



CAMURUS AB

CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2026

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions

This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.

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Contents

C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:

☒ English

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

Select from:

☒ SEK

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☒ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Camurus is an international, science-led biopharmaceutical company committed to developing and commercializing innovative, long-acting medicines for improving the lives of patients with severe and chronic diseases. Camurus engages in research, development, marketing and sales of pharmaceutical medicines. Camurus' products are based on the company's proprietary FluidCrystal® technology and are designed to address important unmet medical needs, with the potential to make a significant difference in the daily lives of patients. Camurus' pipeline includes products for the treatment of dependence, pain, cancer and endocrine diseases. Camurus has commercial offices across Europe, the US, and Australia, with its headquarters in Lund, Sweden. Camurus has continued to build a broad pipeline of innovative products, including approved medicines, and has established an effective commercial organization and supply chains in Europe, Australia, and the US. Camurus works together with its vendors and other partners to continually reduce the company's environmental and climate impact. The ambition is to develop the business with minimal environmental impact throughout the value chain. An important task is to decouple Camurus' business growth from the company's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and other environmental impact. Camurus is actively working to minimize the company's GHG emissions throughout the value chain, with targets to reduce Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by at least 50% and selected Scope 3 emissions by at least 40% by 2035, and to reach net-zero GHG emissions (Scope 1, 2, and 3) by 2045. Camurus' Scope 1 emissions are relatively low (118 tCO₂e in 2025) and derive from company cars and direct emissions from heating regional offices. Scope 2 emissions (market-based) were 14 tCO₂e in 2025. Camurus' largest climate impact remains within Scope 3, which totaled 9,346 tCO₂e in 2025 — over 90 percent of total GHG emissions. The manufacturing and distribution of the company's products is based on global, multi-tier supply chains with many

different participants and processes, each generating GHG emissions to varying degrees. Through active selection and engagement of vendors and partners, Camurus has opportunities to influence and reduce these emissions. Scope 3 emissions also arise from employee commuting and business travel, purchased goods and services, capital goods, upstream and downstream transportation and distribution, research and development, and end-of-life treatment of sold products. In 2025, Camurus established its first manufacturing site, located in southern Sweden, for the production of an excipient used in its medicines; the site is designed for very limited production volumes, and no production activities were carried out at the site during 2025, with activities limited to establishing and preparing the facility for future operations. With this exception, Camurus continues to rely on outsourced (contract) manufacturing for its products, and local air emissions remain almost exclusively from the company's vehicle fleet. Camurus monitors these emissions and aims to eliminate them by transitioning to battery electric vehicles: all new benefit cars are now battery electric, and the vehicle fleet comprises 8% battery electric and 19% hybrid electric vehicles. Camurus also communicates energy efficiency and renewable energy expectations to vendors through its Vendor Code of Conduct. Camurus generally does not generate emissions to soil or water. The laboratories handle only small volumes of pharmaceuticals and chemicals, with written procedures and physical measures in place to prevent and remedy spillage. All process water and effluents are classified and handled as hazardous waste and disposed of in accordance with applicable legislation, as are contaminated containers and personal protective equipment. Camurus' operations are not energy-intensive. In 2025, 96% of all energy used within Camurus' operations (offices, laboratories, and the excipient manufacturing site) came from renewable sources. Following relocation to a new, LEED Gold–certified headquarters with rooftop solar panels and district heating, energy use from office and laboratory activities decreased by 44%, equivalent to total energy savings of 392 MWh during the reporting period. Camurus also increased its use of sustainable aviation fuel (SAF) and hydrotreated vegetable oil (HVO) biodiesel for transport and distribution, reducing related GHG emissions by 50% and 82% respectively compared with conventional fossil fuels. Reference: Camurus Annual Report 2025, Sustainability Report, p. 113–115, 136–140, 153–154.

[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

12/30/2025

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:

☒ 3 years

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:

☒ 3 years

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:

☒ 2 years

[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

2265000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

SE0007692850

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

CAMX

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

5493003S6Z6VI7WYFQ06

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

35-157-9672

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

WKN A2ABG7

[Add row]

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Select all that apply

☒ Spain

☒ France

☒ Norway

☒ Sweden

☒ Austria

☒ Australia

☒ United Kingdom

☒ United States of America

☒ Belgium

☒ Denmark

☒ Finland

☒ Germany

☒ Portugal

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream value chain

☒ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☒ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☒ All supplier tiers known have been mapped

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Camurus maps both its upstream and downstream value chains, with coverage varying by partner type and, for downstream, by market and product. Upstream, mapping is conducted via the Sustainable Procurement Policy and Vendor Code of Conduct (p. 118): for contract manufacturing organizations (CMOs), mapping extends to Tier 2, covering CMOs' own upstream suppliers given their importance to raw material and input traceability; for other vendors (packaging, transport, lab equipment, office supplies), mapping covers Tier 1 only, 53 significant Tier-1 vendors, 76% of significant vendor spend, with 100% of new vendors screened on environmental and social criteria(p. 155). Downstream, mapping covers select distributors, logistics providers, and direct customers, but coverage is partial and not uniform across all markets or products, reflecting differences in distribution models and commercial arrangements globally. Vendors are generally contracted centrally, but each regional office also has local vendors for minor supplies of local goods and services. Having frequent communication with its significant vendors is of great importance to Camurus, which therefore holds monthly stakeholder dialogues for vendor assessment with its contract manufacturing partners. (p.42,146)

Reference: Camurus Annual Report 2025

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

2

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Camurus links the short-term horizon to immediate operational and financial planning, integrating climate risk considerations into procurement, contracts, vendor selection, and insurance coverage. Within this period, potential financial impacts of physical risks (e.g., supply disruptions, impacts on leased premises and outsourced manufacturing) are estimated at low levels (under 20–60 MSEK depending on risk type and scenario), informing near-term budgeting, contingency planning, and supply chain monitoring. Camurus Annual Report 2025, Climate scenario analysis, p. 124–125.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

2

(2.1.3) To (years)

10

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

The medium-term horizon is linked to Camurus' strategic capital allocation and risk mitigation planning, including diversification of vendors and sourcing regions, climate exposure assessments of contract manufacturers, and adaptation investments (e.g., resilience upgrades for leased premises). It also aligns with Camurus' 2035 target to reduce Scope 1, 2, and selected Scope 3 GHG emissions by at least 50% and 40% respectively, directly tying climate scenario outcomes (potential financial impacts ranging from under 20 MSEK to 60–120 MSEK depending on risk type and scenario) to medium-term emissions-reduction investment decisions. Camurus Annual Report 2025, Climate scenario analysis, p. 124–125.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

6

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

☒ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

25

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

The long-term horizon is linked to Camurus' long-term decarbonization strategy and business resilience planning, anchored by the company's 2045 net-zero target across Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions. Financial planning at this horizon considers higher potential impacts under more severe climate scenarios (e.g., up to 120–200 MSEK for supply chain disruption risk under RCP 8.5), informing structural decisions such as long-term vendor and sourcing strategy, capital expenditure on adaptation measures, and integration of carbon pricing exposure into long-range financial planning. Camurus Annual Report 2025, Climate scenario analysis, p. 124–125.

[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

(2.2.1) Process in place

Select from:

☒ Yes

(2.2.2) Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process

Select from:

☒ Impacts only

(2.2.4) Primary reason for not evaluating dependencies and/or impacts

Select from:

☒ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(2.2.5) Explain why you do not evaluate dependencies and/or impacts and describe any plans to do so in the future

Camurus has assessed its environmental impacts through its Double Materiality Assessment (DMA), which evaluates impacts, risks, and opportunities (IROs) across environmental, social, and governance topics, including climate change, biodiversity, deforestation, and water. Based on this assessment and the use of globally recognized screening tools and methodologies, including WRI's Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas, Global Forest Watch, and WWF's biodiversity and deforestation risk screening frameworks, Camurus determined that environmental topics and sub-topics relating to biodiversity, deforestation, and water are not material from either an impact or a financial perspective, and are therefore not considered relevant for further evaluation as dependencies. This conclusion is based on site-level assessments confirming that all of Camurus' operational locations (offices, laboratories, and the excipient manufacturing site) are situated in regions with reliable water availability, no exposure to water stress, low forest disturbance, low biodiversity sensitivity, and no proximity to protected areas or high conservation value land. Camurus has no production facilities of its own beyond a small-scale excipient manufacturing site, and its operations are not energy- or water-intensive, further supporting the conclusion that environmental dependencies (e.g., on water resources, ecosystem services, or biodiversity) pose limited relevance to the company's operations. Camurus plans to continue monitoring this assessment annually as part of its ongoing DMA review cycle and will reassess the relevance of environmental dependencies should its operations, supply chain footprint (e.g., expansion of its own manufacturing site), or risk exposure change materially in future reporting periods. Reference: Camurus Annual Report 2025, Sustainability Report, p. 116 (Double Materiality Assessment, material topics) and p. 142 (water, biodiversity, and deforestation risk screening).

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Both risks and opportunities	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

☒ Upstream value chain

- ☒ Downstream value chain
- ☒ End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Partial

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- ☒ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☒ Site-specific
- ☒ Local
- ☒ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- ☒ WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ Environmental Impact Assessment
- ☒ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Systems
- ☒ Life Cycle Assessment

Other

- ☒ Internal company methods
- ☒ Materiality assessment
- ☒ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ☒ Other acute physical risk, please specify :severe weather, sea-level rise, water scarcity, wildfires, poor harvests disrupting supply chains and distribution (p. 124)

Chronic physical

- ☒ Other chronic physical risk, please specify :gradual climate impacts (e.g., sea-level rise) on leased premises and outsourced manufacturing (p. 124)

Policy

- ☒ Carbon pricing mechanisms

☒ Other policy risk, please specify

Market

☒ Other market risk, please specify :higher insurance premiums and increased raw material/outsourced production costs from climate events (p. 124)

Reputation

☒ Other reputation risk, please specify :risk of misalignment with stakeholder/sustainability expectations (p. 120)

Technology

☒ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability

☒ Non-compliance with regulations and legislation

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☒ Customers

☒ Local communities

☒ Employees

☒ National and/or subnational governments

☒ Investors

☒ Suppliers

☒ Regulators

(2.2.2.17) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

Camurus identifies, assesses, and manages environmental impacts, risks, and opportunities through two integrated processes: its Double Materiality Assessment (DMA) and its annual climate scenario analysis. The DMA, conducted in late 2024 and remaining applicable for 2025, evaluates impacts from both an impact perspective (effects on people and the environment) and a financial perspective (effects on the business), drawing on input from internal subject matter experts and external stakeholders including clients, investors, vendors, and healthcare professionals, gathered through surveys, structured stakeholder dialogue, and direct

correspondence. Climate-related risks and opportunities are assessed annually through climate scenario analysis, which models impacts under two IPCC Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP 2.6 and RCP 8.5) across short-term (to 2027), medium-term (2027–2035), and long-term (2035–2050) horizons. The process includes workshops with relevant departments to identify and evaluate climate-related risks and opportunities across the organization, covering both physical risks (acute and chronic, e.g., supply disruptions, impacts on leased premises, impacts on outsourced manufacturing) and transition risks (market risk from liability insurance, product-related cost increases, and carbon pricing mechanisms). Each identified risk and opportunity is assigned a potential financial impact range (e.g., low, medium, high; in MSEK bands) and corresponding mitigating actions. This climate scenario analysis is integrated into Camurus' company-wide risk management process: results inform strategic planning, capital allocation decisions, and sustainability initiatives, and are reviewed and approved at management and Board level alongside other business risks, using a structured three-tier risk evaluation scale (low, medium, high) applied consistently across both environmental and non-environmental risk categories. Outcomes are reviewed annually and updated to reflect changes in climate science, regulatory developments, market conditions, and company performance. Coverage is partial across the value chain: direct operations (offices, laboratories, the company's new excipient manufacturing site) and vehicle fleet are fully assessed. Upstream, coverage extends to Tier 1 vendors generally, and to Tier 2 for contract manufacturing organizations specifically, reflecting their materiality to GHG emissions and supply continuity. Downstream, coverage extends to select distributors, logistics providers, and direct customers, but is not uniform across all markets or products. Camurus relies on globally recognized third-party tools and data sources for risk screening, including the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas, Global Forest Watch, and WWF biodiversity and deforestation risk screening frameworks, alongside primary data from landlords, utility providers, travel agencies, logistics providers, waste contractors, and manufacturing partners for GHG emissions calculations under the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. Reference: Camurus Annual Report 2025, Sustainability Report, p. 115–116 (Double Materiality Assessment), p. 119 (risk management process and three-tier risk scale), p. 123–125 (Climate scenario analysis), p. 153 (GHG emissions reporting methodology).

