

**SUSTAINABILITY-RELATED
AND CLIMATE-RELATED
FINANCIAL DISCLOSURES
2025**

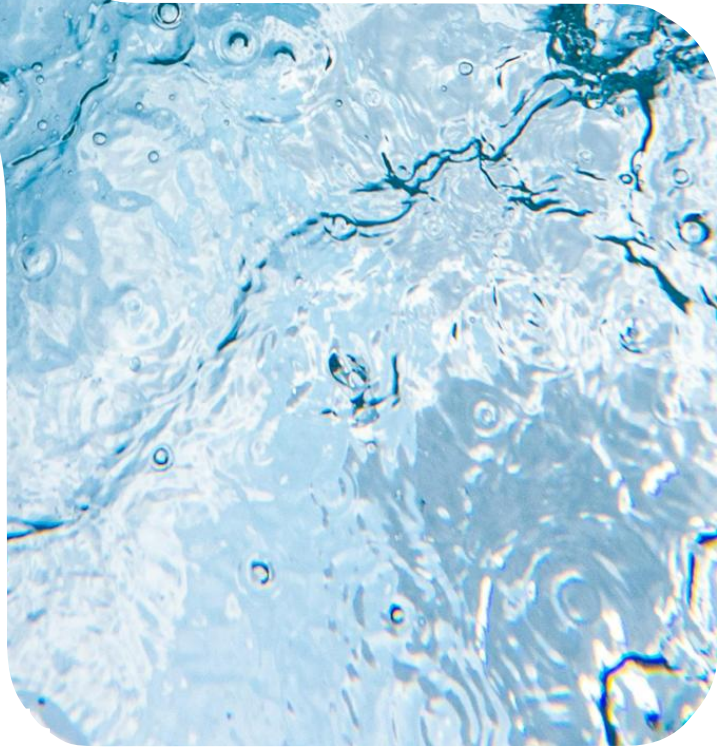
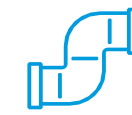


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Grupo Rotoplas understands that sustainability is not a conversation external to the business, but rather a way of interpreting the environment in which the Company operates; under this vision, it anticipates risks, identifies opportunities, and makes better decisions to strengthen its long-term permanence. For a company focused on providing water solutions, whose history and value proposition are closely linked to sustainability, this conviction has a concrete meaning: business performance increasingly depends on its ability to respond with vision, discipline, and agility to changes in the climate environment, pressure on resources, regulatory evolution, and the new expectations of customers, investors, and other stakeholders.

This report constitutes the first exercise of sustainability-related financial disclosure, prepared in accordance with IFRS S1 and S2 disclosure standards, and seeks to reveal to the market how Rotoplas determines the sustainability matters that affect the Company's strategy, operations, and long-term outlook.

In this exercise, the disclosure of climate-related matters occupies a central place due to its relevance for the continuity, resilience, and competitiveness of the business, as well as for compliance with the applicable regulatory framework in 2025. Likewise, the document incorporates the disclosure of other relevant topics for Rotoplas, such as water management and the analysis of the business model and sustainable economic value creation, given their direct relationship with the organization's strategy, operations, and financial evolution.

These topics are developed based on the materiality analysis, as well as the risks and opportunities identified for the business during 2025. This report reflects an effort toward transparency and Rotoplas's commitment to continue integrating sustainability into its strategy, risk management, resource allocation, and decision-making.

- Sustainability and Investor Relations, Rotoplas Group



About Rotoplas

01



1. About Rotoplas

Grupo Rotoplas, S.A.B. de C.V., is a leading company in water solutions in the Americas. Founded in 1978 in Mexico, it has built over more than four decades a portfolio of products and services aimed at improving access to, quality of, and efficient use of water for households, businesses, industries, and communities. Its mission, “that people have more and better water,” guides business strategic decisions, from product design to geographic expansion. Rotoplas has been listed on the Mexican Stock Exchange (BMV) since 2014 under the ticker symbol AGUA.

1.1 Presence and platforms

With more than 3,200 employees, Rotoplas has transformed the markets for water storage, conveyance, and improvement by replacing traditional products with innovative solutions. With a portfolio of 27 product lines marketed at more than 32,000 points of sale, the entity seeks to meet customer needs and provide comprehensive solutions to address global challenges related to water scarcity and the deterioration of water resources.

Rotoplas has a presence in 14 countries across the Americas and operates 18 manufacturing plants. Of these, 11 are located in Mexico, in locations such as Guadalajara, Lerma, Ixtapaluca, Monterrey, Leon, Merida, Veracruz, Tuxtla Gutierrez, and Los Mochis. Additionally, it has plants in Guatemala, Peru, Argentina, and Nicaragua, as well as distribution centers in Honduras and Costa Rica, and points of sale in the United States.

1.2 Solutions portfolio

Grupo Rotoplas’s portfolio integrates two complementary business units. The product sales business offers solutions for water storage, conveyance, and improvement, with products such as water tanks, cisterns, pipes, purifiers, biodigesters, heaters, and filters, among others, through the brands Rotoplas, Tuboplus, Señorial, and IPS. On the other hand, the services unit operates platforms with a higher technological component and recurring revenue; these services focus on water purification, treatment, and reuse, as well as intelligent irrigation through the brands bebbia, RSA, Acuantia, and rieggo.

The combination of these two units provides Rotoplas with a differentiated profile in relation to risks and opportunities linked to sustainability and climate change. While the products business has greater exposure to risks associated with the water cycle and the regulatory environment, the services business is positioned to respond to opportunities arising from increased pressure on water availability and quality in the markets where it operates.

	Type of presence	Brands
Mexico	Manufacturing, distribution, and marketing of products. Water purification, irrigation, treatment, and recycling service offerings. Corporate headquarters.	Rotoplas, Tuboplus, bebbia, rieggo, rsa <small>Rotoplas servicios de agua</small>
Argentina	Manufacturing, distribution, and marketing of products.	Rotoplas, SEÑORIAL, IPS
Brazil	Water treatment and recycling services.	Acuantia
Peru	Manufacturing, distribution, and marketing of products.	Rotoplas
Central America	Manufacturing, distribution, and marketing of products.	Rotoplas
United States	Distribution, and marketing of products.	Acuantia, TANK DEPOT

Note: For reporting purposes, Central America includes Guatemala, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Honduras, and Nicaragua.



“To provide people with more and better water”

1.3 Mission and strategic relevance of water

According to the United Nations Environment Programme, more than 2 billion people lack access to safe drinking water, and more than half of the global population could face severe water scarcity by 2050.

In this context, Latin America, the region where Rotoplas’s operations are concentrated, presents significant exposure to physical risks associated with climate change, such as water stress, extreme temperatures, and variability in water availability. These factors may affect operations, infrastructure, the use of materials, and resource consumption efficiency. Therefore, the nature of the business places Rotoplas at a critical intersection between water availability and quality, operational continuity, and climate adaptation, within an increasingly demanding regulatory environment.

For Rotoplas, deterioration in the availability or quality of water in its operating markets represents, simultaneously, a risk to operational continuity and an opportunity to scale higher-value solutions. Through its business model, the Company seeks to generate value through sustainable solutions that contribute to improving access to, quality of, and management of water.



Basis of Preparation

02



2. Basis of Preparation

This report has been prepared based on the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) S1 and S2, and incorporates the applicable regulatory requirements in Mexico for the 2025 fiscal year. Its content covers the period from January 1 to December 31, 2025, and corresponds to Grupo Rotoplas and its consolidated subsidiaries.

This report is based on the analysis of financially material risks and opportunities, carried out in 2024 and refined throughout 2025. It also incorporates information derived from climate scenario assessments and other technical studies conducted during the year.

2.1 Regulatory context

The geographic diversity of Rotoplas’s operations entails the coexistence of different environmental regulatory frameworks and operating conditions, which affects the processes of identification, collection, validation, and consolidation of sustainability-related information.

Rotoplas has strengthened its communication capabilities in sustainability matters, including the annual publication of its greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories since 2019 and its participation in initiatives such as CDP and SBTi. In the regulatory sphere, this report additionally considers the requirements established by the National Banking and Securities Commission (CNBV), in accordance with the amendments published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on January 28, 2025.

2.2 Scope of the report

The sustainability-related financial disclosures included in this report were prepared under the same boundary used in the consolidated financial statements of Grupo Rotoplas; therefore, they include the assets, operations, investments, infrastructure, and technology within that scope. This boundary encompasses 18 plants, 2 distribution centers, 2 corporate offices, and various points of sale, with presence in Mexico, Argentina, the United States, Peru, Central America, and Brazil.

2.3 Time horizons

Rotoplas assesses the financial effects of climate-related risks and opportunities across three time horizons, defined in alignment with its strategic planning cycles, investment decisions, and decarbonization commitments.

Short Term (2025–2027) Immediate operational management and supply continuity.

Medium Term (2028–2030) Achievement of 2030 SBTi targets, investment decisions in renewable energy, and expansion of service platforms.

Long Term (2030–2050) Structural resilience of the business model against cumulative physical impacts of climate change, and portfolio evolution toward solutions with enhanced water and environmental attributes.

