rate topics based on a short-, medium-, or long-term time horizon depending on when the IRO is expected to be most material. The time horizons used for Climate Change Mitigation IROs are aligned with IVC Evidensia's TCFD Assessment:

Short Term: 2030, Medium Term: 2040, Long Term: 2050. For all other ESRS topics, the time horizons applied were: Short; 0-1 years, Medium; 1-5 years, Long; 5+ years

Methodology for identification of impacts, risks and opportunities

Our initial process served to long-list ESG-related IROs and identify which ones will ultimately require disclosure in public reporting. This step follows a funnelling process. Long-listed IROs were listed before scoring and finally defining IROs as material or not. Internal and external sources and the preceding 2022 materiality assessment were key inputs into the long listing, as well as pre-existing technical risk assessments such as TCFD.

To do this, the criteria were aligned with IVC Evidensia's Enterprise Risk Management processes and definitions. In line with CSRD best practice, financial risks were assessed and scored according to the likelihood and magnitude of their potential financial effect. The impact perspective was assessed according to likelihood and severity (i.e. scale, scope and irremediability or how 'easy' it is to reverse a negative impact) with multiple opportunities for stakeholder engagement into the scoring as outlined above in the stakeholder section.

Scoring was built based on SLR's technical understanding and expertise, supplemented with IVC Evidensia specific technical insight documents, such as TCFD and IVC Evidensia subject matter expert (SMEs) views.

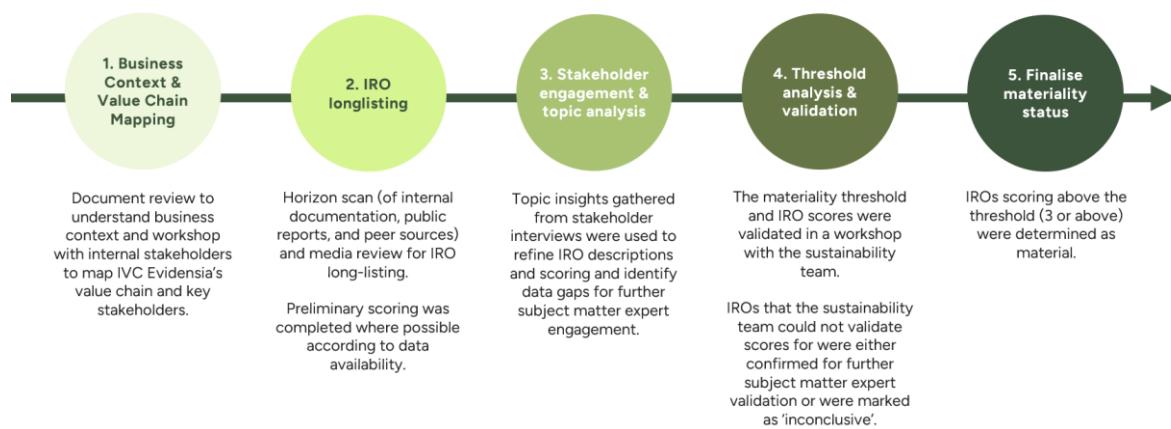


Figure 1: IVC Double Materiality Process Map

Financial and Impact Materiality

All financial risks and opportunities were reviewed against thresholds agreed in partnership with our consultants and the Board. IVC Evidensia's established enterprise risk management (ERM) thresholds were used to provide a scale for the financial risk and opportunity scoring, which provided consistency across scoring and stakeholder engagement.

The financial criteria were aligned with IVC Evidensia's ERM criteria following discussions with IVC

Evidensia's Enterprise Risk Management team, who also validated the bespoke criteria that were developed for scoring positive and negative impacts. These criteria were validated by our 3rd party consultants for compliance with ESRS.

In 2025 the 'Magnitude' thresholds for the Financial Risks and Financial Opportunities were updated to reflect changes to the business size and operations. All other criteria remained the same, including thresholds for scoring likelihood of financial risks and opportunities, and likelihood, scale, scope, and irremediable character of positive and negative impacts.

Scoring Thresholds for Reporting

IVC Evidensia has one threshold for the identification of material IROs for reporting to enable greater disclosure and to be as transparent as possible. This threshold covers our annual Sustainability Report and CSRD disclosure report. The threshold set is as outlined below. The average score was calculated for each ESRS topic obtained in our assessments. Any topic scoring at, or above the threshold on either impact materiality, financial materiality, or both was deemed material.

- **CSRD reporting:** IROs with a score of 4.0 (out of 5.0) or above will be included in the CSRD Report and Sustainability Report (Positive Pawprint Report).

This approach ensures that external reporting focuses on those topics deemed most material by the business while continuing to reflect areas of ongoing relevance.

In accordance with ESRS 1, IVC Evidensia considered each material impact, risk or opportunity identified under the CSRD reporting as the basis of preparation for the Sustainability Statement. The process, methodology, and outcome of the DMA was reviewed and approved by the Executive Committee and presented to the Board of Directors.

Updates to the DMA and IRO Scoring

In early summer 2025, IVC Evidensia undertook an internal review of the Double Materiality Assessment (DMA) completed in 2024. This review was conducted to refine the scoring of specific IROs considering updated financial assumptions, internal risk thresholds, and evolving business context. The primary objective of this recalibration was to streamline the list of reportable Impacts, Risks and Opportunities to focus on those most material to IVC Evidensia's business and stakeholders - while maintaining alignment with CSRD expectations and peer reporting practices. This update also responds to evolving expectations around reporting efficiency and strategic relevance.

Results

The results of IVC Evidensia's DMA are summarised in figure 1. Six ESRS topics were identified for disclosure and discussion in the Sustainability Report and CSRD disclosure where relevant. Figure 2 outlines each ESRS topic, the number of subtopics above the material scoring threshold, materiality spread from the impact and financial scoring, whether impacts, opportunities or risks were identified and the location in the supply chain of identified sub-topics.



Figure 2: Identified ESRS topics, Materiality, IRO and Value Chain Location