[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

☒ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

Camurus assesses the interconnections between environmental impacts, risks, and opportunities as part of its sustainability and risk management processes. Environmental and climate-related factors are evaluated together to understand how they may affect the company's operations, supply chain, compliance obligations, and long-term strategy. For example, climate-related risks such as extreme weather events are assessed alongside dependencies on suppliers and facilities, Camurus' climate scenario analysis explicitly links physical climate risks (e.g., supply disruptions, impacts on leased premises, impacts on outsourced manufacturing) to vendor and facility-level mitigating actions, such as diversifying vendors and sourcing regions and assessing the climate exposure of contract manufacturers. Camurus uses its Double Materiality Assessment and climate scenario analysis (based on IPCC RCP 2.6 and RCP 8.5 pathways) to explore how environmental issues are connected across short-, medium-, and long-term horizons. This helps identify trade-offs and synergies between climate action and other sustainability goals, for example, the transition to renewable energy and battery electric vehicles is assessed both as a climate mitigation measure and as a market opportunity (cost competitiveness, reduced exposure to fossil fuel price volatility), while vendor engagement on environmental criteria is assessed both for emissions reduction

and for managing supply chain continuity risk. The results are integrated into the company's broader sustainability disclosures and risk management process, with outcomes reviewed annually at management level alongside other business risks, ensuring a more complete view of risks and opportunities across the organization. Reference: Camurus Annual Report 2025, Sustainability Report, p. 115–116 (Double Materiality Assessment), p. 119–125 (Sustainability risks and opportunities; Climate scenario analysis).
[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream value chain

☒ Downstream value chain

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

☒ Areas important for biodiversity

☒ Areas of high ecosystem integrity

☒ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

☒ Areas of importance for ecosystem service provision

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

Camurus identifies priority locations as part of its broader sustainability risk assessment process, focusing on sites within its direct operations and value chain where there is higher exposure to environmental compliance risks, hazardous materials handling, and waste impacts. This includes Camurus' laboratories and its excipient manufacturing site, where small volumes of chemicals are handled and process water and effluents are classified and managed as hazardous waste, as well as contract manufacturing sites within the upstream value chain, given their role in producing Camurus' medicines and product candidates. The identification process

draws on Camurus' Double Materiality Assessment and supporting external screening tools, including WRI's Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas, Global Forest Watch, and WWF's biodiversity and deforestation risk frameworks, to confirm whether these locations also interface with ecologically sensitive areas (e.g., water stress, biodiversity sensitivity, proximity to protected areas). Based on current assessments, Camurus' own operational sites are confirmed to be outside such ecologically sensitive areas; priority status for these locations is instead driven primarily by environmental compliance and hazardous waste handling risk rather than nature/biodiversity sensitivity.

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

☒ No, we have a list/geospatial map of priority locations, but we will not be disclosing it

[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☒ Qualitative

☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☒ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☒ Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Frequency of effect occurring
- ☒ Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- ☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

The substantive effect threshold for supply chain disruption risk is set at 120 MSEK, representing of the full financial impact range (20–200 MSEK) identified across all scenario and horizon combinations in Camurus' climate scenario analysis. This risk is assessed under RCP 2.6 and RCP 8.5 across short-term (to 2027), medium-term (2027–2035), and long-term (2035–2050) horizons. Financial impact ranges from 20–60 MSEK in the short-term (Low risk classification under both scenarios) to 120–200 MSEK in the long-term (Low under RCP 2.6, High under RCP 8.5), reflecting escalating severity as climate-related disruptions become more frequent and severe over time. The risk encompasses lost revenues from operational interruptions, higher raw material and transportation costs, increased insurance premiums, and potential capital expenditures for adaptation measures. Likelihood increases materially under RCP 8.5 in the medium- and long-term, with the risk escalating from Low to Medium to High classification. Given Camurus' full reliance on outsourced manufacturing and a global multi-tier supply chain, this is the highest-magnitude risk in the company's climate scenario analysis. The threshold and metrics are reviewed annually alongside the climate scenario analysis update. (AR p.119–120, 124)

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Qualitative
- ☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- ☒ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- ☒ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

60

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Frequency of effect occurring
- ☒ Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- ☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

The substantive effect threshold for the customer tender opportunity is set at 60 MSEK, representing of the financial impact range (20–60 MSEK) identified consistently across all scenario and horizon combinations in Camurus' climate scenario analysis. This opportunity is assessed under RCP 2.6 and RCP 8.5 across short-term (to 2027), medium-term (2027–2035), and long-term (2035–2050) horizons. Financial impact is classified as Medium (20–60 MSEK) across all three time horizons under both scenarios, reflecting a consistent and credible revenue growth and customer retention opportunity as environmental criteria become increasingly prevalent in healthcare procurement and tender processes across Camurus' key markets in Europe, Australia, and the US. The opportunity encompasses revenue growth from competitive differentiation on environmental performance, customer retention through proactive sustainability improvements, and potential pricing advantage in sustainability-influenced procurement processes. Unlike physical risks which escalate over time, this opportunity is assessed as consistently medium across all horizons, reflecting that environmental procurement criteria are already influencing tender outcomes today and are expected to remain material throughout the planning horizon. Likelihood increases over time as sustainability regulations and stakeholder expectations in healthcare procurement intensify. The threshold and metrics are reviewed annually alongside the climate scenario analysis update. (AR p.119–120, 125)

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Qualitative
- ☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- ☒ Direct operating costs

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- ☒ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

20

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Frequency of effect occurring
- ☒ Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- ☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

The substantive effect threshold for leased premises risk is set at 20 MSEK, representing of the financial impact range for this risk, which remains consistently below 20 MSEK across all scenario and horizon combinations. This risk is assessed under RCP 2.6 and RCP 8.5 across all three time horizons. Financial impact remains in the <20 MSEK band across all horizons and scenarios, with risk classification escalating from Low (RCP 2.6, all horizons) to Medium (RCP 8.5, medium and long-term), reflecting increasing likelihood of flooding, extreme weather events, and rising sea levels affecting Camurus' leased offices and laboratories rather than a step-change in absolute financial impact. The risk encompasses increased costs from climate-related repairs and remediation, higher insurance premiums or reduced coverage, and capital investments in adaptation measures such as flood protection and structural upgrades. While the absolute financial impact is limited — reflecting Camurus' leased (not owned) premises model — the risk is nonetheless monitored as part of the company's integrated climate risk management process. The threshold and metrics are reviewed annually alongside the climate scenario analysis update. (AR p.119–120, 124)

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Qualitative
- ☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- ☒ Direct operating costs

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- ☒ Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

60

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Frequency of effect occurring
- ☒ Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- ☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

The substantive effect threshold for the renewable energy cost opportunity is set at 60 MSEK, representing between the minimum (<20 MSEK, short and medium-term) and maximum (20–60 MSEK, long-term) financial impact values identified across all scenario and horizon combinations. This opportunity is assessed under RCP 2.6 and RCP 8.5 across all three time horizons. Financial impact is classified as Low (<20 MSEK) in the short-term and medium-term under both scenarios, escalating to Medium (20–60 MSEK) in the long-term, reflecting the increasing cost competitiveness of renewable electricity relative to fossil fuels over time. The opportunity encompasses lower energy-related operating costs as renewable electricity becomes increasingly cost-competitive, reduced exposure to fossil fuel price volatility supporting more stable cash flows, and potential indirect cost reductions through the value chain as vendors adopt renewable energy. Camurus already sources 96% of its operational energy from renewable sources in 2025, meaning the near-term incremental benefit is limited — the opportunity is more significant in the long-term as cost advantages compound and renewable energy adoption extends further through the supply chain. The escalation from Low to Medium in the

long-term reflects both increasing cost competitiveness and the growing share of vendor operations covered by renewable energy requirements under the Vendor Code of Conduct. The threshold and metrics are reviewed annually alongside the climate scenario analysis update. (AR p.119–120, 125)

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Qualitative
- ☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- ☒ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- ☒ Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

20

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Frequency of effect occurring
- ☒ Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- ☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

The substantive effect threshold for outsourced manufacturing disruption risk is set at 20 MSEK, representing the midpoint between the minimum (<20 MSEK) and maximum (60 MSEK) financial impact values identified across all scenario and horizon combinations. This risk is assessed under RCP 2.6 and RCP 8.5 across all three time horizons. Financial impact remains below 20 MSEK in the short-term under both scenarios, escalating to 20–60 MSEK in the medium- and long-term under both RCP 2.6 and RCP 8.5, with risk classification escalating from Low (short-term) to Medium (RCP 2.6, medium/long-term) and High (RCP 8.5, medium/long-term). The risk encompasses production disruptions and delays leading to lost revenue or delayed product launches, increased manufacturing costs due to downtime, emergency repairs or reduced vendor capacity, and supply chain reconfiguration costs including qualifying alternative manufacturers or relocating production. Given Camurus' complete reliance on contract manufacturers for all product supply, disruptions at key CMO sites directly threaten revenue generation and product availability. The threshold and metrics are reviewed annually alongside the climate scenario analysis update. (AR p.119–120, 124)

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Qualitative
- ☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- ☒ Direct operating costs

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- ☒ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

20

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Frequency of effect occurring

- ☒ Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- ☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

The substantive effect threshold for liability insurance premium risk is set at 20 MSEK, representing the of the financial impact range for this risk, which remains consistently below 20 MSEK across all scenario and horizon combinations. This risk is assessed under RCP 2.6 and RCP 8.5 across all three time horizons. Financial impact remains in the <20 MSEK band across all horizons and scenarios, with risk classification escalating from Low (RCP 2.6, all horizons; RCP 8.5, short-term) to Medium (RCP 8.5, medium-term) and High (RCP 8.5, long-term), reflecting increasing likelihood of premium increases as global climate-related losses accumulate and insurers reprice risk. While the absolute financial impact remains limited given Camurus' relatively small operational footprint, the escalating risk classification in the long-term under RCP 8.5 warrants ongoing monitoring. The risk encompasses increased liability insurance premiums across all lines of coverage relevant to Camurus' operations, affecting operating expenses and cash flows over time. The threshold and metrics are reviewed annually alongside the climate scenario analysis update. (AR p.119–120, 124)

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Qualitative
- ☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- ☒ Direct operating costs

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- ☒ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Frequency of effect occurring
- ☒ Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- ☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

The substantive effect threshold for product-related cost increase risk is set at 20 MSEK, representing the midpoint between the minimum (<20 MSEK) and maximum (60 MSEK) financial impact values identified across all scenario and horizon combinations. This risk is assessed under RCP 2.6 and RCP 8.5 across all three time horizons. Financial impact remains below 20 MSEK in the short-term under both scenarios, escalating to 20–60 MSEK in the medium- and long-term under both RCP 2.6 and RCP 8.5, with risk classification escalating from Low (short-term and medium-term under RCP 2.6) to Medium (RCP 8.5, medium-term) and High (RCP 8.5, long-term). The risk encompasses increasing costs of raw materials and outsourced production due to climate-related extreme events, leading to higher cost of goods sold, margin pressure, and reduced profitability. As Camurus relies on external vendors for all production inputs, cost increases from climate-related disruptions to raw material availability or production capacity are passed through directly, making procurement diversification and flexible sourcing contracts key mitigating actions. The threshold and metrics are reviewed annually alongside the climate scenario analysis update. (AR p.119–120, 124)

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Qualitative
- ☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- ☒ Direct operating costs

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- ☒ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

20

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Frequency of effect occurring
- ☒ Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- ☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

The substantive effect threshold for carbon pricing risk is set at 20 MSEK, representing of the financial impact range for this risk, which remains consistently below 20 MSEK across all scenario and horizon combinations. This risk is assessed under RCP 2.6 and RCP 8.5 across all three time horizons. Financial impact remains in the <20 MSEK band across all horizons and scenarios, with risk classification escalating from Low (short-term under both scenarios) to Medium (medium and long-term under both RCP 2.6 and RCP 8.5), reflecting increasing regulatory likelihood of carbon pricing mechanisms being applied to Camurus' own direct emissions and/or vendor operations rather than a step-change in absolute financial impact. The risk encompasses higher direct operating costs from carbon pricing on Camurus' Scope 1 and 2 emissions (132 tCO₂e in 2025, already 96% renewable energy) and vendor pass-through costs from carbon pricing applied to contract manufacturers and raw material suppliers. Camurus' low direct emissions profile and high renewable energy share significantly limit absolute exposure. The threshold and metrics are reviewed annually alongside the climate scenario analysis update. (AR p.119–120, 124)

[Add row]

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) Details of policies and processes in place to identify and classify potential water pollutants

Camurus identifies and classifies potential water pollutants associated with its laboratory and excipient manufacturing activities, which involve handling small volumes of pharmaceuticals and chemicals. The company has clear written procedures and physical measures in place to prevent and remedy any spillage of active substances or chemicals into water systems. All process water and effluents generated in these activities are classified as hazardous waste, along with contaminated containers, materials, and personal protective equipment, and are collected and disposed of in accordance with applicable environmental legislation, rather than discharged. Within contract manufacturing, comprehensive environmental protection and safety procedures are applied to prevent contamination of soil, water, and effluents, with the same hazardous waste classification and disposal requirements extended to contract manufacturing partners. Camurus also requires contract manufacturing partners to use water efficiently and responsibly in accordance with the Camurus Vendor Code of Conduct, which sets expectations for environmental management and resource efficiency across the value chain. Classification follows applicable environmental legislation governing hazardous waste and effluents in the jurisdictions where Camurus and its manufacturing partners operate, rather than an internally developed methodology. Camurus has not identified any significant water-related risks, impacts, or dependencies, based on site-level assessments confirming its operational locations are situated in regions with reliable water availability and no exposure to water stress, and no incidents of spill, including release of refrigerants, were recorded in 2025. Reference: Camurus Annual Report 2025, Sustainability Report, p. 141–142 (water, biodiversity, and effluent management), p. 153–154 (performance indicators, total incidents of spill).
 [Fixed row]

(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Chemicals and API

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Camurus' laboratory and excipient manufacturing activities involve handling active pharmaceutical substances and chemicals in small volumes. If released into water systems, these pharmaceutical compounds and associated chemicals could pose toxicity risks to aquatic ecosystems and, depending on the substance, may exhibit persistence or bioaccumulation potential. All hazardous chemicals and API is collected as hazardous waste and disposed of according to applicable legislation.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- ☒ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience
- ☒ Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems
- ☒ Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements
- ☒ Other, please specify :Containment and prevention of spillage; treatment and disposal as hazardous waste via licensed third party according to applicable legislation; vendor code of conduct requirements

(2.5.1.5) Indicators for measuring and evaluating the success of the procedure

Select all that apply

- ☒ Compliance with discharge permits / regulatory limits
- ☒ Zero incidents (spills, exceedances, waterborne disease cases)
- ☒ Third-party audits and/or certification

(2.5.1.6) Please explain

Camurus has written procedures and physical measures in place at its laboratories and excipient manufacturing site to prevent and remedy any spillage of active substances or chemicals into water systems. Rather than discharging process water, Camurus classifies all process water, effluents, contaminated containers, and personal protective equipment as hazardous waste, which is collected and disposed of by a licensed third-party waste management provider in accordance with applicable environmental legislation. Within contract manufacturing, equivalent environmental protection and safety procedures are applied to prevent contamination of soil, water, and effluents, and contract manufacturing partners are required to use water efficiently and responsibly under the Camurus Vendor Code of Conduct. Success is evidenced by the absence of recorded spill incidents in 2025 (zero incidents of spill, including refrigerant release). Reference: Camurus Annual Report 2025, Sustainability Report, p. 141–142, 153–154.