Element	Applied Criteria
Base Standard	IFRS S1 & IFRS S2 (ISSB)
GHG Framework	GHG Protocol Corporate Standard
Reporting Period	January 1 to December 31, 2025
Reporting Entity	Grupo Rotoplas, S.A.B. de C.V. and consolidated subsidiaries
Comparative Information	Not applicable — first year of reporting (IFRS S1.E3 transition relief)
Presentation Currency	Millions of Mexican Pesos (MXN)
Reporting Format	Standalone sustainability disclosure document
SASB Sector Preference	IF-WU (Utilities - Water): Energy, water quality, and water management metrics

Dimension	Scope
Organizational	Grupo Rotoplas, S.A.B. de C.V. and consolidated subsidiaries
Geographic	Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, Peru, Central America and United States
Temporal	Fiscal year 2025 (January 1 – December 31).
Thematic	Climate (IFRS S2), Water, and Business Model and Sustainable Economic Value Creation (IFRS S1).
Brands	Rotoplas, Tuboplus, Señorial, IPS, bebbia, rieggo, Acuantia, Tank Depot y Rotoplas Servicios de Agua (RSA)



2.4 Transition reliefs

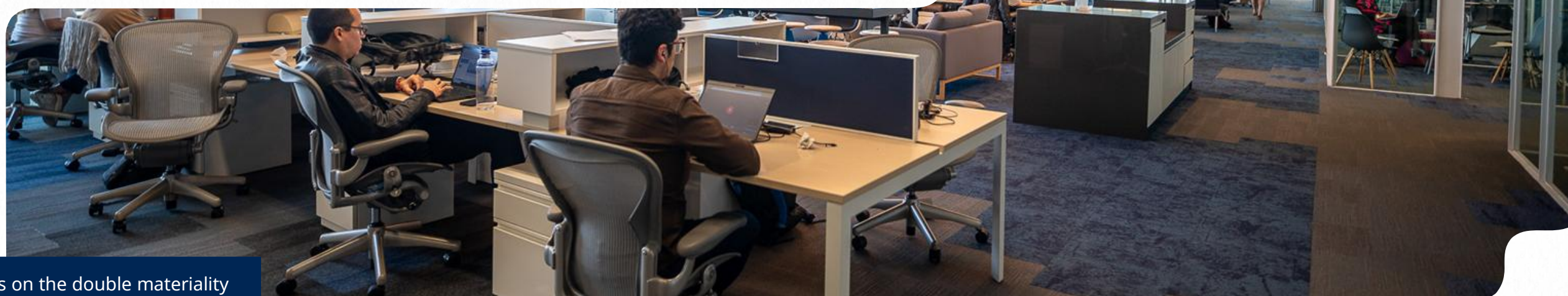
As this is Rotoplas's first reporting period under IFRS S1 and S2, no comparative information for the previous fiscal year is presented, in accordance with the transition reliefs provided in these standards. Outside of this framework, no other reliefs were adopted; therefore, the report complies with the remaining applicable requirements for 2025

2.5 Double materiality criteria and topic prioritization

Rotoplas applies a double materiality assessment to identify a broad range of material matters. These matters include aspects of sustainability, governance, ethics, innovation, and customer experience (ESG topics), enabling the evaluation of their potential impacts, both negative and positive on financial performance.

The assessment combines socio-environmental materiality and financial materiality. Socio-environmental materiality, aligned with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) guidelines, made it possible to assess ESG topics in which the company generates significant impacts on the economy, the environment, and society, considering stakeholder perspectives. On the other hand, financial materiality, based on IFRS standards, evaluated ESG topics with the greatest potential to influence the company's economic performance, cash flow, and access to financing.

Based on the exercise conducted in 2025, Rotoplas identified three material topics for financial disclosure: climate strategy, integrated water management, and the business model with sustainable economic value creation. These topics are integrated into the corporate strategy through their linkage to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and their alignment with key processes of strategic planning, risk management, and financial decision-making.



For further details on the double materiality assessment, please refer to the full disclosure [here](#).



2.6 Judgments, estimates, and uncertainties

The judgments and estimates used in this report are based on the double materiality study, the assessment of risks and opportunities, climate scenarios, and the measurements developed under the SBTi framework. Their preparation considers both the professional judgment of the involved teams and the information available at the end of the reporting period. However, such information is subject to uncertainties related to the quality, coverage, and level of data disaggregation, as well as the methodologies, criteria, and assumptions applied in each case.

Area of Judgment or Uncertainty	Nature of the Estimate	Improvement Plan
Identification and prioritization of climate-related risks	Application of exposure factors based on vulnerability by facility type (plant, distribution center, store) across 29 evaluated sites in 14 countries.	Periodic update of the analysis with greater site-level granularity.
Climate scenarios	Selection of IEA NZE, IEA STEPS, RCP 2.6, and RCP 8.5 pathways; assumptions regarding water and temperature variability in Rotoplas' operating markets.	Update using CMIP6 data from the IPCC AR6 cycle.
Climate-related metrics and financial effects	Percentage of assets or business activities vulnerable to physical and transition risks.	Strengthening of the financial quantification model.
Measurement of Scope 3 emissions	Use of sector-specific emission factors and consideration of traceability uncertainties within the value chain.	Expansion of supplier coverage using primary data.
Projection of financial effects	Estimates based on ISSB, IPCC, and IEA methodologies for the 2030 and 2050 time horizons; sensitive to variations in regulatory, market, and climate conditions.	Incorporation of financial sensitivity analysis in future reporting cycles.

2.7 Declaration of compliance

This report constitutes a set of sustainability-related financial disclosures of Grupo Rotoplas, S.A.B. de C.V. and its subsidiaries, for the annual period ending December 31, 2025. This report has been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards for Sustainability issued by the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB), specifically: IFRS S1 (General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information) and IFRS S2 (Climate-related Disclosures).



03

Governance



3.3. Governance

3.1 Governance and Management Processes

The Board of Directors is the highest supervisory body for risks and opportunities related to sustainability and climate. This oversight is exercised directly through two bodies: the Corporate Practices and Strategy Committee and the Sustainability Committee. The governance structure ensures that material sustainability matters are regularly reported to corporate governance levels, where decisions on capital allocation, strategic approval, and organizational risk management are made.

3.2 Responsibilities

The Board of Directors is composed of 14 members with relevant experience profiles to oversee the Company's risks and opportunities, and it meets on a quarterly basis.

This body is responsible for approving the corporate strategy and long-term climate commitments, as well as evaluating their implementation and overseeing the most significant risks, impacts, and opportunities faced by Rotoplas. To this end, it periodically reviews key performance indicators (KPIs) related to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, energy efficiency, and water consumption and efficiency.

In this process, it evaluates how objectives contribute to the Company's strategic priorities in the short, medium, and long term; it also verifies that progress toward the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) goals and other public commitments of Rotoplas are reflected in the performance evaluation of responsible executives.

The Corporate Practices and Strategy Committee advises the Board of Directors on operational strategies, as well as on the organization's risks and opportunities. This Committee meets quarterly and receives direct reports from the Sustainability Committee on progress toward emission reduction targets, climate indicators, transition risk assessments, and performance monitoring under environmental, social, and governance (ESG) criteria.



Board of Directors

- Approve the corporate sustainability strategy and the sustainability policy;
- Oversee the identification, assessment, and management of sustainability-related risks and opportunities;
- Review key indicators related to GHG emissions and water management;
- Ensure the alignment of operations with the sustainability strategy and the comprehensive management of climate-related risks.

Corporate Practices and Strategy Committee

- Report progress on the implementation of environmental policies to the Board of Directors;
- Advise the Board of Directors on alignment with environmental disclosure standards and emerging practices;
- Ensure compliance with the sustainability policy;
- Define the vision and time horizons of the corporate sustainability strategy;
- Jointly define sustainability-related policies with the Sustainability Committee.

Sustainability Committee

- Report progress on the implementation of environmental policies to the Corporate Practices and Strategy Committee;
- Develop environmental indicators and compliance inputs for the sustainability policy;
- Ensure regulatory compliance and fulfill third-party requirements regarding climate change, water security, and the environment;
- Monitor sustainability-related risks and opportunities.

The Sustainability Committee, for its part, acts as the operational coordination body between the strategy approved by the Board and its implementation. It is chaired by the Vice Presidency of Sustainability and Institutional Relations and is composed of leaders from key areas, who serve as technical and strategic liaisons between operational areas and corporate governance bodies. Its responsibilities include the quarterly monitoring of key indicators related to decarbonization, water efficiency, diversity, and inclusion; it also coordinates environmental, social, and governance working groups to translate strategic priorities into actions, metrics, and monitoring mechanisms by functional area. This structure ensures that oversight does not rest on a single body, but rather on an internal coordination process that combines specialized expertise, periodic indicator review, and active participation of senior management.

At the executive level, sustainability and climate management is led by two vice presidencies reporting directly to the Chief Executive Officer, with complementary responsibilities:

- The Vice Presidency of Sustainability and Institutional Relations: responsible for the design and update of the sustainability strategy, the identification and prioritization of climate risks and opportunities, the leadership of the Sustainability Committee, and the management of stakeholder relationships on ESG matters.
- The Vice Presidency of Administration and Finance: responsible for overseeing capital allocation under sustainability criteria, quantifying the financial effects of material topics, and integrating climate risks into financial planning and asset valuation assumptions, also participating in the leadership of the Sustainability Committee.

To support this oversight, Rotoplas has formal controls and procedures that enable the periodic management of relevant information on climate and sustainability risks and opportunities within its governance processes.

The Board of Directors has an induction program for new board members that covers the governance and sustainability framework, climate strategy, and current commitments.

It also has continuous access to technical materials prepared by the Sustainability Committee, which include information for tracking performance metrics to strengthen its oversight and decision-making capabilities.

Control Mechanism	Description
Annual update of the corporate risk map	Review and update of the universe of strategic, operational, financial, and sustainability risks, with the participation of all functional and business areas of the Group.
Quarterly sustainability scorecard	KPI dashboard that integrates metrics for emissions, renewable energy, and water efficiency; reviewed by the Sustainability Committee and reported to the Board each quarter.
Annual strategic alignment meeting	Annual session involving the Board of Directors, CEO, and General Management where strategic drivers and sustainability pillars for the next cycle are defined, incorporating climate, regulatory, and market factors.
Evaluation of financial effects of material risks	Joint process between Sustainability and the Controllershship department to estimate and update the financial effects of climate-related risks and opportunities; provides input for financial



3.3 Incentives linked to sustainability and climate performance

Rotoplas incorporates sustainability metrics into its variable compensation scheme as a mechanism to reinforce accountability and the monitoring of its environmental objectives. Through the Objectives and Key Results (OKRs) methodology, the Group has defined the cross-cutting objective “Sustainable Impact and Efficiency,” from which a Performance Measurement Dashboard (PMD) applicable to leaders and key areas is derived. This dashboard includes indicators related to sustainability and climate change, such as emission reductions, energy efficiency, water consumption efficiency, diversity and inclusion, and regulatory compliance. The level of achievement of these objectives directly impacts the annual bonus of the involved employees.

3.4 Sustainability policies

Rotoplas has policies on sustainability, climate, and water that establish guidelines for reducing GHG emissions, improving resource use efficiency, ensuring sustainable water management, and controlling environmental risks and impacts throughout its operations and value chain. These policies incorporate commitments to regulatory compliance, best practices, circular economy, renewable energy use, and pollution reduction. They also address water consumption and extraction, as well as the conservation of freshwater ecosystems, and are aligned with international frameworks such as the Paris Agreement and SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation).

Position	Priorities
CFO – VP of Administration and Finance	Improving organizational performance in external sustainability assessments.
COO – Chief Operating Officer	Operational efficiency of facilities.
CSO – VP of Sustainability and Institutional Relations	Progress on public environmental targets.
Sustainability Manager	Implementation of sustainability initiatives at the corporate level.



04

Risk Management



4. Risk Management

4.1 Processes and policies to identify, assess, prioritize, and monitor sustainability and climate-related risks and opportunities

Rotoplas has integrated, as part of its business and sustainability strategy, structured processes for the identification, assessment, prioritization, and monitoring of climate-related risks and opportunities. To this end, the Company employs a comprehensive approach based on the following pillars:

- International standards: use of frameworks such as SASB and CDP to guide the identification, assessment, and disclosure of metrics, risks, and opportunities related to sustainability and climate.
- Double materiality assessment: analysis of the Company's impact on the environment and the environment's impact on the entity's financial position.
- Digital monitoring mechanisms: use of technological tools, such as the environmental performance dashboard, for the automation of the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions inventory (Scope 1 and 2).

Additionally, Rotoplas incorporates environmental, social, and governance (ESG) criteria into its investment decisions through the review of initiatives within the corporate "CapEx Control Tower." It also strengthens accountability by jointly involving the finance and sustainability areas, linking environmental objectives with performance dashboards and variable compensation for key personnel.

During the 2025 fiscal year, the following improvements were implemented in the sustainability and climate risk management process, strengthening its integration with the corporate system:



Update of the 2025 double materiality assessment: the universe of evaluated topics was expanded, and the participation of external stakeholders, including institutional investors and ESG analysts, was increased.



Formalization of the linkage between material sustainability risks and the Corporate Risk Matrix: ensuring that prioritized climate and water risks have designated owners and specific mitigation plans.



Strengthening of data controls: improvement in the traceability of emissions, energy, and water metrics to ensure consistency between financial statements and sustainability reports.



Climate scenario analysis: incorporation of technical models as a baseline to assess physical and transition risks at the Group's strategic sites.

4.2 Identification and Assessment of Sustainability and Climate Risks

Rotoplas identifies and assesses sustainability and climate-related risks through two complementary processes: the annual update cycle of the corporate risk map and climate scenario analysis. The latter provides the technical basis to quantify the magnitude of physical and transition risks under different levels of global warming.

The following processes are incorporated for the **update of the risk map**:

1

Identification of risks with the participation of the different business units.

2

Proposal of solutions and preventive measures.

3

Validation and assessment by financial and socio-environmental risk specialists.

4

Advisory from independent external consultants when required.

The **climate scenario analysis** consists of three main stages:

A. Baseline and Scope

- Definition of the business model to identify probable physical (chronic and acute) and climate-related transition risks (57 in total).
- Assessment of the exposure and vulnerability perceived by the organization.

B. Risk and Opportunity Analysis

- Climate scenarios:
 - High impact: RCP 8.5 / SSP5-8.5 (+4°C)
 - High mitigation: IEA NZE 2050 / SSP1-2.6 (+1.5°C)
- Time horizons: Short term (2025), medium term (2030), and long term (2050).

C. Quantification of Financial Impact

Each risk is analyzed to determine its potential effect. Rotoplas defines climate risks as those impacts that, if materialized, would affect the Company's operations, financial conditions, equity, positioning, or continuity.

The physical risk analysis assessed specific climate indicators across 29 key sites, including water availability (water stress), extreme temperatures (days exceeding 30°C), precipitation, droughts, and floods. For transition risks, specific methodologies were used depending on the type of risk (policy/legal, market, technology, and reputation), including carbon pricing models, projections of demand for recycled materials, and analysis of regulatory trends by country.

From this process, a list of climate risks was identified, including chronic and acute physical risks, as well as transition risks. All were evaluated based on two main criteria: likelihood of occurrence and magnitude of potential impact. The likelihood of occurrence was used to estimate the probability that each climate risk will materialize across the different time horizons analyzed, considering the high-impact climate scenarios RCP 8.5/SSP5-8.5 (+4°C) and high-mitigation scenarios IEA NZE 2050/SSP1-2.6 (+1.5°C). Based on this assessment, risks were classified for each time horizon using a five-level qualitative scale: very high, high, moderate, low, and very low. The magnitude of potential impact, in turn, was used to assess the level of effect each climate risk could generate if materialized, considering financial, operational, reputational, and value chain impacts.

For further information about our risk and opportunities analysis, please [click here](#).

4.3 Identification and assessment of sustainability and climate-related opportunities

To identify climate-related opportunities, Rotoplas conducts climate scenario analysis and evaluates transition opportunities in areas such as technology, products and services, markets, as well as policy and regulation. Based on this process, measures are defined to capitalize on these opportunities; among them are the development of new solutions, optimization of operational efficiency, reduction of leaks, and access to financing. The assessment of these perspectives considers their potential to generate efficiencies, expand growth opportunities, strengthen the resilience of the business model, and respond to regulatory and market changes associated with the climate transition.

Among the identified opportunities, the development of new technologies for water use stands out, whose relevance increases from the short to the long term. The analysis indicates that digital tools can enhance process efficiency by identifying patterns in water management, while by 2030 improvements of up to 50% in resource use efficiency are projected. In the medium and long term, innovations such as rainwater harvesting, monitoring, and automation could contribute to meeting future demand and expanding Rotoplas's response capacity under conditions of increased water stress.

4.4 Prioritization and response to physical and operational risks

The most relevant risks and opportunities were analyzed during a prioritization session with representatives from Rotoplas's key areas, who provided a comprehensive perspective on the potential impacts of identified risks on the Group's business strategy. A final list of priority sustainability and climate-related risks and opportunities was established for subsequent evaluation through scenario analysis. These risks and opportunities are integrated into the entity's overall risk management process, where they are assessed alongside strategic, political, legal, technological, market, and reputational risks. Their prioritization is determined based on the same criteria applied to other corporate risks, including likelihood of occurrence, magnitude of potential impact, potential effects on operational continuity, exposure of assets and infrastructure, and their current or projected effects on financial performance.

Based on this prioritization, Rotoplas defines follow-up, mitigation, adaptation, or additional assessment actions, depending on the nature of the identified risk or opportunity. In certain cases, this involves implementing operational adjustments, strengthening controls, conducting more detailed analyses, or incorporating additional criteria into investment and planning processes. Under this approach, the management of material risks and opportunities is not limited to their identification but seeks to gradually translate them into management and resilience decisions.

As part of the response and mitigation to physical and operational risks, Rotoplas maintains a Property Insurance Program. This instrument is part of the financial mitigation mechanisms for catastrophic risks and allows for the identification of vulnerabilities to which the organization's assets are exposed.

The current coverage protects Rotoplas against economic losses derived from operational disruptions caused by unexpected events; it includes owned and leased assets, machinery, equipment, and inventories. Covered events include natural disasters such as hurricanes, hailstorms, and earthquakes, as well as damage caused by human factors, including explosions, fires, vandalism, and civil disturbances. The policy is renewed annually to incorporate additions, removals, and modifications corresponding to the geographies in which the Group operates.

The insurance program constitutes a complementary instrument within the operational and financial resilience strategy, as it helps mitigate part of the economic exposure associated with severe physical events, in accordance with the terms, limits, and exclusions established in the policy.





4.5 Current financial effects

As of December 31, 2025, the Company has considered risks and environmental management plans that could affect the accounting estimates and judgments applied in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements, including, among other aspects, the assessment of potential impacts when projecting cash flows for asset impairment testing, as well as the analysis of the useful life of its long-lived assets. The assumptions used may be modified in the future in response to extreme climate conditions, new environmental regulations, acquired commitments, and changes in consumer demand. Such effects derived from climate change could impact cash flows, operating performance, and the entity's future financial position.

For further information, please refer to Note 1 of the Financial Statements [here](#).

Strategy, Metrics, and Targets

05



5. Strategy, metrics, and targets

Rotoplas has undergone a significant transformation by integrating sustainability into its corporate strategy and organizational culture. This process has been progressively consolidated in its operations, innovation processes, governance structures, and performance evaluation mechanisms. The year 2025 represented the closing of the 2021–2025 Sustainability Strategy and the beginning of a new institutional phase.

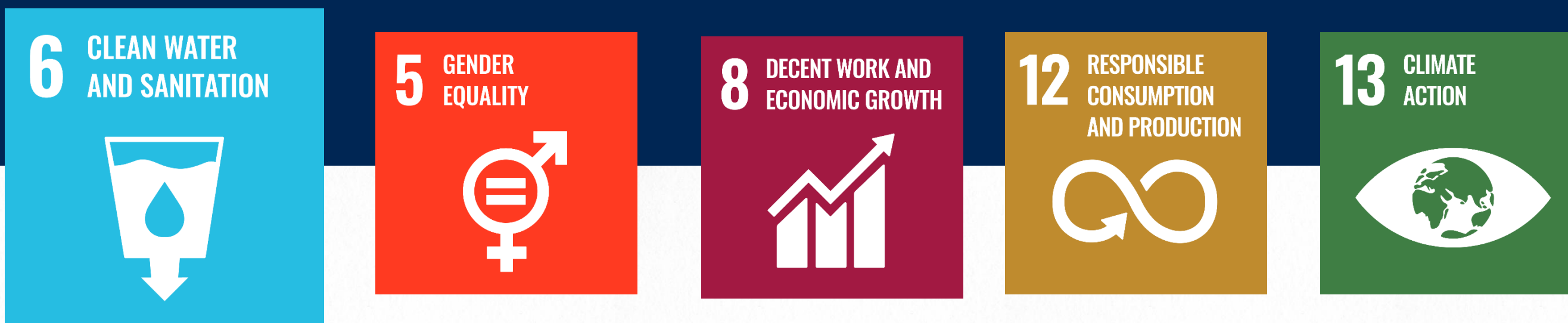
During 2025, the Company published its first Biodiversity Impact Assessment and its second Environmental Product Declaration (EPD), reaffirming its commitment to transparency and sustainable design. Among the most notable achievements are the update of the double materiality assessment and the execution of specific risk diagnostics. At the operational level, these efforts translated into measurable environmental improvements: a 6% reduction in water consumption per ton of processed material, a 38% decrease in CO2e emissions (Scope 1 and 2), an increase in renewable energy use from 28% to 58%, and the recycling of 62% of waste generated in operations.