[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☒ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

Camurus has not identified any water-related risks anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization. Water consumption is considered low and limited to office, laboratory, and small-scale excipient manufacturing activities, managed through controlled routines and efficiency measures such as water-saving taps; no water-intensive industrial operations are involved. Site-level assessments using the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and the WWF Water Risk Filter confirm that all of Camurus' operational locations are situated in low water-stress areas, meaning water withdrawals are unlikely to contribute to local scarcity or negatively affect surrounding communities and ecosystems. On this basis, water-related risk is assessed as low and does not meet the substantive-effect threshold defined in 2.4.
[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☒ Other chronic physical risk, please specify :Risk (physical acute and chronic)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Supply disruptions or delays, particularly affecting raw materials and product distribution, due to climate change impacts such as severe weather events, sea-level rise, water scarcity, wildfires, and poor harvests. Camurus has no production facilities of its own and relies entirely on outsourced contract manufacturing and a global vendor network for raw materials and product distribution. Climate-related disruptions, severe weather events, sea-level rise, water scarcity, wildfires, and poor harvests, may cause supply disruptions or delays affecting raw materials and product distribution across this multi-tier network. (AR p.124)

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Increased costs (raw materials, transportation, insurance premiums, adaptation capital expenditure); lost revenues from operational interruptions

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- ☒ Unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- ☒ Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Climate-related disruptions may lead to higher raw material and transportation costs, lost revenues from operational interruptions, increased insurance premiums, and potential capital expenditure for adaptation measures. This could affect cost of goods sold, operating expenses, and, in more severe disruption scenarios, revenue recognition timing if product distribution is delayed.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

20

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)**(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)****(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)****(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)****(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure**

Figures derived from Camurus' annual climate scenario analysis, conducted in line with ISSB IFRS S2 and CSRD requirements, modeling estimated higher raw material and transportation costs, revenue loss from operational interruptions, increased insurance premiums, and adaptation capital expenditure across RCP 2.6 and RCP 8.5 scenarios. Figures represent indicative estimates; actual impacts may differ materially as assumptions evolve. (AR p.123–124)

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☒ Introduce/strengthen environmental incentives

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of response to this risk is not available at the moment. Camurus is actively working to improve the tracking and allocation of climate-related response costs and aims to provide this figure in next year's reporting.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Diversify vendors and sourcing regions to reduce exposure to climate-vulnerable locations; strengthen supply chain monitoring and contingency planning including alternative logistics routes and vendors; increase resilience of operations and inventory management for critical raw materials and products; integrate climate risks into procurement, contracts, and financial planning, supported by appropriate insurance coverage and scenario analysis. (AR p.124)

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☒ Other chronic physical risk, please specify :Risk (physical acute and chronic)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Potential climate-related impacts, including flooding, extreme weather events, and rising sea levels, on Camurus' leased premises. Camurus leases all its premises — headquarters in Lund (LEED Gold certified), regional offices, and laboratories. Flooding, extreme weather events, and rising sea levels could damage or disrupt these leased facilities, affecting laboratory operations, office functions, and the company's overall operational continuity.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Increased costs (repairs, remediation, insurance premiums, adaptation capital expenditure)

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- ☒ Unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- ☒ Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Increased costs from climate-related repairs and remediation, higher insurance premiums or reduced coverage, and capital investments in adaptation measures such as flood protection and structural upgrades, affecting operating expenses and capital expenditure.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

0

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

20

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

0

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

20

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

0

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

20

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Derived from Camurus' climate scenario analysis, modeling repair, remediation, insurance, and adaptation capital expenditure costs for leased premises. Financial impact remains below 20 MSEK across all time horizons and scenarios, though risk classification escalates from Low to Medium under RCP 8.5 in the medium- and long-term. (AR p.124)

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☒ Introduce/strengthen environmental incentives

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of response to this risk is not available at the moment. Camurus is actively working to improve the tracking and allocation of climate-related response costs and aims to provide this figure in next year's reporting.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Request climate risk assessments from landlords; integrate climate resilience into lease decisions; develop business continuity and emergency response plans; engage with landlords to align on resilience upgrades and shared responsibility for climate adaptation. (AR p.124)

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☒ Other chronic physical risk, please specify :Risk (physical acute and chronic)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Potential climate-related impacts, including flooding, extreme weather events, and rising sea levels, on outsourced manufacturing. Camurus relies entirely on outsourced contract manufacturing organizations (CMOs) for production of its medicines and product candidates. Flooding, extreme weather events, and rising sea levels at CMO sites could cause production disruptions and delays leading to lost revenue or delayed product launches, increased manufacturing costs from downtime, emergency repairs, or reduced vendor capacity, and supply chain reconfiguration costs including qualifying alternative manufacturers or relocating production.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Lost revenue, increased manufacturing and supply chain reconfiguration costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Production disruptions and delays leading to lost revenue or delayed product launches, increased manufacturing costs from downtime, emergency repairs, or reduced vendor capacity, and supply chain reconfiguration costs including qualifying alternative manufacturers or relocating production, affecting revenue, cost of goods sold, and capital expenditure.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

0

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

20

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

60

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

20

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

60

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Derived from Camurus' climate scenario analysis, modeling revenue loss from production disruptions, increased manufacturing costs from downtime and emergency repairs, and reconfiguration costs from qualifying alternative manufacturers or relocating production, under RCP 2.6 and RCP 8.5. Risk classification escalates from Low to Medium to High under RCP 8.5 even while the absolute financial band (20–60 MSEK) remains consistent from medium-term onward, reflecting increasing likelihood of disruption rather than a step-change in impact magnitude. (AR p.124)

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☒ Introduce/strengthen environmental incentives

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of response to this risk is not available at the moment. Camurus is actively working to improve the tracking and allocation of climate-related response costs and aims to provide this figure in next year's reporting.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Assess climate exposure of contract manufacturers and key vendors; joint risk assessments and adaptation measures with manufacturers; include climate resilience and business continuity requirements in vendor contracts; develop contingency and alternative sourcing plans for climate-related disruptions. (AR p.124)

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

☒ Other market risk, please specify :Market risk (transitional)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Increased liability insurance premiums due to extensive effects of climate change As climate change increases the frequency and severity of extreme weather events and associated losses globally, liability insurance premiums are expected to rise across all lines of coverage relevant to Camurus' operations (property, liability, business interruption). This increases Camurus' operating costs independent of whether a direct climate event affects its own facilities.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Increased indirect operating costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Higher liability insurance premiums increasing operating expenditure over time, with more pronounced increases under the higher-emissions scenario. This would affect operating expenses and cash flows, though absolute financial impact remains below 20 MSEK across all horizons and scenarios.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

0

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

20

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

0

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

0

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

20

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Derived from Camurus' climate scenario analysis modeling increases in liability insurance premiums driven by global climate change impacts. The absolute financial impact remains below 20 MSEK across all time horizons and scenarios; however, the risk classification escalates from Low to Medium to High under RCP 8.5, reflecting increasing likelihood of premium increases as climate-related losses accumulate globally. (AR p.124)

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☒ Introduce/strengthen environmental incentives
(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of response to this risk is not available at the moment. Camurus is actively working to improve the tracking and allocation of climate-related response costs and aims to provide this figure in next year's reporting.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Strengthen climate risk prevention and loss-reduction measures across operations to lower claims exposure; regularly review insurance coverage and limits; diversify insurance providers and explore alternative risk transfer options; integrate climate risk assessments into Camurus' company risk management. (AR p.124)

Climate change**(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier**

Select from:

☒ Risk5

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

☒ Other market risk, please specify :Market/transitional

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Increasing product related costs (raw material, outsourced production etc.) due to climate related extreme events) Climate-related extreme events may increase the cost of raw materials and outsourced production used in manufacturing Camurus' medicines and product candidates. As Camurus relies on external vendors and contract manufacturers for all production inputs, cost increases from climate-related disruptions to raw material availability or production capacity are passed through to Camurus, leading to higher cost of goods sold, margin pressure, and reduced profitability.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Increased cost of goods sold, margin pressure, reduced profitability

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Higher raw material and outsourced production costs leading to increased cost of goods sold, reduced gross margin, and reduced profitability, with a compounding effect over the medium- and long-term as climate impacts intensify. This would affect both financial performance (revenue margins) and cash flows (higher procurement expenditure).

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

0

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

20

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

20

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

60

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

20

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

60

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Derived from Camurus' climate scenario analysis modeling increases in raw material and outsourced production costs driven by climate-related extreme events. Financial impact escalates from below 20 MSEK in the short-term to 20–60 MSEK in the medium- and long-term as climate events become more frequent and severe, with risk classification escalating to High under RCP 8.5

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☒ Introduce/strengthen environmental incentives

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of response to this risk is not available at the moment. Camurus is actively working to improve the tracking and allocation of climate-related response costs and aims to provide this figure in next year's reporting.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Diversify and climate-screen vendors; negotiate long-term or flexible sourcing contracts; improve demand forecasting and inventory planning; integrate climate risk into procurement and financial planning. (AR p.124)

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk6

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

☒ Other market risk, please specify :Market/transitional

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

As climate regulations evolve, carbon pricing mechanisms are becoming more widespread, putting a financial cost on emissions to encourage reductions. Camurus or its vendors may be included in carbon pricing mechanisms. As climate regulations evolve, carbon pricing mechanisms are becoming more widespread. Camurus' own direct emissions (Scope 1 from company vehicles and heating; Scope 2 from electricity consumption) may become subject to carbon pricing mechanisms, leading to higher direct operating costs. Camurus' total Scope 1 and 2 emissions were 132 tCO₂e in 2025, limiting absolute exposure.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Increased direct operating costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Carbon pricing applied to Camurus' own Scope 1 and 2 emissions would increase operating costs, though the absolute impact remains limited given the company's low direct emissions profile and high renewable energy share.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

0

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

20

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

0

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

20

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

0

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

20

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Based on Camurus' climate scenario analysis; financial impact remains below 20 MSEK across all horizons given the company's low Scope 1/2 emissions (132 tCO₂e, 2025) and 96% renewable energy share. Risk classification escalates to Medium long-term under both scenarios, reflecting increasing regulatory likelihood. (AR p.123–124)

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☒ Introduce/strengthen environmental incentives

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of response to this risk is not available at the moment. Camurus is actively working to improve the tracking and allocation of climate-related response costs and aims to provide this figure in next year's reporting.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Continue transition of vehicle fleet to battery electric vehicles; maintain high share of renewable electricity in offices and laboratories; ongoing carbon footprint mapping and scenario/cost planning. (AR p.124)

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk6

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

☒ Other market risk, please specify :Market/transitional

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

As climate regulations evolve, carbon pricing mechanisms are becoming more widespread, putting a financial cost on emissions to encourage reductions. Camurus or its vendors may be included in carbon pricing mechanisms. Carbon pricing mechanisms may apply to Camurus' vendors and contract manufacturers, increasing the cost of raw materials and outsourced production passed through to Camurus. As Camurus relies on external vendors for all production inputs, carbon pricing-driven cost increases in the supply chain directly affect Camurus' cost of goods sold and margins.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Increased cost of goods sold, margin pressure

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Carbon pricing applied to vendors and contract manufacturers would increase input costs passed through to Camurus, affecting cost of goods sold, gross margin, and profitability over time.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

0

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

20

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

0

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

20

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

0

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Based on Camurus' climate scenario analysis modeling vendor carbon pricing pass-through costs; financial impact remains below 20 MSEK across all horizons, with risk classification escalating to Medium long-term under both scenarios reflecting increasing regulatory reach across Camurus' supply chain. (AR p.123–124)

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☒ Introduce/strengthen environmental incentives

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of response to this risk is not available at the moment. Camurus is actively working to improve the tracking and allocation of climate-related response costs and aims to provide this figure in next year's reporting.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Continue transition of vehicle fleet to battery electric vehicles; maintain high share of renewable electricity in offices and laboratories; ongoing carbon footprint mapping and scenario/cost planning. (AR p.124)

[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

60

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

200

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Vulnerability to transition risks is assessed as low relative to total revenue of MSEK 2,265 (FY2025), given Camurus' relatively low direct emissions profile, high renewable energy share (96%), and the fact that carbon pricing and insurance premium increases remain below 20 MSEK in absolute terms across most horizons. The highest transition risk band reaching substantive level is product-related cost increases (20–60 MSEK medium/long-term), calculated as a proportion of total revenue ($20-60 / 2,265 = 1-5\%$). Vulnerability to physical risks is concentrated in the upstream value chain (supply chain disruption and outsourced manufacturing disruption), reflecting Camurus' full reliance on external contract manufacturers and vendors; in the most severe long-term scenario (RCP 8.5), potential financial impact reaches 120–200 MSEK, representing approximately 5–10% of FY2025 total revenue ($120-200 / 2,265 = 5-9\%$). The amount vulnerable to transition risks is calculated as the upper bound of the highest transition risk financial impact band (20–60 MSEK); the amount vulnerable to physical risks is calculated as the upper bound of the highest physical risk financial impact band (120–200 MSEK). Figures are indicative estimates derived from Camurus' climate scenario analysis and should be regarded as scenario-based estimates rather than precise forecasts. (AR p.51, 123–124)