Based on this trajectory, and considering the evolution of risks, opportunities, and expectations of the operating and regulatory environment, Rotoplas defined a new sustainability strategy with a horizon to 2030. This roadmap is aimed at consolidating a renewed approach to value creation and leadership in sustainability, structured around four fundamental pillars.



Within this framework, Rotoplas has established strategic environmental and social targets that include the reduction of GHG emissions, the reduction of freshwater extraction, the increase in recycling rates, greater participation of women in leadership positions, and the strengthening of solutions related to water purification, treatment, and access to sanitation.

The AGUA strategy constitutes the overall framework under which the Company links its purpose of driving “more and better water” with the management of its material matters, the response to sustainability risks and opportunities, and the creation of value for its stakeholders: employees, customers, distributors, suppliers, investors, plumbers, technicians, and communities. This strategy is also aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 5, 6, 8, 12, and 13, corresponding to gender equality; clean water and sanitation; decent work and economic growth; responsible consumption and production; and climate action.



Additionally, the Company’s Code of Ethics and Conduct establishes that suppliers within Rotoplas’s supply chain must comply with the applicable regulatory framework in the geographies where they operate, including their obligations regarding environmental performance.



5.1 Sustainability strategy and value creation

Climate change exerts increasing pressure on the availability of water resources, with implications in two ways: on one hand, it may affect the continuity of production processes, and on the other, it increases demand for the solutions offered by the Company. This understanding constitutes the starting point from which Rotoplas structures its strategic response to the most relevant risks and opportunities for its business model.

To anticipate the evolution of such risks and opportunities, the Company incorporates climate scenario analysis as a forward-looking tool. For transition matters, the IEA NZE 2050 scenario is used, which provides a reference to analyze progress toward a low-carbon economy and to strengthen resilience in water management under high mitigation conditions. Complementarily, the RCP 8.5 scenario allows the examination of a high-emission context with elevated concentrations of CO₂ in the atmosphere, which is relevant for the assessment of physical risks.

This scenario-based approach enables the assessment of potential impacts on Rotoplas's operations, business model, and financial performance, as well as the identification of opportunities for innovation, operational efficiency, and solution development across the defined time horizons.

The results of these scenarios help identify key vulnerabilities and support the design of integrated mitigation and adaptation measures within our risk management framework and decarbonization roadmap:

- By integrating the IEA Net Zero 2050 (transition) and IPCC RCP 8.5 (physical) scenarios, we provide a forward-looking assessment of our financial resilience.

This transparency allows our stakeholders to evaluate:

Financial Materiality:

How climate-related risks, such as carbon pricing and water scarcity, are incorporated into our capital expenditure (CapEx) decisions and long-term valuation.

Connectivity of Information:

The direct link between our decarbonization roadmap and our financial performance, ensuring that sustainability is not a parallel path, but rather a driver of our business stability.



5.2 Definition of time horizons

Linking strategic and financial planning with specific time horizons enables the identification, assessment, and management of risks and opportunities.

- Rotoplas defines the short term as the period from the current year to the following two years; this timeframe corresponds to tactical and operational planning that assesses immediate risks, such as extreme climate events.
- The medium term is defined as the period from 3 to 10 years following the current fiscal year; this interval links strategic planning with growth trajectory and adaptation to systemic changes in the environmental or regulatory context, including circularity initiatives and expansion into various regions.
- Finally, the long term is defined as the period from 11 to 30 years from the current year; this horizon aims to address transition risks and chronic physical risks related to innovation, sustainable positioning, and supply chain resilience.



5.3 Climate strategy

Rotoplas recognizes climate change as a global challenge that requires an immediate and sustained response. The increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme climate events, as well as regulatory, technological, and market changes associated with the transition to a low-carbon economy, may affect its energy costs, the operational continuity of its facilities, and the demand for its products and services. In response to these challenges, Rotoplas has oriented its climate strategy toward mitigation and adaptation, seeking to strengthen its operational resilience, reduce its exposure to physical and transition risks, and capture opportunities associated with efficiency, decarbonization, and innovation.

5.3.1 Identification of Risks and Opportunities

The identification of climate-related risks and opportunities that affect Rotoplas's strategy is based on three pillars:

- The analysis conducted in 2024 across plants, stores, distribution centers, and offices in Mexico, the United States, Central America, Peru, and Argentina, under the scenarios IEA NZE 2050/SSP1-2.6 (1.5°C) for transition risks and RCP 8.5/SSP5-8.5 (4°C) for physical risks.
- The update of the double materiality study conducted in 2025.
- The corporate risk map update cycle.

Through these analyses, processes for identifying financially material matters are strengthened; based on this, the Company has linked the most relevant climate risks and opportunities to its strategy.

5.3.1.1 Physical Risks

Time horizon: short, medium, and long term

Grupo Rotoplas's exposure to physical climate risks includes increased severity and frequency of droughts, intense rainfall, and extreme temperatures. These phenomena, both acute and chronic in nature, have the potential to disrupt operational continuity by limiting access to water resources, compromising physical infrastructure, and reducing supply chain efficiency.

From a financial and strategic perspective, vulnerability to these events underscores the need to strengthen corporate resilience. Their materialization may impact:



The availability of inputs (such as water, electricity, and raw materials) for product manufacturing.



Pressure on operating margins, resulting from higher maintenance costs and insurance premiums.

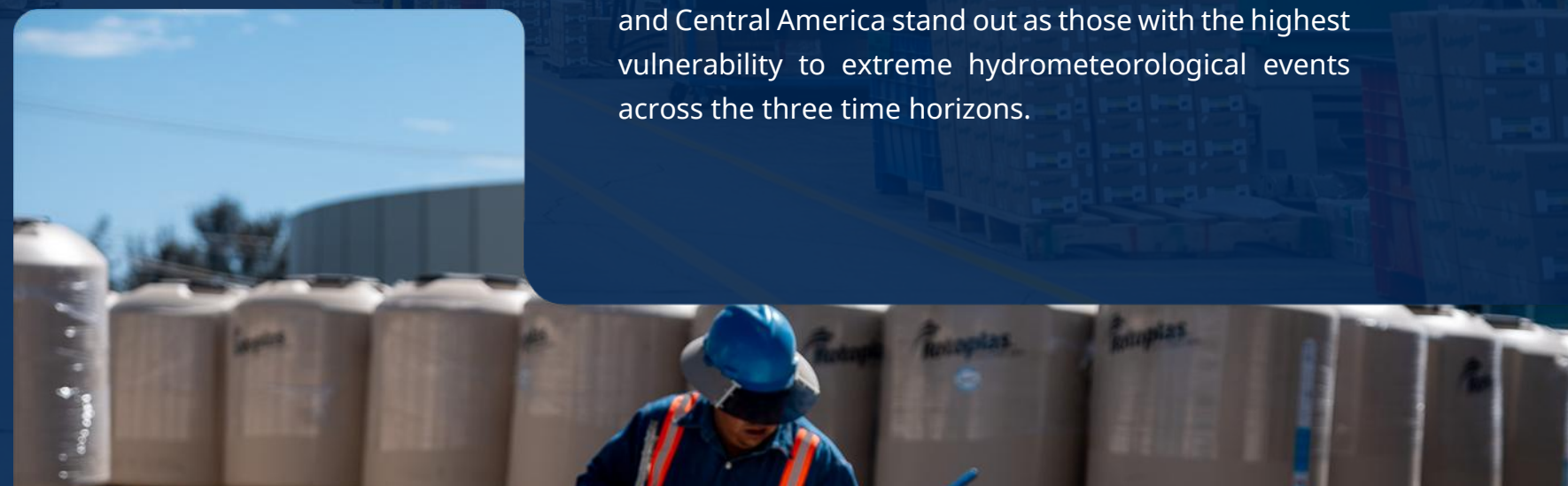


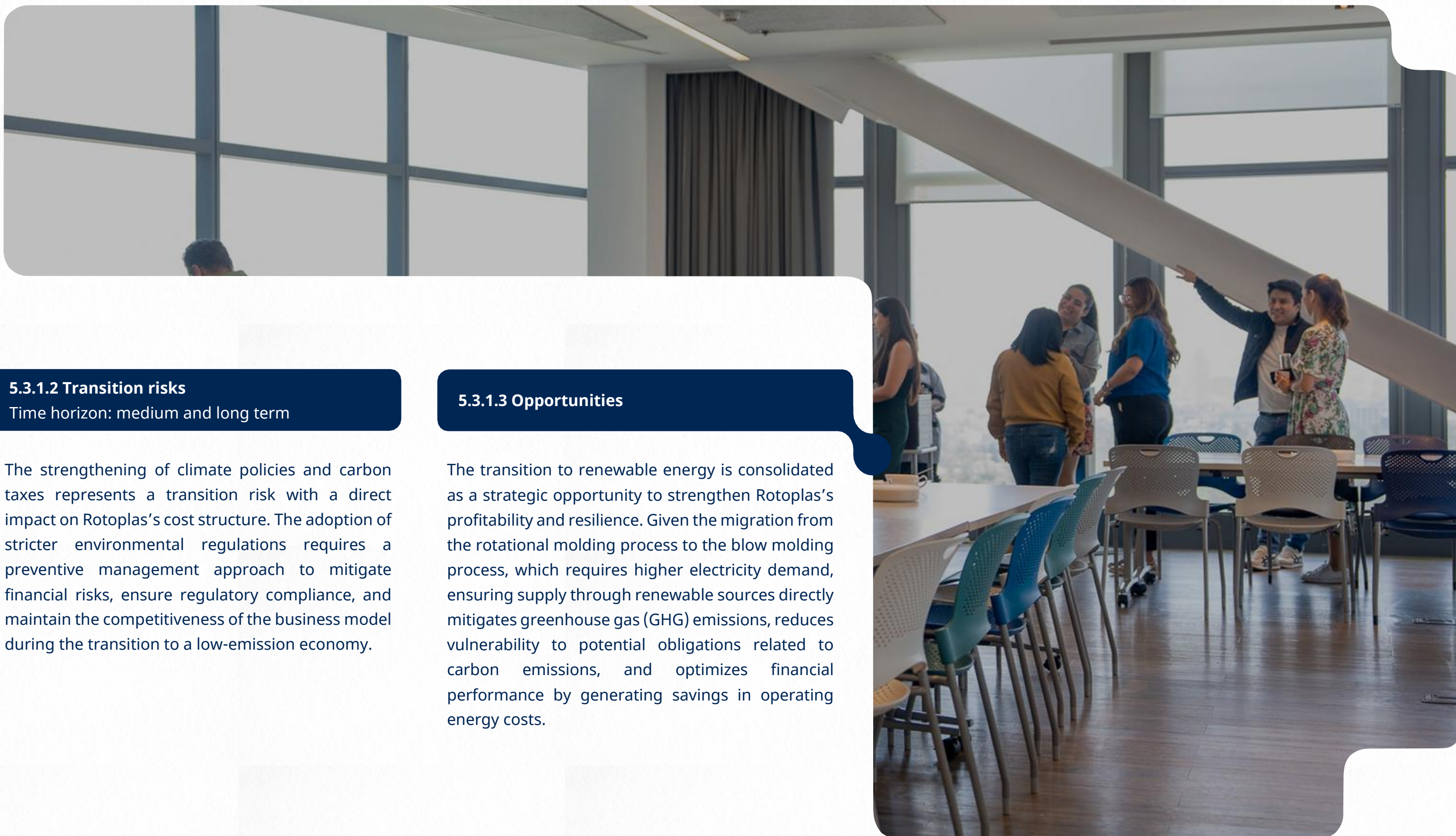
Potential declines in productivity and impacts on employee health and safety.