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ OPEX

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

60

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

60

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Vulnerability to transition risks on operating expenditure is assessed as moderate relative to total OPEX of MSEK 1,225 (FY2025, comprising R&D MSEK 517, sales and marketing MSEK 528, and administration MSEK 180), given that carbon pricing (<20 MSEK), liability insurance premium increases (<20 MSEK), and product-related cost increases (20–60 MSEK medium/long-term) collectively represent the primary cost-side transition risk drivers. The combined upper bound of transition risk financial impacts is estimated at 60 MSEK, calculated as a proportion of total OPEX ($60 / 1,225 = 4.9\%$, representing 1–5% of total OPEX). Vulnerability to physical risks on operating expenditure relates primarily to increased costs from climate-related repairs, remediation, insurance, and manufacturing downtime at leased premises and outsourced manufacturing sites, with financial impact reaching 20–60 MSEK in the medium- and long-term under both RCP 2.6 and RCP 8.5. The amount vulnerable to physical risks is calculated as the upper bound of the highest physical risk cost impact band (60 MSEK), representing approximately 4.9% of total OPEX ($60 / 1,225 = 4.9\%$, representing 1–5% of total OPEX). The amount vulnerable to transition risks is calculated as the combined upper bound of all transition risk financial impact bands affecting operating costs; the amount vulnerable to physical risks is calculated as the upper bound of the highest physical risk cost impact band. Figures are indicative estimates derived from Camurus' climate scenario analysis and should be regarded as scenario-based estimates rather than precise forecasts. (AR p.51, 123–124)

[Add row]

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

(3.3.1) Water-related regulatory violations

Select from:

☒ No

(3.3.3) Comment

Camurus was not subject to any fines, enforcement orders, or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations in 2025. The company's operations are not water-intensive and are limited to office, laboratory, and small-scale excipient manufacturing activities. Camurus complies with government authorities' requirements regarding the management and disposal of hazardous waste, including process water and effluents, which are classified as hazardous waste and disposed of by a licensed third-party waste management provider in accordance with applicable environmental legislation. No incidents of spill, including release of refrigerants, were recorded in 2025, and Camurus is not involved in any environmental disputes. Reference: Camurus Annual Report 2025, Directors' Report, p. 57; Sustainability Report, p. 141–142, 154

[Fixed row]

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

Water

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☒ No

(3.6.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental opportunities

Select from:

☒ Opportunities exist, but none anticipated to have a substantive effect on organization

(3.6.3) Please explain

Camurus has assessed water-related opportunities as part of its Double Materiality Assessment and sustainability risk and opportunity evaluation process. Based on this assessment, no water-related opportunities were identified. This conclusion is consistent with the company's determination that water is not a material topic from either an impact or financial perspective, given that Camurus' operations are not water-intensive, all operational locations are confirmed to be in low water-stress areas via WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and WWF Water Risk Filter site-level screening, and water consumption is limited to office, laboratory, and small-scale excipient manufacturing activities. While Camurus implements water efficiency measures (including water-saving taps and controlled routines at its facilities), the scale of potential savings does not meet the substantive threshold at the corporate level. Camurus will continue to monitor this annually as part of its DMA review cycle and will reassess should its operational footprint or water consumption profile change materially, for example through expansion of its own manufacturing activities.

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

☒ Use of renewable energy sources

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Electricity generated from renewable energy sources is already less expensive than fossil-fuel-based power and is expected to become increasingly cost-competitive over time. As Camurus already sources 96% of its operational energy from renewable sources (2025), further increases in renewable energy cost-competitiveness and availability could lower operating costs, reduce exposure to fossil fuel price volatility, and decrease CO2 emissions. Extending renewable energy adoption through the vendor and contract manufacturing network multiplies these benefits.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Reduced direct costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

☒ The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ High

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

As renewable electricity becomes increasingly cost-competitive, for Camurus, increasing access to renewable electricity could lower operating costs, reduce exposure to fossil fuel price volatility, and significantly decrease CO2 emissions

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Lower energy-related operating costs over time as renewable electricity becomes increasingly cost-competitive; reduced exposure to fossil fuel price volatility supporting more stable cash flows; potential indirect cost reductions in the value chain as vendors adopt renewable energy, reducing input cost pressure.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

0

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

20

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

20

(3.6.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum (currency)

0

(3.6.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

20

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Derived from Camurus' climate scenario analysis, reflecting modeled operating cost reductions from increasing renewable energy cost-competitiveness. Financial impact remains below 20 MSEK across all horizons given Camurus' non-energy-intensive operations, though the opportunity classification rises to Medium in the long-term as cost advantages compound and renewable energy adoption extends further through the value chain. (AR p.125)

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Explanation of financial effect figures: The financial effect figures are derived from Camurus' annual climate scenario analysis, which models potential revenue growth, customer retention, and pricing advantage benefits from proactive environmental performance optimization as environmental criteria increasingly influence healthcare procurement and tender processes. Financial impact is estimated at 20–60 MSEK across all three time horizons (short-term to 2027, medium-term 2027–2035, long-term 2035–2050) under both RCP 2.6 and RCP 8.5, reflecting a consistent Medium opportunity classification. The figures represent indicative scenario-based estimates; the specific revenue attributable to environmental criteria in individual tender processes cannot be separately identified or quantified from Camurus' total product sales revenue of MSEK 1,752 (2025). No financial effect was separately quantified in the reporting year. (AR p.125) Cost to realize opportunity: Costs associated with realizing this opportunity are embedded within Camurus' ongoing sustainability program, CDP disclosure activities, ESG rating engagement, packaging circularity program, and product carbon footprint reduction initiatives, and cannot be separately attributed to this specific opportunity without a dedicated cost allocation exercise. Camurus aims to provide a more precise cost figure in future reporting years.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Camurus already has a high share of renewable energy in its operations (96% in 2025) and aims to maintain and where possible further increase this level. The company is also committed to collaborating with its vendors to promote greater use of renewable energy throughout the value chain. Decreased costs and high availability of renewable energy will further facilitate this process. (AR p.125)

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

☒ Increased brand value

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

As environmental criteria increasingly influence customers' tender requests, adopting greener practices and reducing the carbon footprint of Camurus' products can support customer attraction and retention while strengthening competitive advantage. This is particularly relevant in European healthcare procurement markets where sustainability performance is increasingly weighted in tender evaluations.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Increased access to capital

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

☒ The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ High

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

Revenue growth, customer retention, pricing advantage, reduced regulatory risk

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Revenue growth and improved customer retention through competitive differentiation on environmental performance; potential pricing advantage in tender processes where sustainability criteria are weighted; reduced regulatory risk from proactive environmental management, supporting long-term revenue stability and cash flows.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

20

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

60

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

20

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

60

(3.6.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum (currency)

20

(3.6.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

60

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Derived from Camurus' climate scenario analysis, modeling revenue growth, customer retention, and pricing advantage benefits from proactive environmental performance optimization. The Medium classification across all three horizons reflects a consistent and credible opportunity as environmental procurement criteria become more prevalent in Camurus' key markets, particularly in EU healthcare. Figures are indicative estimates. (AR p.125)

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Explanation of financial effect figures: The financial effect figures are derived from Camurus' annual climate scenario analysis, which models potential operating cost reductions from increasing renewable energy cost-competitiveness. Financial impact is estimated at below 20 MSEK in the short-term and medium-term (Low classification) under both RCP 2.6 and RCP 8.5, rising to 20–60 MSEK in the long-term (Medium classification) as cost advantages compound and renewable energy adoption extends further through the value chain. The figures represent indicative scenario-based estimates; the specific cost saving attributable to renewable energy procurement cannot be separately identified from Camurus' total operating expenditure of MSEK 1,225 (2025). No financial effect was separately quantified in the reporting year. (AR p.125) Cost to realize opportunity: Costs associated with realizing this opportunity are embedded within existing renewable energy supply agreements, the LEED Gold-certified headquarters investment, and vendor engagement activities under the Vendor Code of Conduct, and cannot be separately attributed to this specific opportunity without a dedicated cost allocation exercise. Camurus aims to provide a more precise cost figure in future reporting years.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Enhance competitive advantage by proactively optimizing environmental performance, operational efficiency, and processes, enabling customers to lower their operations' carbon footprint. Camurus is actively reducing GHG emissions across its value chain, maintaining high renewable energy share, transitioning its vehicle fleet to battery electric vehicles, and engaging vendors on environmental performance improvements. (AR p.125)
[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ OPEX

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

20

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

The amount of operating expenditure aligned with climate-related opportunities is estimated at MSEK 20, representing the lower bound of the financial impact band (20–60 MSEK long-term; <20 MSEK short/medium-term) identified for the renewable energy cost opportunity (Opp2) in Camurus' climate scenario analysis. This opportunity reflects the potential operating cost reductions as renewable electricity becomes increasingly cost-competitive and Camurus extends renewable energy adoption further through its operations and value chain. The aligned amount is calculated as the lower bound of the opportunity's financial impact band (20 MSEK) divided by total OPEX (MSEK 1,225) = 1.6%, falling within the 1–10% range. Figures are indicative scenario-based estimates. (AR p.125, 139–140)

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

60

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

The amount of revenue aligned with climate-related opportunities is estimated at MSEK 60, representing the upper bound of the financial impact band (20–60 MSEK) identified for the customer tender opportunity (Opp1) in Camurus' climate scenario analysis. This opportunity reflects the potential revenue growth, customer retention, and pricing advantage from proactively optimizing environmental performance as environmental criteria increasingly influence healthcare procurement and tender processes across Camurus' key markets. The aligned amount is calculated as the upper bound of the opportunity's financial impact band (60 MSEK) divided by total revenue (MSEK 2,265) = 2.6%, falling within the 1–10% range. Figures are indicative scenario-based estimates. (AR p.51, 125)

[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

☒ Executive directors or equivalent

☒ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☒ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☒ Yes, but it is not publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

Camurus applies the diversity policy set out in paragraph 4.1 of the Swedish Corporate Governance Code, as administered by the Nomination Committee. The policy aims to ensure that the Board has a purposeful composition characterized by versatility and breadth regarding members' skills, experience, and background, as well as an even gender distribution. The Nomination Committee applies the policy when preparing proposals for the election of Board members, with the ambition of working towards the gender distribution goals set by the Swedish Corporate Governance Code. At end of FY2025, the Board comprised 3 women and 5 men (37.5% female). More broadly, Camurus has a Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (DEI) policy covering the organization as a whole, reflecting the company's commitment to

fostering an inclusive workplace where all employees are treated with respect and have equal opportunities regardless of gender, age, ethnicity, nationality, religion, disability, sexual orientation, or other characteristics. Camurus has set a goal of achieving gender balance across the organization, with specific ambitions to improve female representation at senior leadership and board levels over time. Progress against DEI goals is monitored and reported annually as part of the sustainability performance indicators. Reference: Camurus Annual Report 2025, Corporate Governance Report, p.99, 101, 106–107; People section, p.130–135.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

The_Swedish_Corporate_Governance_Code_1_January_2020.pdf
[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: ☒ Yes
Water	Select from: ☒ Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board’s oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ President
- ☒ Board chair
- ☒ Director on board
- ☒ Board-level committee
- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- ☒ Chief Technology Officer (CTO)

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Camurus' Corporate Governance Report 2025

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- ☒ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- ☒ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
- ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Board of Directors holds ultimate responsibility for Camurus' sustainability strategy and its implementation, including environmental matters. The Board receives regular updates on the company's material sustainability topics — including climate change, energy, GHG emissions, water, waste, and biodiversity — through a structured governance flow in which the Director Sustainability provides the CEO with monthly updates on ongoing sustainability initiatives, risks, opportunities, and overall performance, which are then escalated to Board level. The Chairman of the Board is specifically responsible for overseeing the Board's work on financial and sustainability reporting. The Board oversees environmental risks through its integrated risk management process, which covers both financial and sustainability-related risks. The Board also oversees the implementation of Camurus' GHG Reduction and Renewable Energy Program, including progress against the company's targets to reduce Scope 1 and 2 emissions by at least 50% and selected Scope 3 emissions by at least 40% by 2035, and to reach net-zero GHG emissions by 2045. Annual sustainability performance is assessed against these targets and reported in the Annual Report. GHG performance is assured under AA1000 by Ethos International. Additionally, each year the Executive Management Team identifies a sustainability-related performance management target linked to the company's incentive program, directly connecting environmental performance to executive remuneration at the highest governance level. Reference: Camurus Annual Report 2025, Sustainability Governance, p. 117–118; Corporate Governance Report, p. 97–103.

Water

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ President
- ☒ Board chair
- ☒ Director on board
- ☒ Board-level committee
- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- ☒ Chief Technology Officer (CTO)

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Camurus' Corporate Governance Report 2025

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- ☒ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- ☒ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
- ☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
- ☒ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
- ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Board of Directors holds ultimate responsibility for Camurus' sustainability strategy and its implementation, including environmental matters. The Board receives regular updates on the company's material sustainability topics — including climate change, energy, GHG emissions, water, waste, and biodiversity — through a structured governance flow in which the Director Sustainability provides the CEO with monthly updates on ongoing sustainability initiatives, risks, opportunities, and overall performance, which are then escalated to Board level. The Chairman of the Board is specifically responsible for overseeing the Board's work on financial and sustainability reporting. The Board oversees environmental risks through its integrated risk management process, which covers both financial and sustainability-related risks. The Board also oversees the implementation of Camurus' GHG Reduction and Renewable Energy Program, including progress against the company's targets to reduce Scope 1 and 2 emissions by at least 50% and selected Scope 3 emissions by at least 40% by 2035, and to reach net-zero GHG emissions by 2045. Annual sustainability performance is assessed against these targets and reported in the Annual Report. GHG performance is assured under AA1000 by Ethos International. Additionally, each year the Executive Management Team identifies a sustainability-related performance management target linked to the company's incentive program, directly connecting environmental performance to executive remuneration at the highest governance level. Reference: Camurus Annual Report 2025, Sustainability Governance, p. 117–118; Corporate Governance Report, p. 97–103.

Biodiversity

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ President
- ☒ Board chair
- ☒ Director on board
- ☒ Chief Technology Officer (CTO)

- ☒ Board-level committee
- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Camurus' Corporate Governance Report 2025

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- ☒ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- ☒ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
- ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Board of Directors holds ultimate responsibility for Camurus' sustainability strategy and its implementation, including environmental matters. The Board receives regular updates on the company's material sustainability topics — including climate change, energy, GHG emissions, water, waste, and biodiversity — through a structured governance flow in which the Director Sustainability provides the CEO with monthly updates on ongoing sustainability initiatives, risks, opportunities, and overall performance, which are then escalated to Board level. The Chairman of the Board is specifically responsible for overseeing the Board's work on financial and sustainability reporting. The Board oversees environmental risks through its integrated risk management process, which covers both financial and sustainability-related risks. The Board also oversees the implementation of Camurus' GHG Reduction and Renewable Energy Program, including progress against the company's

targets to reduce Scope 1 and 2 emissions by at least 50% and selected Scope 3 emissions by at least 40% by 2035, and to reach net-zero GHG emissions by 2045. Annual sustainability performance is assessed against these targets and reported in the Annual Report. GHG performance is assured under AA1000 by Ethos International. Additionally, each year the Executive Management Team identifies a sustainability-related performance management target linked to the company's incentive program, directly connecting environmental performance to executive remuneration at the highest governance level. Reference: Camurus Annual Report 2025, Sustainability Governance, p. 117–118; Corporate Governance Report, p. 97–103.
[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☒ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)

☒ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Other

☒ Other, please specify :The Board of Directors holds ultimate responsibility for sustainability and receives environmental training when necessary. The CEO, as a board member, receives monthly updates and regular training on environmental/climate change topics

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- ☒ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- ☒ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Other

- ☒ Other, please specify :The Board of Directors holds ultimate responsibility for sustainability and receives environmental training when necessary. The CEO, as a board member, receives monthly updates and regular training on environmental/water related topics

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: ☒ Yes
Water	Select from: ☒ Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ☒ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions
- ☒ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CEO holds overall responsibility for sustainability matters at both board and executive management levels. Supported by the Director Sustainability, who provides monthly updates on ongoing sustainability initiatives, risks, opportunities, and overall performance, the CEO ensures that environmental issues are reflected in strategic planning, resource allocation, and Board-level decision-making. The CEO chairs the process by which the Executive Management Team annually identifies a sustainability-related performance management target linked to the company's incentive program. As a member of both the Board and the Executive Management Team, the CEO facilitates the direct flow of sustainability information between management and Board levels. Environmental risks and opportunities identified through the Double Materiality Assessment and the annual climate scenario analysis are reviewed by the CEO and escalated to the Board, where they are considered alongside other business risks using the company's three-tier risk evaluation scale. (AR p.117–118)

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Engagement

- ☒ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions
- ☒ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

Other

- ☒ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CEO holds overall responsibility for sustainability matters at both board and executive management levels. Supported by the Director Sustainability, who provides monthly updates on ongoing sustainability initiatives, risks, opportunities, and overall performance, the CEO ensures that environmental issues are reflected in strategic planning, resource allocation, and Board-level decision-making. The CEO chairs the process by which the Executive Management Team annually identifies a sustainability-related performance management target linked to the company's incentive program. As a member of both the Board and the Executive Management Team, the CEO facilitates the direct flow of sustainability information between management and Board levels. Environmental risks and opportunities identified through the Double Materiality Assessment and the annual climate scenario analysis are reviewed by the CEO and escalated to the Board, where they are considered alongside other business risks using the company's three-tier risk evaluation scale. (AR p.117–118)

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ☒ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions
- ☒ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other

- ☒ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CEO holds overall responsibility for sustainability matters at both board and executive management levels. Supported by the Director Sustainability, who provides monthly updates on ongoing sustainability initiatives, risks, opportunities, and overall performance, the CEO ensures that environmental issues are reflected in strategic planning, resource allocation, and Board-level decision-making. The CEO chairs the process by which the Executive Management Team annually identifies a sustainability-related performance management target linked to the company's incentive program. As a member of both the Board and the Executive Management Team, the CEO facilitates the direct flow of sustainability information between management and Board levels. Environmental risks and opportunities identified through the Double Materiality Assessment and the annual climate scenario analysis are reviewed by the CEO and escalated to the Board, where they are considered alongside other business risks using the company's three-tier risk evaluation scale. (AR p.117–118)
 [Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

0

(4.5.3) Please explain

Camurus links sustainability performance to monetary incentives through its annual performance management process. Each year, the Executive Management Team identifies a sustainability-related performance management target linked to the company's incentive program, applying to executive management and employees across the organization. The incentive is an integrated sustainability KPI rather than a climate-specific metric, so the exact proportion attributable to climate change cannot be separately quantified. The incentive program includes short-term cash bonuses. At board level, remuneration is not directly linked to environmental KPIs. Not separately assessed, the sustainability performance target linked to the incentive program is an integrated ESG KPI rather than a climate specific metric AR 2025, Sustainability Governance, p. 117; Corporate Governance Report, p. 100–102

Water

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.5.3) Please explain

Same as climate change row above — the sustainability performance management target linked to the incentive program covers Camurus' full sustainability agenda including environmental topics; water is not separately incentivized as a distinct metric. Reference: Camurus Annual Report 2025, Sustainability Governance, p. 117. [Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Senior-mid management

☒ Other senior-mid manager, please specify :All employees, including management and executive leadership, are part of Camurus' bonus system and eligible for performance-based bonuses linked to the company's annual sustainability goals

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☒ Progress towards environmental targets

☒ Achievement of environmental targets

☒ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☒ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Apart from Camurus' overall sustainability goals, each year, the Executive Management Team identifies a sustainability-related performance management target linked to the company's incentive program. This target applies to all employees across the organization, all employees are eligible to receive a bonus if the sustainability performance target is achieved.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Linking company-wide bonuses to sustainability achievements ensures shared accountability and promotes environmental responsibility across the organization. This incentivizes both the sustainability team and other business functions to support Camurus' environmental goals, including progress toward GHG reductions and enhanced ESG disclosures in line with GRI and CSRD requirements.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Senior-mid management

☒ Other senior-mid manager, please specify :All employees, including management and executive leadership, are part of Camurus' bonus system and eligible for performance-based bonuses linked to the company's annual sustainability goals

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- ☒ Progress towards environmental targets
- ☒ Achievement of environmental targets
- ☒ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- ☒ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Apart from Camurus' overall sustainability goals, Each year, the Executive Management Team identifies a sustainability-related performance management target linked to the company's incentive program. This target applies to all employees across the organization, all employees are eligible to receive a bonus if the sustainability performance target is achieved.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Linking company-wide bonuses to sustainability achievements ensures shared accountability and promotes environmental responsibility across the organization. This incentivizes both the sustainability team and other business functions to support Camurus' environmental goals, including progress toward GHG reductions and enhanced ESG disclosures in line with GRI and CSRD requirements.

[Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from:

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water
- ☒ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

The scope of our policy is to control and enhance Camurus' environmental performance throughout the entire value chain. It is applicable to Camurus' employees, permanent and temporary, as well as contingent workers, at all locations. Camurus cares for the environment throughout the entire value chain, from suppliers to patients. Camurus is therefore committed to monitoring environmental performance and assessing negative environmental impact throughout the entire value chain. Camurus also enforces strict environmental standards for its vendors, based on commitments outlined in its Environmental Policy and detailed in the Vendor Code of Conduct.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ☒ Commitment to a circular economy strategy
- ☒ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- ☒ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- ☒ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues
- ☒ Other environmental commitment, please specify :Managing our environmental performance PDCA cycle (Plan–Do–Check–Act cycle). Integrating environmental considerations in our decision making. Continuously improving environmental performance

Climate-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to net-zero emissions
- ☒ Other climate-related commitment, please specify :Using resources e.g., material, energy, water efficiently, preventing and minimizing pollution, emissions, and waste from our operations. Applying a high level of chemical safety and replacing or minimizing the use of hazardous chemicals.

Additional references/Descriptions

- ☒ Description of environmental requirements for procurement
- ☒ Description of grievance/whistleblower mechanism to monitor non-compliance with the environmental policy and raise/address/escalate any other greenwashing concerns

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- ☒ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

environmental-policy-260420.pdf

[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☒ Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Community Member

☒ UN Global Compact

☒ Other, please specify :UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, 13, 16) My Green Lab (Green level certification) Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG inventory)

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

Camurus is a member of and/or aligned with several environmental collaborative frameworks and initiatives. The company published its first CDP report in September 2025, disclosing climate-related performance data. Camurus integrates the UN Sustainable Development Goals into its sustainability strategy, with explicit alignment to SDGs 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, 13, and 16, including SDG 7 (clean energy) and SDG 13 (climate action). The company's laboratories have achieved the highest level of My Green Lab certification (Green level), a standard recommended by the UN-backed Race to Zero initiative and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, reflecting Camurus' commitment to sustainable laboratory practices. Camurus prepares its sustainability report with reference to the GRI Standards sustainability reporting framework, with a full GRI content index published in the Annual Report, and has voluntarily aligned its disclosures with CSRD/ESRS requirements. The company's environmental and sustainability management system is based on ISO 14001, following the Plan-Do-Check-Act cycle as the structural foundation for environmental governance, target-setting, and performance monitoring.

[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

No

☒ No, we have assessed our activities, and none could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

☒ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :UN Sustainable Development Goals, please refer to Camurus' SDG analysis here <https://www.camurus.com/sustainability/sdg-analysis/>

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

Camurus has assessed its external engagement activities and concluded that none of its direct policy engagement in 2025 related to environmental policy, law, or regulation. The company's lobbying and public affairs activities are focused exclusively on healthcare policy and opioid addiction treatment. Camurus does not provide contributions to political parties and maintains a neutral political position. Membership of pharmaceutical industry associations does not involve substantive

participation on environmental policy matters. Camurus plans to implement Swedish environmental self-monitoring (Egenkontroll) under the Environmental Code in the future, which will involve direct engagement with Swedish environmental authorities, but this had not yet commenced in the reporting year.
[Fixed row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☒ In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.12.1.3) Standard or framework the publication is in line with

Select all that apply

☒ ESRS

☒ GRI

☒ Other, please specify :GHG protocol. Camurus' assessment of financial impacts in the climate scenario analysis has been conducted in line with the recommendations of the International Sustainability Standards Board ISSB, IFRS2 and relevant CSRD requirements

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water
- ☒ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

- ☒ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☒ Strategy | ☒ Public policy engagement |
| ☒ Governance | ☒ Climate-related targets |
| ☒ Risks & Opportunities | ☒ Water pollution indicators |
| ☒ Value chain engagement | ☒ Greenhouse gas emissions figures |
| ☒ Dependencies & Impacts | ☒ Content of environmental policies |

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

Sustainability Report p.111–162; Climate scenario analysis p.123–125; Sustainability governance p.117–118; Sustainability risks and opportunities p.119–122; Performance indicators p.148–155; GRI content index p.160–162

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

camurus-annual-report-2025.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

Camurus AB is listed on Nasdaq Stockholm (ticker: CAMX) and publishes its Annual Report in accordance with the Nasdaq Nordic Main Market Rulebook for Issuers of Shares and the Swedish Annual Accounts Act, ensuring that environmental and sustainability disclosures are integrated into mainstream financial reporting

accessible to investors and stakeholders globally. Camurus is committed to improving the lives of patients with severe and chronic diseases through innovative, long-acting medicines, and prioritizes sustainability throughout its value chain — from its own operations to upstream contract manufacturing and downstream distribution. The company's environmental performance is regularly evaluated by independent third-party ESG rating agencies; in 2025, Camurus was awarded a Platinum Medal ESG rating by Ethifinance and was upgraded by Sustainalytics from "medium" to "low" ESG risk, reflecting the company's continuous improvements in sustainability governance and performance. Environmental information is published across multiple channels including the Annual Report, CDP disclosure platform, UN Global Compact Communication on Progress, and the company's public sustainability pages at [camurus.com](https://www.camurus.com), ensuring broad accessibility and transparency for all stakeholders. Reference: Camurus' Annual Report 2025, p.53, 97, 111–162. Camurus' sustainability website: <https://www.camurus.com/sustainability/>

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- ☒ In voluntary communications

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.12.1.3) Standard or framework the publication is in line with

Select all that apply

- ☒ Other, please specify :UN Global Compact Ten Principles

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
☒ Water
☒ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☒ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☒ Strategy | ☒ Climate-related targets |
| ☒ Governance | ☒ Greenhouse gas emissions figures |
| ☒ Risks & Opportunities | ☒ Content of environmental policies |
| ☒ Value chain engagement | ☒ Other, please specify : Environmental commitments; Anti-corruption; Human rights; Labour practices; GHG reduction; Access to medicines |
| ☒ Public policy engagement | |

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

Published via UN Global Compact platform: <https://unglobalcompact.org/what-is-gc/participants/157901>

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

Submitted CoP 25.06.2026.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

Camurus AB is listed on Nasdaq Stockholm (ticker: CAMX) and publishes its Annual Report in accordance with the Nasdaq Nordic Main Market Rulebook for Issuers of Shares and the Swedish Annual Accounts Act, ensuring that environmental and sustainability disclosures are integrated into mainstream financial reporting accessible to investors and stakeholders globally. Camurus is committed to improving the lives of patients with severe and chronic diseases through innovative, long-acting medicines, and prioritizes sustainability throughout its value chain — from its own operations to upstream contract manufacturing and downstream distribution. The company's environmental performance is regularly evaluated by independent third-party ESG rating agencies; in 2025, Camurus was awarded a Platinum Medal ESG rating by Ethifinance and was upgraded by Sustainalytics from "medium" to "low" ESG risk, reflecting the company's continuous improvements in sustainability governance and performance. Environmental information is published across multiple channels including the Annual Report, CDP disclosure platform, UN Global Compact Communication on Progress, and the company's public sustainability pages at [camurus.com](https://www.camurus.com), ensuring broad accessibility and transparency for all stakeholders. Reference: Camurus Annual Report 2025, p.53, 97, 111–162; Camurus' sustainability website: <https://www.camurus.com/sustainability/>.
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☒ Annually

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(5.1.3) Primary reason why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Water is not considered a material topic for Camurus

(5.1.4) Explain why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Based on Camurus' Double Materiality Assessment, water is not considered a material topic. Site-level screening using WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and WWF Water Risk Filter confirmed that all operational locations are in low water-stress areas, and Camurus' operations are not water-intensive. Formal water-specific scenario analysis is therefore not considered necessary or proportionate at this time. Camurus Annual Report 2025, p.123–125, 142.