The need to allocate capital to adaptation investments that protect both company assets and employee working conditions.

Within the climate scenario analysis, plants in Mexico and Central America stand out as those with the highest vulnerability to extreme hydrometeorological events across the three time horizons.





5.3.1.2 Transition risks

Time horizon: medium and long term

The strengthening of climate policies and carbon taxes represents a transition risk with a direct impact on Rotoplas's cost structure. The adoption of stricter environmental regulations requires a preventive management approach to mitigate financial risks, ensure regulatory compliance, and maintain the competitiveness of the business model during the transition to a low-emission economy.

5.3.1.3 Opportunities

The transition to renewable energy is consolidated as a strategic opportunity to strengthen Rotoplas's profitability and resilience. Given the migration from the rotational molding process to the blow molding process, which requires higher electricity demand, ensuring supply through renewable sources directly mitigates greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, reduces vulnerability to potential obligations related to carbon emissions, and optimizes financial performance by generating savings in operating energy costs.

5.3.2 Climate strategy and decision-making

Rotoplas has a climate transition plan aligned with the Paris Agreement under a 1.5°C scenario and with targets approved by the Science Based Targets initiative. These targets include a 42% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions, and a 25% reduction in Scope 3 emissions by 2030, using 2022 as the base year.

This plan guides the gradual transformation of its operations and business decisions toward a lower carbon intensity pathway. It arises as a response to advance in reducing GHG emissions, increasing the use of renewable energy, improving energy efficiency, and incorporating climate criteria into planning and capital allocation. To achieve this, Rotoplas has implemented the following actions:



Evaluation and incorporation of more efficient manufacturing technologies, such as the transition from rotational molding to blow molding processes.

Replacement of LP gas with natural gas in manufacturing processes, improving operational efficiency and reducing GHG emissions.

Use of digital tools to automate the collection of environmental indicators, including Scope 1 and 2 emissions inventories.

Use of artificial intelligence to generate more accurate forecasts and optimize load planning and distribution routes, reducing energy consumption in transportation.

Conducting periodic assessments at plants to identify opportunities for improving the use of resources such as fuel, gas, and water.

Incorporation of renewable energy sources into operations to reduce dependence on fossil fuels.

Continuous monitoring and evaluation of progress in reducing energy consumption.

Increased energy efficiency of solutions offered to the market through the measurement of environmental footprint, under ISO 14025, 14040, and 14044 standards.

Evaluation and development of capabilities in critical suppliers regarding climate transition issues.

Integration of climate change-related metrics into performance measurement dashboards for operational areas and leadership teams.



The Company continuously evaluates its strategy and business model against changes, developments, and uncertainties related to climate across the defined time horizons, based on identified risks and opportunities. It also combines actions aimed at decarbonizing its operations with a gradual transition of its portfolio toward solutions with stronger sustainability attributes.

Moreover, Rotoplas’s resilience does not depend solely on protecting its assets and operations against climate risks in the short term; it also relies on its ability to respond in the medium and long term to growing demand for solutions. This occurs in a context of increased water stress, potential supply disruptions, greater climate variability, and increasing demands on resource use, which reinforces its energy transition, operational efficiency, and emissions reduction initiatives.

5.3.3 Metrics

As part of the quantification of climate impact and the establishment of reduction targets, Rotoplas measures and reports its absolute Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions annually through the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory. This inventory, prepared in accordance with the GHG Protocol using an operational control consolidation approach, covers all facilities of Grupo Rotoplas S.A.B. de C.V. and its subsidiaries. The Company does not use carbon credits or offsets of any kind.

Scope 1 Emissions

Scope 1 emissions comprise direct sources under the Company's operational control, primarily originating from fuel consumption from stationary and mobile sources in manufacturing processes.

Scope 2 Emissions

Scope 2 emissions are associated with the acquisition and consumption of energy at the organization's facilities. These emissions are reported under two methodologies: the location-based method (which reflects the average emissions intensity of the electricity grids where operations occur) and the market-based method (which recognizes the entity's strategic efforts when contracting alternative energy procurement instruments).

Scope 3 Emissions

Scope 3 emissions, related to the Company's upstream and downstream activities, are reported according to the applicable categories of the GHG Protocol. After identifying categories relevant to Rotoplas's business model and activities, emissions are estimated using a hybrid approach that combines primary data collected from the supply chain and secondary emission factors from recognized databases.

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions in tCO ₂ e:	2025	2022 (SBTi Target Baseline)
Scope 1	11,962	22,098
Scope 2 – Market-Based	10,179	22,856
Scope 2 – Location-Based	25,277	24,195
Scope 3 – Total	277,349	376,286
Scope 3 – Category 1: Purchased goods and services	39,312	68,077
Scope 3 – Category 2: Capital goods	1,684	28,895
Scope 3 – Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)	1,896	9,779
Scope 3 – Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution	23,161	36,326
Scope 3 – Category 5: Waste generated in operations	306	349
Scope 3 – Category 6: Business travel	274	712
Scope 3 – Category 7: Employee commuting	4,602	4,675
Scope 3 – Category 8: Upstream leased assets	Not applicable	Not applicable
Scope 3 – Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution	Not applicable	Not applicable
Scope 3 – Category 10: Processing of sold products	Not applicable	Not applicable
Scope 3 – Category 11: Use of sold products	188,203	206,980
Scope 3 – Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products	17,911	20,293
Scope 3 – Category 13: Downstream leased assets	Not applicable	Not applicable
Scope 3 – Category 14: Franchises	Not applicable	Not applicable
Scope 3 – Category 15: Investments	Not applicable in reporting year	Not applicable in base year
Scope 3 – Other categories	Not applicable	Not applicable

Carbon intensity

Carbon intensity is an internal metric used by Rotoplas to assess the operational efficiency of its production activities. This indicator is calculated by dividing tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) by tons of resin processed during the reporting year. In 2025, carbon intensity was 0.27 tCO₂e per ton of processed resin. Consequently, this figure should be interpreted as an operational performance metric exclusive to geographies with production activity, and not as a representative ratio for corporate offices, distribution centers (DCs), or non-production points of sale.

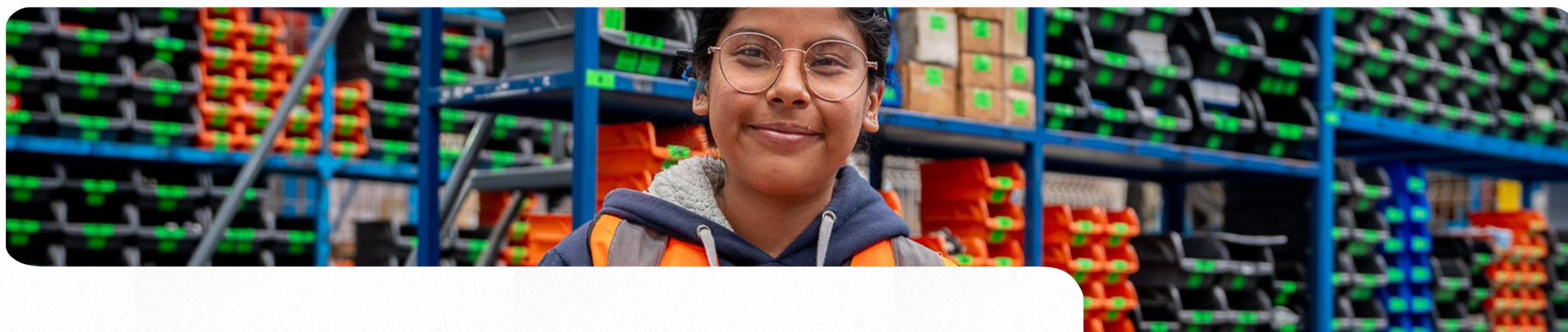
Renewable electricity consumption

As part of its electricity sourcing strategy, the Company has a renewable energy contract in the Wholesale Electricity Market (MEM) in Mexico, as well as on-site solar panels at certain plants in Mexico and Central America. This has enabled an increase in total electricity consumption from renewable sources to 58% as of the end of 2025, representing an increase of 30 percentage points compared to the end of the previous fiscal year. The Company continues to actively monitor renewable sourcing opportunities for its operations.

	2023	2024	2025
Percentage of renewable energy consumption in Rotoplas' operations	2%	28%	58%

Internal Carbon Price

As of the end of the 2025 fiscal year, Rotoplas does not use internal carbon pricing (ICP) mechanisms in its financial planning or operational decision-making processes. However, the integration of a shadow carbon price of \$30 USD into the evaluation of capital expenditure (CapEx) projects that have a direct impact on CO₂e emission reductions, energy efficiency initiatives, technological transition, or the adoption of renewable energy. This tool will allow the internalization of climate risk in financial decision-making, facilitating the prioritization of investments that directly contribute to achieving decarbonization targets.



5.3.4 Targets

In 2024, the Company completed the validation process of its emission reduction targets by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), committing to reduce its Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 42%, and its Scope 3 emissions by 25% by 2030, using 2022 as the base year.