[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2025

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Short-term by 2027, Medium-term by 2025, long-term by 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

RCP 2.6 assumes that strong global mitigation efforts are implemented, limiting global warming to below 2°C by 2100. The scenario is used to assess Camurus' exposure to physical risks and transition risks, such as supply chain disruption, extreme weather impacts on infrastructure, and increased prices of raw material and energy use, evolving climate policy, carbon pricing, increased reporting obligations (e.g., CSRD), and changing stakeholder expectations. Assumptions include effective global decarbonization, innovation in clean technologies, and policy harmonization. Uncertainties stem from lack of information about climate related risks in supply chains, future regulatory developments, regional policy timelines, and potential shifts in investor and customer expectations. Constraints include the indicative nature of the quantitative estimates, which are expressed in MSEK ranges rather than precise figures, and the lack of supplier-level physical climate risk data.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

RCP 2.6 was selected to reflect a Paris-aligned low-carbon pathway that is increasingly becoming a regulatory and stakeholder expectation. It allows Camurus to evaluate how its operations and value chain must adapt to meet climate disclosure, low-emission technology expectations, and sustainable procurement practices under anticipated future legislation.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2025

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Short-term by 2027, Medium-term by 2025, long-term by 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

RCP 8.5 assumes a high-emission future with limited climate action, leading to a temperature rise of ~4°C or more by 2100. This scenario is used to assess transition risks and physical risks, such as supply chain disruption, extreme weather impacts on infrastructure, and increased prices of raw material and energy use, evolving climate policy, carbon pricing, increased reporting obligations (e.g., CSRD), and changing stakeholder expectations. Assumptions include continued fossil fuel reliance, population growth, and limited global climate cooperation. Uncertainties include how localized climate effects will evolve and their specific impact on Camurus' operations and suppliers. Constraints include the indicative nature of the quantitative estimates, which are expressed in MSEK ranges rather than precise figures, and the lack of supplier-level physical climate risk data.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

RCP 8.5 was chosen to stress-test the resilience of Camurus' operations and supply chain under a worst-case climate trajectory. It highlights potential vulnerabilities to extreme climate outcomes and supports long-term contingency planning, infrastructure resilience, and supply chain diversification strategies.

[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☒ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☒ Strategy and financial planning

☒ Resilience of business model and strategy

- ☑ Capacity building
- ☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- ☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the influence of the scenario analysis on the selected business processes

Camurus conducts an annual climate scenario analysis under RCP 2.6 and RCP 8.5 across all time horizons. Outcomes have directly influenced the following business processes: Strategy: Scenario outcomes have reinforced Camurus' decarbonization strategy and net-zero ambition, confirming the strategic importance of the GHG Reduction and Renewable Energy Program. The identification of supply chain disruption as the highest-magnitude physical risk (120–200 MSEK long-term under RCP 8.5) has strengthened the company's strategic commitment to vendor diversification and contract manufacturing resilience. The opportunity analysis, particularly the revenue growth opportunity (20–60 MSEK) from environmental criteria increasingly influencing customer tender requirements, has informed Camurus' positioning on environmental performance as a commercial differentiator. Financial planning: The MSEK-band financial impact estimates from the scenario analysis inform near-term budgeting and contingency planning (e.g., insurance coverage, adaptation capital expenditure) as well as medium- and long-term financial planning. The highest long-term risk (supply chain disruption, 120–200 MSEK under RCP 8.5) has been factored into financial resilience planning. Risk management: Climate scenario outcomes feed directly into Camurus' integrated risk management process, where risks are assessed using a three-tier scale (low, medium, high) alongside other business risks and reviewed at Board and executive management level. The scenario analysis has resulted in six identified climate risks, three physical and three transition/market, being formally registered, quantified, and assigned mitigating actions within the risk management framework. Capacity building: Climate scenario outcomes have informed internal capacity building on sustainability and climate risk, including the integration of sustainability competencies into employee training and development programs. The scenario analysis process itself, conducted through internal and cross-functional workshops, builds organizational capability to assess and respond to climate-related risks and opportunities over time. Target setting: Scenario outcomes have directly informed Camurus' climate target-setting. The analysis under RCP 2.6 and RCP 8.5 confirmed the strategic importance and credibility of Camurus' existing targets, to reduce Scope 1 and 2 emissions by at least 50% and selected Scope 3 emissions by at least 40% by 2035, and to reach net-zero across Scope 1, 2, and 3 by 2045, by demonstrating the financial consequences of inaction under higher-emissions scenarios. Targets are reviewed annually in light of scenario outcomes and progress against the GHG Reduction and Renewable Energy Program. Transition planning: The scenario analysis underpins Camurus' Plan for Climate Neutrality, which sets out the company's pathway to net-zero by 2045. Key transition actions informed by scenario outcomes include the full electrification of the vehicle fleet (all new benefit cars battery electric from 2024; full Nordic fleet transition by 2030, European by 2035, global by 2040), maintaining and expanding renewable energy share across operations and the value chain, increasing use of sustainable aviation fuel and HVO biodiesel, and engaging vendors on emissions reduction through the Vendor Code of Conduct. The transition plan is designed to remain resilient under both RCP 2.6 and RCP 8.5 scenarios, with the pace of transition calibrated against both regulatory expectations and financial impact projections from the scenario analysis. Resilience of strategy and business model: Camurus' asset-light business model, with no owned manufacturing facilities beyond a small-scale excipient site, provides inherent flexibility to respond to climate-related disruptions by qualifying alternative contract manufacturers and diversifying sourcing regions. Existing and planned investments in renewable energy (96% renewable energy share in 2025), fleet electrification (all new benefit cars battery electric), LEED Gold-certified headquarters, and use of sustainable aviation fuel and HVO biodiesel for transport and distribution collectively reduce exposure to transition risks. The scenario analysis confirms that Camurus' strategy remains resilient under both RCP 2.6 and RCP 8.5 in the short

and medium term, with the long-term requiring continued proactive management of supply chain physical risk under higher-emissions scenarios. AR: p. 56,113–114,117–119,123–125,136–142,139–140,144
[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.2.5) Description of activities included in commitment and implementation of commitment

Camurus' transition plan includes a commitment to eliminate all internal combustion engine vehicles from its fleet by transitioning entirely to battery electric vehicles — all new benefit cars are already battery electric from 2024, with job cars transitioning to battery electric in Nordic countries by 2030, other European countries by 2035, and all other countries by 2040 (where technically feasible). This eliminates all fossil fuel spending on vehicle procurement and operation over time. Camurus also committed to sourcing at least 80% renewable electricity from 2024 onward, already achieving 96% in 2025, eliminating fossil fuel-based electricity consumption from operations. HVO biodiesel (≥80% GHG reduction from 2025, 100% from 2045) and SAF (50% GHG reduction from 2025, 100% from 2030) are being phased in to replace fossil fuels in product transportation. (AR p.139–140)

(5.2.10) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

☒ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.11) Description of feedback mechanism

Camurus' climate transition plan is not a standalone standing AGM vote item under the Swedish Corporate Governance Code. However, shareholders and other stakeholders can provide feedback through multiple channels: the Annual General Meeting (where the Annual Report including sustainability disclosures is presented); direct investor engagement and capital markets communications; CDP disclosure (first submitted September 2025); and stakeholder dialogues conducted as part of the annual Double Materiality Assessment process. The Board of Directors reviews and approves sustainability strategy and progress annually, ensuring shareholder and stakeholder input informs the transition plan on an ongoing basis. (AR p.97–101, 115, 117–118)

(5.2.12) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☒ Annually

(5.2.13) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

Camurus' transition plan relies on the following key assumptions and dependencies: continued availability and cost-competitiveness of renewable electricity and alternative fuels (HVO, SAF) across all operating markets; technological feasibility of battery electric vehicle transition in all geographies by the stated timelines; continued regulatory support for renewable energy and clean transportation in key markets (Sweden, Germany, Australia, US); vendor and contract manufacturer cooperation in reducing supply chain emissions, particularly Scope 3 which represents over 90% of total GHG emissions; availability of carbon offset mechanisms to neutralize residual emissions by 2045; and stable access to capital to fund ongoing sustainability investments. Uncertainties include the pace of regulatory development across markets, supplier-level physical climate risk data availability, and the ability to quantify Scope 3 reductions with precision as measurement methodologies evolve. The transition plan is resourced through Camurus' operating budget and capital expenditure program, with sustainability investments overseen by the CEO, Director Sustainability, and Executive Management Team. (AR p.113–114, 123–125, 139–140)

(5.2.14) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

In 2025 Camurus achieved the following progress against its transition plan: Scope 1+2 GHG emissions (market-based) reduced by 6% and GHG intensity within Scope 1+2 reduced by 25% relative to total revenues, tracking toward the 2035 50% reduction target; 96% renewable energy share in own operations, exceeding the ≥80% target; 82% reduction of GHG emissions in product road transportation through HVO adoption and 50% reduction in air transportation through SAF adoption; energy use from office and laboratory activities at headquarters decreased by 44%, generating 392 MWh energy savings following relocation to LEED Gold-certified building; all new benefit cars are battery electric (8% of total fleet BEV, 19% hybrid); co-financing of employee public transport tickets introduced from 2025, reducing headquarter commuting GHG emissions by 17%; packaging circularity program launched with PVC-free, recycled and FSC-certified materials; first CDP disclosure published September 2025. All targets assessed as on track. (AR p.139–140)

(5.2.15) Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

camurus-annual-report-2025.pdf

(5.2.16) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Waste and circularity; Local air emissions

(5.2.17) Explain how the other environmental issues are considered in your climate transition plan

Camurus' transition plan incorporates waste and circularity through its packaging circularity program (PVC-free, recycled, FSC-certified packaging; wooden pallet take-back schemes) and hazardous waste management (all process water, effluents, and contaminated materials classified as hazardous waste and disposed of by a licensed third party). Local air emissions are addressed through the vehicle fleet electrification program, which will eliminate all exhaust emissions (CO, HC, PM, NOx, SO2) from Camurus' fleet as the transition to battery electric vehicles is completed. (AR p.139–141)

(5.2.18) Adaptation-specific objectives included within your climate transition plan

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.2.19) Describe the adaptation objectives included in your climate transition plan or standalone adaptation plan

Camurus' transition plan includes adaptation objectives to manage physical climate risks identified through the annual climate scenario analysis. These include: requesting climate risk assessments from landlords and integrating climate resilience into lease decisions; developing business continuity and emergency response plans for leased premises; assessing the climate exposure of contract manufacturing partners and including climate resilience requirements in vendor contracts; developing contingency and alternative sourcing plans for climate-related supply chain disruptions; and diversifying vendors and sourcing regions to reduce exposure to climate-vulnerable locations. These adaptation objectives are designed to maintain operational continuity and supply chain resilience under both RCP 2.6 and RCP 8.5 physical risk scenarios across all time horizons. (AR p.124)
[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

☒ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

☒ Products and services

☒ Upstream/downstream value chain

☒ Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

The customer tender opportunity (Opp1, 20–60 MSEK across all horizons) — reflecting that environmental criteria increasingly influence healthcare procurement decisions — has directly influenced Camurus' product and commercial strategy. Camurus is proactively optimizing the environmental performance and carbon footprint of its products and operations to strengthen competitive positioning in tender processes, particularly in European healthcare markets. This includes the packaging circularity program launched in 2025 (PVC-free, recycled, FSC-certified materials), the use of HVO biodiesel (82% GHG reduction in road transport) and SAF (50% GHG reduction in air transport), and the broader GHG Reduction and Renewable Energy Program, all of which contribute to a lower product carbon footprint that enables customers to reduce the climate impact of their healthcare procurement. (AR p.113–114, 125, 139–141)

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Physical risks
- ☒ Transition risks

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Supply chain disruption from physical climate impacts (Risk1, 120–200 MSEK long-term under RCP 8.5) is the highest-magnitude identified risk and has most significantly affected Camurus' supply chain strategy. Key strategic decisions include: prioritizing vendor diversification across geographies to reduce exposure to climate-vulnerable locations; integrating climate resilience and business continuity requirements into contract manufacturing agreements; conducting joint climate risk assessments with manufacturing partners; and developing contingency and alternative sourcing plans. Carbon pricing transition risk (Risk6, upstream) has reinforced the strategic extension of renewable energy and emissions reduction requirements to vendors through the Vendor Code of Conduct. The product cost increase transition risk (Risk5, 20–60 MSEK medium/long-term) has driven vendor screening on climate performance, flexible sourcing contract structures, and improved demand forecasting and inventory planning to buffer against raw material cost volatility. (AR p.124, 144, 147)