Target 2025	Target 2026	Target 2027	Target 2028	Target 2029	Target 2030
Global public target: Scopes 1 and 2 (reduction in tCO₂e)					
37,874	35,514	33,154	30,794	28,434	26,074
Global public target: Scope 3 (reduction in tCO₂e)					
341,009	329,250	317,491	305,732	293,973	282,215

Additionally, Rotoplas established a carbon intensity reduction target based on 2021. As of the end of the reporting period, this target had been exceeded, reflecting progress in the operational efficiency of its production activities and in the energy transition implemented by the organization. This result reinforces the usefulness of tracking carbon intensity as an internal climate performance metric

	2021	2025	Established target
Carbon intensity (tCO ₂ e/t of processed resin and metal)	0.48	0.27	0.41

For further details regarding the SBTi commitment letter, please refer to the full disclosure [here](#).

5.3.5 Financial Impact

Rotoplas continuously monitors whether climate change impacts its costs, operational capacity, organizational assets, and executed capital expenditures. During the 2025 fiscal year, no adverse events were recorded in the Company's operations resulting from the materialization of physical risks (such as climate-related contingencies) or transition risks (such as unforeseen regulatory changes).

On the other hand, the increase in renewable energy consumption generated benefits in operating costs at the sites where it was implemented. As of the end of 2025, contracts established for on-site generation and electricity purchases in the MEM resulted in estimated annual savings of MXN \$24.8 million in operating expenses.

Looking ahead, Rotoplas's strategy will focus on increasing the share of renewable energy, consolidating operational efficiency, and mitigating transition risks, without anticipating significant changes in its financial position, performance, or cash flows in the short, medium, and long term. This path aims to achieve a sustainable energy transition, allowing the organization to continue strengthening its climate resilience without compromising its capital structure.

5.4 Water Management

Rotoplas highlights the importance of water management as a material topic for financial disclosure, as it is central to its purpose, strategy, and operations. Rotoplas's ability to generate solutions depends, in part, on how it manages water resources within its own facilities and on the performance of its product and service portfolio. This topic includes water consumption, reuse, and discharge, primarily in manufacturing plants.

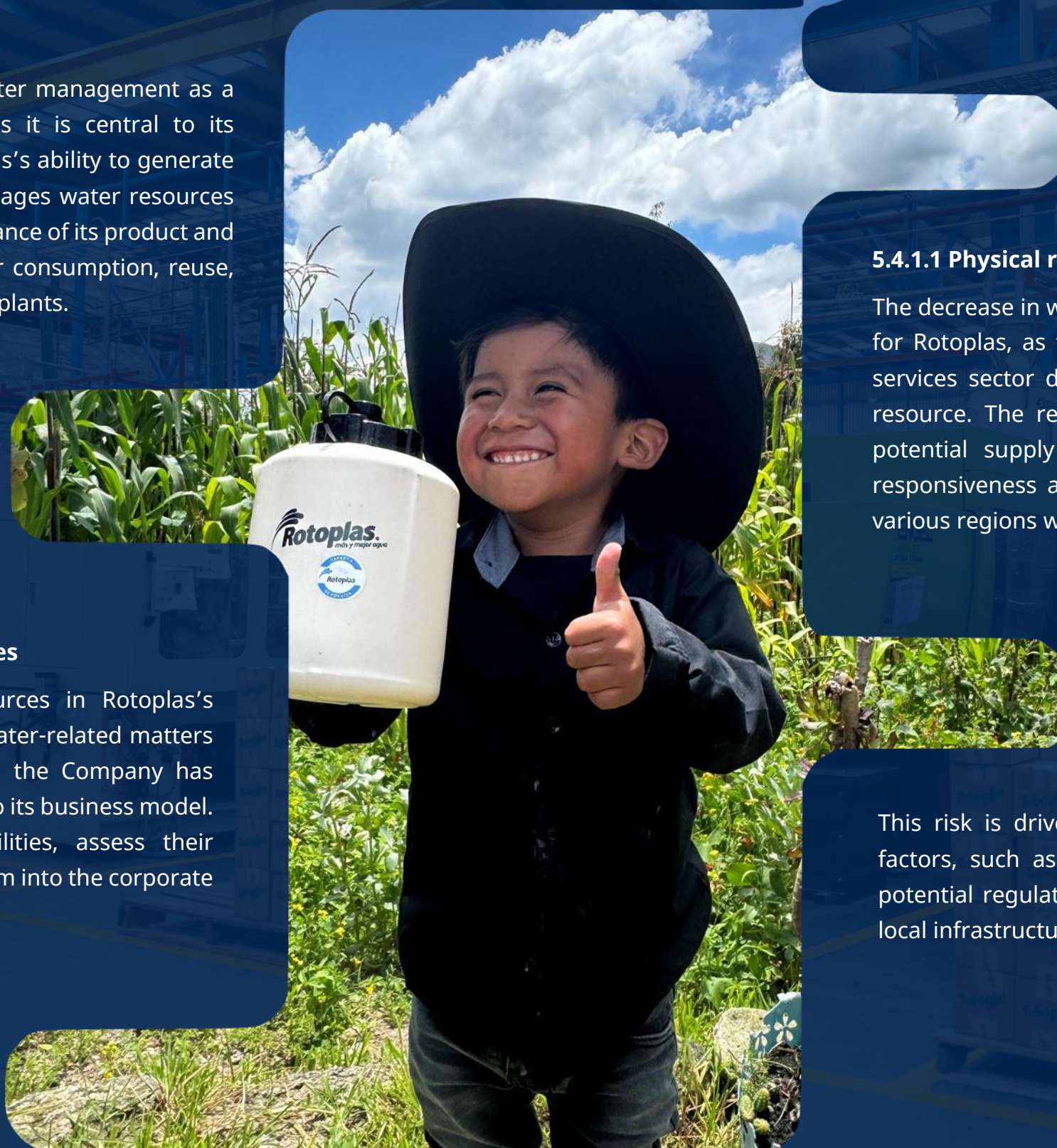
5.4.1 Identification of risks and opportunities

The strategic management of water resources in Rotoplas's operations is based on the identification of water-related matters with financial relevance. From this exercise, the Company has linked water security risks and opportunities to its business model. This approach seeks to identify vulnerabilities, assess their economic impact, and directly incorporate them into the corporate sustainability and resilience strategy.

5.4.1.1 Physical risks

The decrease in water availability represents a critical physical risk for Rotoplas, as the continuity of its production operations and services sector depends on sufficient and timely access to this resource. The relevance of this risk lies in the vulnerability to potential supply disruptions, which could impact operational responsiveness and the efficiency of industrial processes in the various regions where the Company operates.

This risk is driven by a combination of climate and structural factors, such as increasing pressure on water supply sources, potential regulatory restrictions on water use, and limitations in local infrastructure.



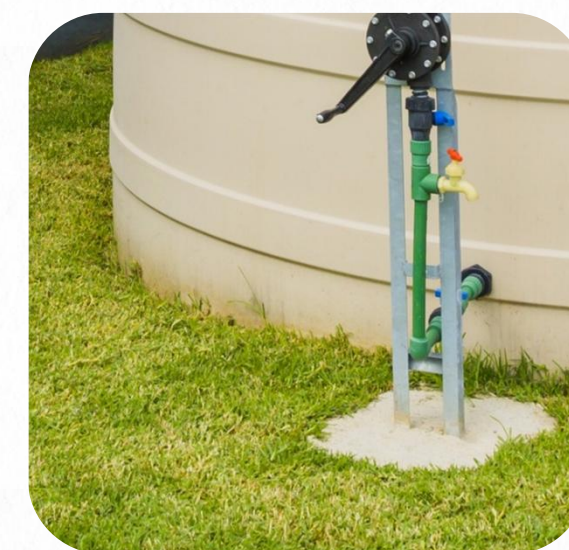
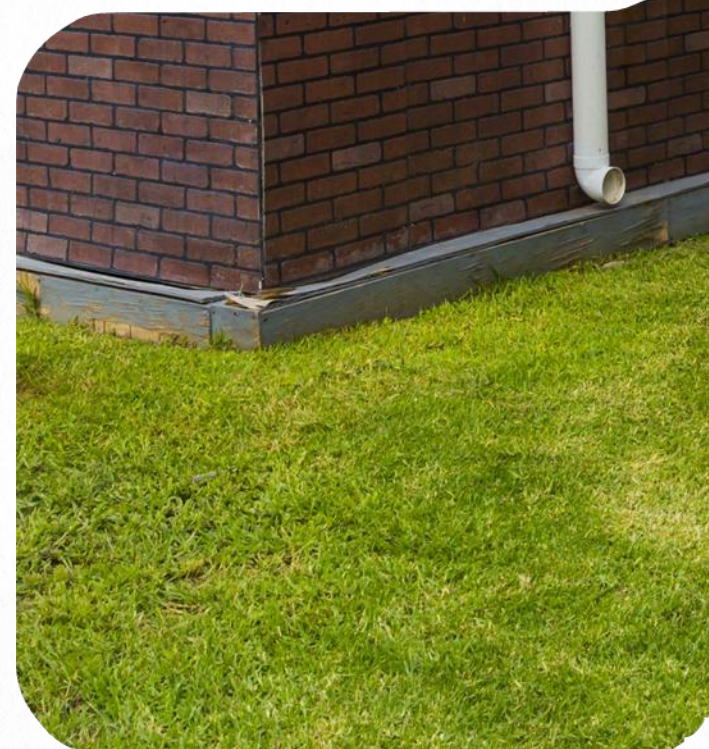
5.4.1.2 Transition Risks

The strengthening of regulatory frameworks regarding water use and quality represents a transition risk due to the potential for changes in access and management conditions of the resource in Rotoplas's operating markets. The relevance of this factor lies in uncertainty regarding the implementation of new policies and increased monitoring standards, requiring agile adaptation capacity to ensure operational continuity.

5.4.1.3 Opportunities

The adoption of technologies such as artificial intelligence and the Internet of Things (IoT) enables Rotoplas to evolve its offering toward intelligent water management. By integrating these tools into solutions such as bebbia and riego, the Company optimizes operational precision and customer consumption efficiency. This transformation toward resilient and automated infrastructure not only strengthens the business model but also positions the Company to meet long-term demand with high value-added solutions.

Currently, 50% of Rotoplas's operational facilities (9 out of 18 plants) are located in basins classified as having high or extremely high water stress, primarily in Mexico and Peru. This exposure highlights the importance of implementing resilience and technological efficiency measures to ensure business continuity and competitiveness in high water-stress environments.



5.4.2 Water Strategy and Decision-Making

In response to the risks and opportunities associated with water management, Rotoplas has incorporated this topic as the central axis of its corporate and business strategy, under a comprehensive approach focused on water security. This response includes actions to strengthen the resilience and efficiency of its operations, as well as decisions aimed at expanding its portfolio of solutions related to the use, treatment, reuse, and efficient management of water resources. To this end, Rotoplas has implemented:

Monitoring of water contaminants with a regulatory and preventive approach that integrates internal and external assessments. In all operations where discharges are generated, wastewater quality is regularly monitored through accredited laboratories, with results tracked by the environmental management managers at each plant.

Recirculation systems at plants in the Gulf region, Guadalajara, Ixtapaluca, Lerma, Monterrey, Leon, Guatemala, and Peru. These systems allow the reuse of treated water within production processes and reduce freshwater extraction.

Rainwater harvesting, which remains active at facilities in Pilar (Argentina) and Guatemala. In 2025, an additional system was successfully incorporated at the Ixtapaluca plant (Mexico). Likewise, water processed at wastewater treatment plants located in Guadalajara, Mérida, León, Pacifico, and Ixtapaluca is reused internally or safely discharged in accordance with local regulations, thereby reinforcing the Company's water circularity approach.



5.4.3 Metrics

Total Water Withdrawn from Regions with High or Extremely High Water Stress

Rotoplas has identified that 9 of its 18 operational facilities are located in basins classified within a high or extremely high water stress range (primarily in Mexico and Peru), making detailed monitoring of their management essential. For this assessment, the Company considers the baseline water stress classification from the Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas of the World Resources Institute (WRI), which categorizes areas into five levels. During the period, the volume withdrawn in these high-risk areas represented 47% of total withdrawals.

Water withdrawal in facilities located in water-stressed areas, 2025 (m³)

	Municipal Supply	Ground-water	Surface Water	Water Trucks	Total Consumption
Ixtapaluca	-	-	-	2,219	2,219
Guadalajara	-	3,827	-	-	3,827
Leon Rotomoldeo - Soplo	-	6,661	-	-	6,661
Leon Rotopinsa	-	7,574	-	-	7,574
Lerma	2,529	-	-	-	2,529
Monterrey Compuestos	1,368	-	-	-	1,368
Monterrey Rotomoldeo - Soplo	4,949	-	-	-	4,949
Pacifico	-	-	1,970	872	2,842
Peru	-	-	-	4,030	4,030



Water Consumption in Operations

As part of water management, Rotoplas measures and monitors water withdrawal, consumption, and discharge in its operations. Monitoring is centralized in digital tools that consolidate information from meters, invoices, and operational reports. This infrastructure enables real-time data consolidation and precise measurement of progress toward sustainability targets. During the current reporting period, the entity's total water consumption was 92,740 m³, representing a 6% decrease compared to the previous year. These efforts have helped consolidate a downward trend in consumption, strengthening operational resilience in contexts of limited availability.

Water Consumption and Discharge in Operations, 2025 (m³)

	Municipal Supply	Ground-water	Surface Water	Water Trucks	Rainwater Harvesting	Recycled Water	Total Consumption	Total Discharge
Mexico	11,156	22,897	1,970	13,314	819	13,077	63,233	22,798
Guatemala	667	-	-	420	276	935	2,298	720
Honduras	-	1,098	-	-	-	-	1,098	791
Nicaragua	355	-	-	-	-	-	355	-
Costa Rica	120	-	-	-	-	-	120	-
Peru	-	-	-	4,030	-	1,331	5,361	2,998
Argentina	18,921	564	-	-	309	481	5,361	17,071
Total	31,219	24,559	1,970	17,764	1,404	15,824	92,740	44,378

5.4.4 Targets

Water Intensity per Ton Produced

As part of its 2026–2030 Sustainability Strategy, Rotoplas aims to reduce freshwater consumption per ton produced by 15% through the optimization of water resources in its operations. This target prioritizes efficiency and the use of alternative sources, such as rainwater, recirculated water, and treated water, in order to progressively reduce dependence on freshwater sources. To ensure compliance with and progress toward sustainability targets, the Company supports its monitoring through digital infrastructure, which guarantees precise real-time tracking by consolidating information from meters, invoices, and operational reports.

Projected progress in water intensity reduction for Rotoplas:

	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Water intensity target (m ³ of water / metric ton processed)	0.94	0.91	0.88	0.86	0.83

5.4.5 Financial position and resilience

Financial impacts related to water management are reflected in the evolution of investments, operating costs, and the expansion of the solutions portfolio. These effects, of a potential nature, are subject to the dynamics of water resources, the regulatory environment, and the maturity of technological initiatives. In terms of liquidity, cash outflows are projected for infrastructure, monitoring, and treatment, which are expected to be offset by operational efficiencies and increased capital inflows resulting from growing demand for services focused on water security.

In line with its business model and its capital allocation strategy toward technologies for the efficient use and management of water, Grupo Rotoplas has strengthened its financial position and performance through key investments in sustainable infrastructure. During the 2025 fiscal year, the Company allocated MXN \$800K to the development of rainwater harvesting systems and internal recirculation mechanisms. Likewise, the technological transition in manufacturing (from rotational molding to blow molding) has resulted in a 95% reduction in water consumption per water tank produced. This technological milestone allows the Company to optimize its operating expenses and ensure compliance with its ESG and institutional water security targets.



5.5 Business Model and Sustainable Economic Value Creation

In recent years, the Company has evolved from a traditional business model, focused on the production and sale of products for water storage, conveyance, and improvement, toward a more diversified model. This new approach includes the provision of water management services, such as water purification, treatment, and reuse.

Through solutions such as bebbia for purification, and RSA (Rotoplas Water Services) and Acuantia in Brazil for treatment and reuse, Rotoplas drives its expansion and diversifies its revenue streams, while transforming the nature of its operational impact. In this way, its growth no longer depends solely on manufacturing activities, but also on services that contribute to safer and more efficient resource management for users.

5.5.1 Assessment of risks and opportunities

The assessment of climate risks and opportunities that affect the business model and value creation is essential to analyze Rotoplas's viability and resilience in the short, medium, and long term. In this sense, having a diversified portfolio strengthens the Company's ability to respond to challenges associated with water stress, while expanding its growth prospects.

Given that sustainability and climate-related risks and opportunities have already been assessed in the Climate Change and Water sections, along with their corresponding classification, the topic of Business Model and Sustainable Economic Value Creation is presented under IFRS S1 from a strategic opportunity perspective, focused on its effects on resilience, business viability, and Rotoplas's value creation. Therefore, this section focuses on explaining how diversification toward a service-oriented model contributes to strengthening the business over time.

5.5.1.1 Opportunities

Identifying opportunities arising from changes in demand for water solutions constitutes a key strategic exercise for Rotoplas, as it allows the Company to assess its growth potential in a context of increasing pressure on resources and greater environmental vulnerability. By recognizing that water security is a priority for households, industries, and communities, the Company can assess future demand for purification, treatment, and reuse systems. This analysis validates its operational diversification and strengthens its ability to capture new market share, generating long-term value through safe, resilient, and sustainable solutions.

On the other hand, the strengthening of regulatory frameworks and the increase in supervisory standards represent a strategic opportunity. Through RSA and Acuantia, Rotoplas facilitates regulatory compliance for industry in the face of stricter environmental requirements. By acting as a critical enabler for the operational continuity of its clients, these businesses transform market regulatory risks into a lever for growth and regional expansion.



5.5.2 Sustainable value creation strategy and decision-making

Rotoplas's strategy has been based on the development and scaling of solutions that drive the evolution of its operating model, such as water purification, treatment, and sustainable water management. This evolution is reflected in the consolidation of RSA, Acuantia Brasil, and bebbia, divisions that demonstrate how the Company has expanded its scope, technical capabilities, and positioning in high-demand markets.

Water Treatment and Reuse

In Mexico, RSA offers industrial-grade solutions for sectors such as food and beverage, manufacturing, hospitality, agribusiness, and urban systems, among others. To achieve this, Rotoplas has strengthened engineering, automation, and service quality, providing the division with structure, discipline, and nationwide reach. This transformation is reflected in a growing portfolio of industrial clients, continuous efficiency improvements, and an increasing volume of treated and reused water.

In Brazil, Acuantia operates as a standardized technical platform dedicated to projects such as treatment plants, well water solutions, cost reduction programs, and consultative sales. It has also successfully entered new industrial sectors and participates in significant tenders within the country.

Purification

Purification has been one of the main drivers of diversification, particularly through the consolidation of bebbia. It is currently a nationwide subscription-based platform with more than 168,000 users and a fully professionalized field service. It is characterized by its digital approach, offering a fully automated experience. Additionally, connected devices enable the monitoring of equipment performance and the anticipation of maintenance needs.



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Entity profile

Basis of Preparation

Governance

Risk Management

Strategy, Metrics and
Targets

Compliance
Framework

5.5.3 Metrics

Water Treatment | RSA and Acuantia | Cubic Meters Treated

As part of its operational indicators, Rotoplas tracks the volume of water treated and reused through RSA Mexico and Acuantia Brazil. This metric is quantified based on records from plants that maintain such controls.

Historical volume of water treated:	2023	2024	2025
Treated water (m ³)	4,559,752	4,780,416	5,443,606
Reused water (m ³)	3,093,467	1,117,336	1,187,703

Water Purification | bebbia | m³ Purified

Rotoplas measures and reports the volume of cubic meters purified through its solutions portfolio, whose main component is the bebbia subscription service. This metric is calculated based on the number of active subscribers in residential and institutional schemes, as well as the estimated average purification volume of installed equipment.

Historical volume of purified water:	2023	2024	2025
Purified water (m ³)	759 K	1.2 M	1.4 M



5.5.4 Targets

Water Purification Target

Rotoplas aims to purify, on a cumulative basis, the equivalent of 150 million 20-liter water jugs through the bebbia service between 2026 and 2030. This target is measured based on cubic meters purified (converted into their equivalent in water jugs) and continues the objective established for the 2021–2025 period. Its monitoring is conducted monthly based on active subscription data, serving as an indicator of the reach of its solutions.

Water purification equivalent (in water jugs):	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Water jugs	25 M	55 M	99 M	133 M	150 M

Wastewater Treatment Target

Through plants operated by RSA Mexico and Acuantia Brazil, the Company aims to treat a cumulative total of 35 million cubic meters of wastewater between 2026 and 2030. This metric is monitored annually, based on operational data reported for both businesses.

Wastewater treatment:	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Cumulative target (millions of m ³)	6	13	20	27	35

5.5.5 Financial Impact

This strategic shift is also reflected in the Company's resource allocation, focused on strengthening the portfolio with solutions that have a high capacity for climate adaptation and consolidating an increasingly resilient business model. During 2025, Rotoplas's CapEx represented approximately 4% of its sales, amounting to MXN \$488 million.

Of this amount, 75% (approximately MXN \$366 million) was allocated to strengthening and expanding the services segment focused on providing sustainable solutions, whose sales increased by 40.5% during the year. The remaining 25% was allocated to the products business unit and the maintenance of manufacturing sites. This capital allocation demonstrates the prioritization of solutions with greater capacity to adapt to the climate context, in line with the corporate transition.



06

Compliance Framework



The 2025 Sustainability and Climate-Related Financial Disclosures reaffirm Grupo Rotoplas' strategy to integrate climate change and sustainability into its governance, strategy, risk management, and metrics and targets framework, in full alignment with IFRS S1 and S2 standards. The information presented confirms that, for the Company, identifying and quantifying climate and water-related risks is an exercise in transparency and management that informs and supports resilient financial planning.

Progress in operational decarbonization—aligned with targets validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi)—and the optimization of resource use validate the viability of the organization's transition toward a low-emission, water-efficient economy.

Furthermore, the entity's strategic direction, reflected in capital expenditure (CapEx) prioritized toward service and treatment solutions, demonstrates a business model transformation in response to environmental and regulatory requirements. This diversification strengthens the capital structure and cash flow generation while mitigating transition risks and capitalizing on opportunities in markets with high demand for water security.

Consequently, Rotoplas continues to build a solid foundation to ensure sustainable economic value creation and business profitability for the benefit of its stakeholders and the planet.

Compliance Matrix

A content index based on the IFRS Taxonomy, aimed at facilitating the identification of where information corresponding to each requirement of the standard is disclosed.

Code	Description	Standard Reference	Disclosure Section
Governance			
G1	Governance body or bodies, or individuals responsible for the oversight of sustainability-related and climate-related risks and opportunities.	S1-27 (a), S2-6 (a)	3.1
G2	Responsibilities regarding sustainability-related and climate-related risks and opportunities, in terms of job descriptions.	S1-27 (a)(i), S2-	3.2
G3	How it determines whether appropriate skills and competencies are available or will be developed to oversee strategies designed to respond to sustainability-related risks and opportunities, as well as the frequency of reporting and how it is considered in compensation policies.	S1-27(a)(ii-iv), S2-6 (a)(ii-iv)	3.2
G4	Oversight process for the establishment of objectives related to sustainability-related and climate-related risks and opportunities, as well as how continuity and their inclusion in remuneration policies are handled.	S1-27(a)(v), S2-6(a)(v)	3.3
G5	Management's role in governance processes, controls, and procedures used to monitor, manage, and oversee sustainability-related risks and opportunities.	S1-27 (b)(i-ii), S2-6(b) (i-ii)	3.3
Risk Management			
R1	Processes and policies related to those the entity uses to identify, assess, prioritize, and monitor sustainability-related and climate-related risks.	S1-44(a)(i)(iv-v), S2-25(a)(i)(iv-v)	4.1
R2	Climate scenario analysis used to support the identification of climate-related risks, and how it is performed.	S1-44(a)(ii-iii), S2-	4.2
R3	Identification and assessment of sustainability-related and climate-related opportunities.	S1-44(b), S2-25(b)	4.3
R4	The extent to which, and how, the processes for identifying, assessing, prioritizing, and monitoring sustainability-related and climate-related risks and opportunities are integrated into the entity's overall risk management process and inform it accordingly.	S1-44(c), S2-25(c)	4.4
Strategy, Metrics, and Targets			
E1	Identification of sustainability-related risks and opportunities and the defined time horizons.	S1-30(a)(b)(c), S1-31	5.3.1, 5.4.1, 5.5.5
E2	Identification of climate-related risks and opportunities, including physical (acute and chronic) and transition risks, as well as defined time horizons.	S2-10(a-d)	5.3.1.1, 5.3.1.2, 5.3.1.3, 5.4.1.1, 5.4.1.2, 5.4.1.3
E3	Current and anticipated effects of sustainability-related risks and opportunities on financial position, financial performance, and cash flows.	S1-32(a-c)	5.3, 5.2
E4	Current and anticipated effects of climate-related risks and opportunities on financial position, financial performance, and cash flows.	S2-13(a)(b)	5.3.2
E5	Description of the entity's current and anticipated response to sustainability-related risks and opportunities in its strategy and decision-making, including progress on previously disclosed plans and trade-offs considered between risks and opportunities.	S1-33 (a-c)	5.4.2, 5.5.2
E6	Description of how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced and are expected to influence the strategy, business model, and the entity's decision-making, including operational adjustments, strategic priorities, and investment or capital allocation decisions.	S2-14(a-c)	5.3.2
E7	Quantitative and qualitative information on the current and anticipated effects of sustainability-related risks and opportunities on financial position, financial performance, and cash flows, including material adjustment risks, strategy, investment plans, and planned financing sources.	S1-35 (a-d)	5.4.2, 5.5.2



Compliance Matrix

A content index based on the IFRS Taxonomy, aimed at facilitating the identification of where information corresponding to each requirement of the standard is disclosed.

Code	Description	Standard Reference	Disclosure Section
Estrategia, métricas y objetivos			
E8	Current and anticipated financial effects of climate-related risks and opportunities on the financial position, financial performance, and cash flows, including material adjustment risks, strategy, investment plans, and anticipated sources of funding.	S2-16 (a-b)	5.3.5
E9	Description of the entity's ability to adjust its strategy and business model to uncertainties arising from sustainability-related risks and opportunities, considering its resilience over the short, medium, and long term.	S1-41	5.1
E10	Assessment of the climate resilience of the strategy and business model through scenario analysis, including strategic implications, significant uncertainties, adaptive capacity, and the assumptions, time horizons, and scope of the analysis performed.	S2-22 (a-b)	5.3.2
M1	Applicable metrics per sustainability-related risk or opportunity, including regulatory and entity-specific metrics, their source, and, where applicable, their definition, validation, and calculation method.	S1-46, S1-50	5.4.3, 5.5.3
M2	Disclosure of the entity's greenhouse gas metrics, including absolute gross Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 emissions in CO ₂ e, the measurement approach used, the applicable disaggregation between the consolidated group and other investees, and the additional information required for relevant Scope 3 categories.	S2-29, S2-30	5.3.3
M3	Disclosure of applicable sustainability-related targets and their monitoring elements, including the metric, nature of the target, time horizon, baseline, and interim milestones.	S1-51	5.4.4
M4	Disclosure of applicable climate-related targets, whether required by law or established by the entity, including quantitative or qualitative targets for mitigation, adaptation, and the management of climate-related risks and opportunities.	S2-33	5.3.4
Requerimientos generales			
RG1	Statement of compliance.	S1-72	2.7
RG2	Judgements and uncertainties.	S1-74	2.6
RG3	Transition reliefs.	S1-E3	2.4

Glossary

CapEx: Capital expenditures. Resources used by the company for investments related to the acquisition, improvement, or extension of the useful life of tangible and intangible fixed assets.

Climate Change: Variation in climate directly or indirectly attributed to human activity, which alters the composition of the global atmosphere and adds to the natural variability of the climate observed over comparable periods.

Climate Scenarios: Plausible and often simplified representations of future climate, constructed to be explicitly used in the analysis of the potential consequences of anthropogenic climate change. They enable entities to explore and develop an understanding of how physical risks and climate transition may affect businesses, strategies, and financial performance over time.

Decarbonization: Process aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions in operations, energy consumption, and, where applicable, the value chain.

Environmental Product Declaration (EPD): Standardized document that communicates the quantified environmental impacts of a product based on recognized methodologies and verified data.

ESG: Acronym referring to environmental, social, and corporate governance factors, criteria, policies, aspects, indicators, approaches, risks, matters, and principles aimed at enabling organizations to contribute to sustainable development and the stability of financial markets.

Financial Materiality: Criterion for identifying topics whose omission, misstatement, or lack of clarity could reasonably influence the decisions of the primary users of the report. Its assessment considers the ability of these topics to affect the performance, financial position, and business outlook.

IFRS S1: International standard that establishes general requirements for disclosing sustainability-related risks and opportunities, enabling users to assess an entity's exposure to and management of these risks in the short, medium, and long term.

IFRS S2: International standard specifically addressing climate-related disclosures. These disclosures focus on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, climate resilience, and the transition to a low-carbon economy.

ISSB: International Sustainability Standards Board, whose purpose is to develop standards that form a comprehensive, high-quality global baseline of sustainability disclosures focused on the needs of investors and financial markets.

OPEX: Operating expenses. Resources used by the company in its daily operations for the functioning of the business.

Physical Risks: Risks arising from acute climate events or chronic climate changes that may affect assets, operations, infrastructure, or resource availability. These include, among others, droughts, floods, heavy rainfall, extreme temperatures, and other phenomena capable of disrupting operations.

Resilience: Capacity of natural, social, or economic systems to recover from or withstand the effects of climate change. In the context of this report, it relates to the Company's ability to address climate, water, and market risks.

SASB: Organization (Sustainability Accounting Standards Board) that creates and maintains industry-specific standards guiding companies in disclosing sustainability-related financial information to investors and other stakeholders in the financial sector.

SBTi: International initiative (Science Based Targets) for climate action that enables companies and financial institutions worldwide to play their role in addressing the climate crisis.

Sustainability: Management approach through which the Company incorporates environmental, social, and governance criteria into its strategy, operations, and decision-making. Its purpose is to strengthen the long-term sustainability of the business and its ability to generate value responsibly.

Transition Risks: Risks associated with regulatory, technological, market, or reputational changes linked to the transition toward a low-carbon economy. These changes may alter costs, investments, competitive conditions, and the expectations of customers, investors, and other stakeholders.

Value Chain: Also known as the supply chain. It encompasses the full range of interactions, resources, and relationships associated with an entity's business model and its external environment. It includes product development and supply chain management, from raw material sourcing to final product delivery, consumption, end-of-life, and potential reintegration into the production cycle.

Water Stress: Condition in which water demand exceeds the available quantity during a given period or when its use is restricted due to low quality.

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