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Physical risks
- ☒ Transition risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Physical risk findings from the climate scenario analysis — particularly chronic risks from flooding and extreme weather affecting leased premises — have directly influenced Camurus' operational strategy. The relocation to a new LEED Gold-certified headquarters in Lund in 2025 incorporated climate resilience as a design criterion, resulting in 44% reduction in energy use (392 MWh savings), rooftop solar panels, and district heating. Transition risk from carbon pricing has reinforced the operational commitment to renewable energy (96% of operational energy from renewable sources in 2025, exceeding the ≥80% target). The renewable energy cost opportunity (Opp2, <20 MSEK short/medium-term, rising to medium long-term) has informed decisions to maintain and expand renewable energy sourcing across all offices and laboratories. Fleet electrification responds to both transition risk (carbon pricing on Scope 1 emissions) and the opportunity to reduce operating costs as renewable electricity becomes increasingly cost-competitive. (AR p.124–125, 136–140)

[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- ☒ Revenues
- ☒ Direct costs
- ☒ Indirect costs

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Physical risks
- ☒ Transition risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Climate risks and opportunities have directly influenced capital expenditure decisions. The relocation to the LEED Gold-certified headquarters (2025) was partly driven by physical risk (Risk2 — leased premises exposure to flooding/extreme weather) and the renewable energy opportunity (Opp2), resulting in 392 MWh energy savings and 100% renewable energy share. The establishment of a secondary excipient manufacturing site was partly informed by physical supply chain disruption risk (Risk1, 120–200 MSEK long-term under RCP 8.5) and the strategic need to reduce dependence on a single manufacturing location. Fleet electrification capital expenditure (all new benefit cars battery electric from 2024) responds directly to carbon pricing transition risk (Risk6B) and supports progress toward the 2035 Scope 1 emissions reduction target. (AR p.56, 124–125, 136–140)

Row 2

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☒ Direct costs

☒ Indirect costs

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Transition risks

☒ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Transition risks have informed operating cost planning across multiple lines. Carbon pricing risk on direct operations (Risk6B, <20 MSEK across all horizons) and on the upstream value chain (Risk6A, <20 MSEK across all horizons) has been factored into energy cost forecasting and procurement budgeting, reinforcing investment in renewable energy sourcing to reduce exposure. Liability insurance premium risk (Risk4, <20 MSEK across all horizons but escalating to High under RCP 8.5 long-term) has been incorporated into insurance budget planning and risk prevention measures. Product cost increase risk (Risk5, 20–60 MSEK medium/long-term) has influenced procurement cost planning through vendor diversification and flexible sourcing contract structures. The renewable energy opportunity (Opp2) continues to reduce energy-related operating costs — 96% renewable energy in 2025 — and this trend is expected to compound over the long-term as renewable electricity becomes increasingly cost-competitive. (AR p.123–125, 139–140)

Row 3

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☒ Revenues

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

The customer tender opportunity (Opp1, 20–60 MSEK across all short-, medium-, and long-term horizons) has informed revenue planning and commercial strategy. As environmental criteria increasingly influence healthcare procurement decisions, Camurus has incorporated climate and environmental performance improvement into its commercial strategy, treating strong sustainability credentials as a revenue protection and growth driver. This includes proactive optimization of the carbon footprint of products through HVO and SAF adoption, packaging circularity improvements, and overall GHG reduction program progress. At MSEK 2,265 total revenue in 2025 (77% from product sales), the customer retention and pricing advantage opportunity represents a meaningful proportion of the commercial base. Financial planning incorporates the risk that failure to improve environmental performance could erode competitive positioning in tender-driven markets. (AR p.51, 125, 139–141)

Row 4

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☒ Access to capital

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Physical risks

☒ Transition risks

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Climate-related reputational risk (Risk — misalignment with stakeholder or sustainability expectations) and the broader investor expectation for climate transparency have influenced Camurus' access to capital planning. Camurus' first CDP disclosure (September 2025), voluntary CSRD/ESRS alignment, and ESG rating improvements (Platinum Medal from Ethifinance; upgrade to Low ESG Risk by Sustainalytics, MSCI AA) are directly informed by the recognition that ESG performance increasingly affects investor confidence and access to capital. Camurus' strong financial position — cash and cash equivalents of MSEK 3,726 at year-end 2025 — provides a buffer to fund climate transition investments without near-term capital market dependency. However, long-term capital access planning incorporates the potential for increased investor scrutiny of climate risk exposure, particularly the long-term physical risk to supply chain (Risk1, 120–200 MSEK under RCP 8.5), as a factor influencing investor perception and capital cost. (AR p.53, 56, 115, 124)

[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition
	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select all that apply ☒ Other methodology or framework

[Fixed row]

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.2) Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.4) Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.5) Please explain

Camurus does not incur material water-related CAPEX or OPEX. The company's operations are not water-intensive and are limited to office, laboratory, and small-scale excipient manufacturing activities. Water-related expenditure is limited to standard water supply costs (water-saving taps and controlled routines at facilities)

and the disposal of process water and effluents as hazardous waste by a licensed third-party waste management provider, both of which are embedded within general facility operating costs and not separately tracked as discrete water-related expenditure line items. No water-related capital investments (e.g., treatment facilities, pollution control devices, stormwater infrastructure) were made in 2025, consistent with the company's non-water-intensive operational profile and the conclusion from its Double Materiality Assessment and WRI Aqueduct/WWF Water Risk Filter site-level screening that water is not a material topic. No material change in water-related OPEX or CA
[Fixed row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

Carbon

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years

(5.10.2) Primary reason for not pricing this environmental externality

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.10.3) Explain why your organization does not price this environmental externality

Camurus does not currently apply a formal internal carbon price. However, carbon pricing is identified as a transition risk in the company's climate scenario analysis (Risk6, <20 MSEK across most horizons, escalating to Medium long-term under RCP 8.5), and the financial implications of potential future carbon pricing mechanisms — applied to both Camurus' own Scope 1/2 emissions and upstream vendors — are modeled in MSEK bands as part of the annual scenario analysis. Camurus' operational carbon emissions are relatively low; consequently, carbon pricing is not currently considered a material business issue (AR p.123–124)

Water

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years

(5.10.2) Primary reason for not pricing this environmental externality

Select from:

☒ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(5.10.3) Explain why your organization does not price this environmental externality

Camurus does not apply an internal water price and does not plan to do so within the next two years. Water is assessed as not material from either an impact or financial perspective based on the company's Double Materiality Assessment and site-level screening using the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and WWF Water Risk Filter, which confirmed all operational locations are in low water-stress areas. Camurus' operations are not water-intensive, and no water-related risks meeting the substantive threshold have been identified. An internal water price is therefore judged to be unimportant or not relevant at this time. This assessment will be revisited if the company's operational footprint or water consumption profile changes materially. (AR p.116, 120, 142)

Other

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select all that apply ☒ Climate change
Customers	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select all that apply ☒ Climate change

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Investors and shareholders	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> ☒ Climate change
Other value chain stakeholders	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> ☒ Climate change

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☒ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☒ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Assessment criteria include GHG emissions intensity, energy source, waste management, and raw material sourcing risk. Significant vendors are those procuring above SEK 500,000/year in R&D, production, or transport. Contract manufacturers are identified as the highest-impact category. (AR p.147, 155)

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☒ 51-75%

[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change

☒ Business risk mitigation

☒ Other, please specify :Spend-based approach (vendors above SEK 500,000/year threshold) Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Camurus prioritizes supplier engagement on environmental issues based on a combination of ESG risk rating, spend significance, and Scope 3 emissions contribution and overall potential environmental impact. Significant vendors — those procuring above SEK 500,000/year in R&D, commercial production, or transport and distribution — form the primary engagement population (53 Tier-1 vendors, 76% of significant vendor spend). Within this population, vendors rated medium, high, or extreme risk are prioritized for deeper engagement, including corrective action plan implementation and follow-up meetings. In 2025, 19 vendors were prioritized on

this basis. Contract manufacturing organizations (CMOs) are additionally prioritized based on their disproportionate contribution to Camurus' Scope 3 emissions — purchased goods and services and upstream transportation represent the largest Scope 3 categories — and their strategic importance to product supply continuity. Monthly stakeholder dialogues are conducted specifically with CMOs, reflecting both their environmental impact significance and their business-criticality. This prioritization approach ensures that engagement resources are directed toward vendors where environmental improvements yield the greatest Scope 3 emissions reduction benefit and where business risk mitigation is most material. (AR p.144–147, 155) Reference: Camurus Annual Report 2025, Sustainability Report, p.144–147, 155.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☒ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Camurus addresses vendor non-compliance through its Vendor Sustainability Due Diligence and Risk Management process. Vendors rated medium, high, or extreme risk are required to implement corrective action plans, with follow-up monitoring and reassessment to verify improvement. In 2025, 19 vendors were rated medium/high/extreme risk and supported in corrective action plan implementation. Camurus reserves the right to terminate vendor relationships where non-compliance cannot be remediated. The whistleblowing platform is also available externally for third parties to report suspected misconduct involving vendors. (AR p.144–147, 155) also see environmental provisions which is included in Camurus' vendor contracts through the company's Vendor code of Conduct <https://www.camurus.com/about-us/vendor-code-of-conduct/>

[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Compliance with Camurus organization's supplier code of conduct (Vendor Code of Conduct) featuring environmental requirements including: GHG emissions reduction, renewable energy adoption, energy efficiency, and responsible waste management

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☒ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

☒ Supplier scorecard or rating

☒ Supplier self-assessment

☒ Other, please specify :Compliance is monitored through digital ESG platform questionnaires. Responses are reviewed and followed up if risks are identified. Camurus is engaged in multiple collaborations with vendors to improve carbon footprint calculation and CO2 reduction

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 51-75%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 26-50%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 51-75%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Retain and engage: Vendors are followed up for clarification or corrective actions. If significant non-compliance persists, partnerships may be terminated.

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Corrective action plan implementation Follow-up monitoring and reassessment Increased engagement frequency

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Camurus applies its Vendor Code of Conduct to all vendors as a condition of doing business. Compliance is assessed through the annual Vendor Sustainability Due Diligence and Risk Management process, which includes desk audits, self-assessments, and follow-up meetings. Vendors are rated on a three-tier scale (low, medium, high/extreme risk); medium/high/extreme rated vendors are required to implement corrective action plans with defined timelines and are subject to ongoing monitoring. In 2025, 53 significant Tier-1 vendors were assessed (76% of significant vendor spend), of which 19 were rated medium/high/extreme risk. Camurus reserves the right to terminate relationships with vendors unable or unwilling to remediate non-compliance. The percentages in columns 4–9 are based on vendor count rather than procurement spend weighting (AR p.144–147, 155) Reference: Camurus Annual Report 2025, Sustainability Report, p.144–147, 155.

[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- ☒ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- ☒ Other capacity building activity, please specify :Providing suppliers with information on environmental best practices; Incorporating environmental criteria into supplier selection and evaluation;

Information collection

- ☒ Other information collection activity, please specify :Supplier audits and assessments; And regular collection of GHG emissions data and targets from suppliers according to Camurus SOP-0153 for Vender risk assessment and due diligence.

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

- ☒ 76-99%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

- ☒ Unknown

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Camurus engages Tier-1 vendors on GHG emissions reduction through its Vendor Code of Conduct, which requires vendors to adopt energy efficiency measures, transition to renewable energy sources, and minimize GHG emissions. Monthly stakeholder dialogues with contract manufacturing organizations (CMOs) — the highest Scope 3 emissions contributors — include discussion of environmental performance, climate risks, and emissions reduction actions. In 2025, Camurus also increased use of renewable electricity and sustainable aviation fuel (SAF, 50% GHG reduction) and HVO biodiesel (82% GHG reduction) for product transportation, engaging logistics providers on sustainable fuel adoption as part of its Scope 3 Category 4 reduction strategy. Engagement with vendors on renewable energy adoption is expected to contribute to Camurus' target of reducing selected Scope 3 emissions by at least 40% by 2035. Success is measured through annual Scope 3 inventory updates tracking Category 1 (purchased goods and services) and Category 4 (upstream transport and distribution) emissions trends. (AR p.139–141, 144–147) AI: Row 1 — 51–75% for both procurement spend and Scope 3 emissions: The AR states that 53 significant Tier-1 vendors representing 76% of significant vendor spend are assessed and engaged on environmental criteria via the Vendor Code of Conduct. However, not all of these receive active GHG-focused emissions reduction engagement — the most intensive engagement (monthly dialogues, joint GHG assessments) is concentrated on contract manufacturers and key raw material suppliers, which represent a subset of the 53 vendors. I estimated 51–75% as a conservative range reflecting that active GHG engagement covers the majority but not all of the assessed vendor base.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Vendor Code of Conduct environmental requirements (GHG emissions reduction, renewable energy adoption, energy efficiency)

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☒ Yes

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Improve climate risk resilience and business continuity across the supply chain

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☒ Other innovation and collaboration activity, please specify :Climate risk assessments with contract manufacturers; incorporating climate resilience requirements into vendor contracts; developing joint contingency and alternative sourcing plans

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

☒ Tier 2 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(5.11.7.8) Number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged

3

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Physical climate risk to outsourced manufacturing (Risk3, <20 MSEK short-term escalating to 20–60 MSEK medium/long-term under both RCP 2.6 and RCP 8.5, with risk classification escalating to High under RCP 8.5) have driven targeted climate resilience engagement with contract manufacturers, including joint climate risk assessments, inclusion of climate resilience and business continuity requirements in vendor contracts, and development of contingency and alternative sourcing plans. In 2025, 3 out of 4 Tier-2 suppliers (CMOs' own upstream suppliers) were assessed as part of Camurus' vendor sustainability due diligence and risk management process, extending climate risk visibility and environmental performance requirements beyond the direct (Tier-1) contract manufacturing relationship to the next tier of the supply chain. (AR p.124, 144–147) AI: Row 2 — 26–50% for both procurement spend and Scope 3 emissions: Climate resilience engagement is explicitly targeted at contract manufacturers and strategically critical vendors — a smaller subset than the full significant vendor population. CMOs represent a high proportion of Scope 3 Category 1 emissions but are fewer in number than the total vendor base. I estimated 26–50% as reflecting this more targeted subset.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :for CMOs, engagement extends to their own upstream suppliers through Tier 2 mapping

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☒ Yes

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Other

☒ Other, please specify :Annual sustainability disclosure (Annual Report, CDP); ESG rating participation (EthiFinance, Sustainalytics); Annual General Meeting sustainability presentations; investor relations communications, investor meetings

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☒ None

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Investors and shareholders are engaged on climate change because ESG performance increasingly influences investment decisions and capital allocation. Camurus' first CDP disclosure (September 2025), voluntary CSRD/ESRS alignment, and ESG rating improvements (Platinum Medal from Ethifinance; upgrade to Low ESG Risk by Sustainalytics; MSCI AA; ISS B-) and investor information meetings are designed to provide investors with transparent, decision-useful climate information including GHG data, climate scenario analysis, risk and opportunity quantification, and transition plan progress. This engagement supports Camurus' access to capital planning and builds long-term investor confidence in the company's climate resilience and transition trajectory. (AR p.53, 115, 117–118)

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Achieved outcomes in 2025 include Platinum Medal ESG rating from Ethifinance and upgrade to Low ESG Risk by Sustainalytics. MSCI AA and ISS B-, reflecting investor recognition of Camurus' improved sustainability governance and disclosure. Success is measured through ESG rating scores, investor feedback, CDP score progression year-on-year, and engagement quality at the AGM on sustainability matters.

[Add row]

C6. Environmental performance - Consolidation approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Camurus consolidates its GHG inventory using the operational control approach, in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. Under this approach, Camurus accounts for 100% of GHG emissions from operations over which it or its subsidiaries has full authority to introduce and implement operating policies. This includes all Camurus offices, laboratories, and the excipient manufacturing site, as well as the company's vehicle fleet across all subsidiaries. Since Camurus has no joint ventures or operations where equity share differs from operational control, the operational control approach is consistent with the company's financial consolidation boundary. All GHG data is independently assured by Ethos International (AA1000 assurance standard). (AR p.153)

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Camurus applies the same operational control consolidation approach to water data as to GHG emissions, consistent with SBTN guidance recommending alignment of consolidation approaches across environmental issues. Water consumption data covers all operational locations over which Camurus has operational control, consistent with the GHG inventory boundary. (AR p.153–154)

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Camurus applies the operational control approach consistently across all environmental issues, including biodiversity, in line with SBTN guidance recommending the same consolidation approach across environmental topics. Biodiversity screening has been conducted for all operational locations over which Camurus has operational control, using WRI Aqueduct, Global Forest Watch, and WWF biodiversity and deforestation risk screening frameworks. Based on this screening, no material biodiversity risks or impacts were identified at any of Camurus' operational sites, consistent with the DMA conclusion that biodiversity is not a material topic.

(AR p.116, 142)

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
	Select all that apply ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply

- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

- ☒ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

- ☒ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

Camurus reports Scope 2 emissions using both the market-based and location-based methods, in accordance with the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance. Market-based Scope 2 emissions (2025): 14 tCO₂e Camurus uses contractual instruments — specifically electricity supply agreements with renewable energy sources — to calculate market-based Scope 2 emissions. Where renewable energy supply agreements are in place (offices, laboratories, and headquarters), a zero or low emissions factor is applied. The market-based figure reflects the actual contractual instruments in place across Camurus' operational locations. Location-based Scope 2 emissions (2025): 40 tCO₂e Location-based Scope 2 emissions are calculated using average grid emission factors for the countries where electricity consumption occurs, reflecting the physical intensity of the local electricity grids. Key contextual notes: In 2025, 96% of all energy consumed across Camurus' operations came from renewable sources, resulting in the significantly lower market-based figure compared to location-based. The increase in location-based emissions from 19 tCO₂e (2024) to 40 tCO₂e (2025) reflects the expansion of Camurus' operational boundary to include the new headquarters and excipient manufacturing site; renewable supply agreements were secured for these locations, maintaining the low market-based figure. Primary electricity consumption data is sourced directly from landlords and utility providers where available.

[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are excluded from your disclosure of climate-related data?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2025

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

118

(7.5.3) Methodological details

GHG emissions are reported for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025, prepared in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, following CSRD (ESRS E1) and relevant GRI 305 disclosures. The organisational boundary follows an operational control approach, covering activities and leased sites where Camurus has the authority to introduce and implement operating policies. Scope 1 covers direct GHG emissions from stationary combustion related to office heating (natural gas and heating oil) and mobile combustion from company vehicles operated under Camurus' operational control across all reporting countries. No refrigerant leakage emissions were identified or reported during the reporting period. Energy consumption data for office heating is obtained from landlords or facility providers based on metered consumption (kWh and litres). Company vehicle emissions are primarily based on vendor-provided activity data, including mileage and fuel-specific emissions. Stationary combustion emissions are calculated by multiplying reported fuel consumption (kWh or litres) by DEFRA emission factors relevant to the reporting year. Mobile combustion emissions from company vehicles are primarily calculated using vendor-reported CO₂e data based on vehicle-specific activity (km) and fuel consumption. Where vendor-calculated emissions are provided directly in CO₂e, an emission factor of 1 is applied to avoid double counting. Vendor-provided emissions data is prioritised over generic emission factors where available. Emission factors for natural gas, heating oil, petrol and diesel combustion are sourced from the UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting (DEFRA 2023–2025 datasets). Vehicle emissions rely primarily on vendor-specific data reflecting real-world vehicle performance. Where activity-based data is applied, DEFRA passenger vehicle emission factors and well-to-tank factors are used.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2025

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

40

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 2 location-based covers the same boundary as market-based but reflects average emission intensity of the electricity grids where consumption occurs. Location-based Scope 2 emissions are calculated by multiplying energy consumption (kWh) by country-specific grid-average emission factors for the relevant reporting year. District heating and cooling emissions are calculated using vendor-specific emission factors where available. Electricity consumption for vehicle charging is estimated based on WLTP electricity consumption assumptions and reported driving distances, with country-specific assumptions applied where relevant (e.g., share of electric driving for plug-in hybrids). Location-based electricity emission factors are sourced from the European Environment Agency (EEA) for national electricity mixes in Europe, DEFRA for UK grid electricity, US EPA for US grid electricity, and Australian National Greenhouse Accounts for Australia. District heating and cooling emission factors are vendor-specific where available (e.g., Krafringen and Öresundskraft) and local environmental values are applied where relevant.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2025

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 2 market-based covers indirect GHG emissions from purchased electricity, district heating and cooling, and electricity used for charging company vehicles across Camurus' offices and operations under operational control. Market-based emissions reflect contractual energy attributes, including renewable electricity agreements and vendor-specific emission factors where available. Electricity and heating consumption data are obtained primarily from landlords, facility providers, and energy vendors based on metered consumption (kWh). Electricity consumption related to company vehicles is estimated using WLTP energy consumption assumptions combined with reported driving distances. Market-based Scope 2 emissions are calculated by multiplying energy consumption (kWh) by emission factors

reflecting contractual electricity sourcing. Electricity covered by renewable energy agreements or zero-carbon tariffs is assigned an emission factor of zero in accordance with the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance. Where no contractual instruments exist, residual mix emission factors are applied. District heating and cooling emissions are calculated using vendor-specific emission factors where available. Electricity consumption for hybrid and electric vehicles is estimated based on WLTP energy use assumptions and driven kilometres. Emission factors are sourced from recognised datasets including AIB European Residual Mixes, Energimarknadsinspektionen, EEA electricity intensity datasets, DEFRA GHG Conversion Factors, US EPA emission factors and Australian National Greenhouse Accounts. Vendor-specific factors are used for district heating and cooling and renewable electricity tariffs. Renewable electricity backed by guarantees of origin is reported with an emission factor of 0 kg CO₂e/kWh in line with GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2025

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

6456

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Includes upstream emissions from research and development activities, clinical trial services, laboratory costs, consultancy, office administration, software and IT services, distribution services, raw materials, active pharmaceutical ingredients (APIs), packaging materials, manufacturing activities, and other purchased services forming part of Camurus' value chain. Data source: Camurus annual spend data from the Finance department, covering operational expenditure (OPEX) and capital project expenditure (CAPEX). Primary data from vendors, where available, is used as the basis of calculation. Data related to the purchase of raw materials and packaging materials is taken from Manufacturing and Operations. The majority of the category uses a spend-based methodology based on the GHG Protocol. All purchases related to goods or services paid for during 2025 were included and reviewed. Data was processed to exclude purchases not material to Camurus' GHG inventory according to the GHG Protocol, and to categorise the spend data accordingly. Activities were mapped to SIC codes. Data was summarised by Camurus' Account category. Vendors of production services, raw materials and packaging were engaged to provide primary data; where available, this data was included. Emission factors are primarily based on DEFRA spend-based emissions factors, converted to SEK. An emission factor for CRO activities has been used based on a proxy derived from an existing vendor. An emission factor for production has been used based on a proxy derived from a co-manufacturer. Vendor-specific product carbon footprint data is used where available. Emissions from purchased packaging materials are based on DEFRA, ecoinvent and ADEME. Where emission factors originate from earlier DEFRA datasets, spend values are calculated using exchange rates from the year of the update.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2025

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

890

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Includes purchases related to the establishment of a manufacturing site and office-based IT equipment. Data source: Capital expenditure data extracted from the Camurus finance system, project transaction files and costs-per-account records. Data is spend-based (SEK) and derived from approved vendor invoices and accounting classifications. Emissions are calculated using a spend-based approach, whereby capital expenditure values (SEK) are multiplied by sector-specific emission factors aligned with relevant SIC codes. A comparative spend review is performed to ensure completeness of capital goods included within the reporting boundary. Calculations follow a consistent methodology across projects and vendors. Emission factors are primarily sourced from the UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting (DEFRA 2022 dataset). Spend-based emission factors aligned with relevant SIC industry classifications are applied to capital expenditure data recorded in the Camurus finance system.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2025

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

48

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Includes upstream emissions related to the production, transmission and distribution of fuels and purchased electricity, district heating, cooling, and vehicle charging energy consumed by Camurus but not already included in Scope 1 or Scope 2 emissions. Activity data is derived from the same operational energy datasets used for Scope 1 and Scope 2 reporting, including landlord-provided consumption data, vendor information and estimated vehicle electricity consumption based on WLTP assumptions. Emissions are calculated using a primary activity-based approach based on the company's reported Scope 1 fuel consumption and Scope 2 purchased electricity and energy data. To account for upstream (well-to-tank, WTT) emissions associated with the extraction, production, and transportation of fuels and energy carriers prior to their combustion or use, relevant emission factors are applied. This ensures that upstream lifecycle emissions related to fuel and energy consumption are captured separately from direct combustion (Scope 1) and purchased electricity generation emissions (Scope 2), in line with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. Emission factors are aligned with recognised international datasets consistent with Scope 1 and Scope 2 reporting, including DEFRA,

EEA, AIB, US EPA and Australian National Greenhouse Accounts. Country-specific residual mixes and upstream factors are applied where relevant to reflect geographical energy characteristics.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2025

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

667

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Covers emissions from the transportation and distribution of raw materials and packaging purchased from Camurus' tier 1 vendors during the reporting period, and from transport and distribution of finished products for sale from point of manufacture to point of sale. Following the GHG Protocol, gross weights of both shipped raw materials and packaging have been collected from purchase orders and delivery documents. Transit distances from origin to production facility are estimated using online tools. Emissions from the transport of finished products are calculated by Camurus' transport vendor using the fuel method, in accordance with ISO 14083:2023 and GLEC (Global Logistics Emissions Council) framework 3.1. These emissions are reduced by the purchase of sustainable aviation fuels and biodiesel, and the reductions are certified. Emissions created in transport by pre-wholesalers are included in this category using spend analysis. DEFRA emission factors have been used for the vehicles transporting the goods and for the spend analysis regarding pre-wholesalers' activities. The vendor uses fuel emission factors based on GLEC 3.1.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2025

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

2

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Covers waste generation associated with Camurus' headquarters including laboratories, office locations, and the excipient manufacturing site. Reported waste streams include cardboard, paper, plastic, metal, food waste, hazardous waste, residual waste, and electronic waste generated. Waste generation data is primarily based on activity data provided by facility management and waste service providers for Camurus' operational sites. Greenhouse gas emissions are estimated by multiplying the reported quantities of waste by relevant emission factors expressed per unit of activity (e.g., kgCO₂e/kg). Waste emissions reflect treatment pathways such as recycling, composting, incineration with energy recovery, or disposal. Emission factors for waste treatment are sourced from recognised international environmental datasets, including DEFRA 2025 GHG Conversion Factors for waste treatment. Factors for hazardous waste treatment are accessed through the ClimaTiq database. Waste treatment factors reflect typical disposal pathways such as recycling, composting, or incineration with energy recovery.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2025

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

975

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Covers business travel undertaken by Camurus employees under operational control, including flights, rail travel, rental vehicles, and taxis booked through approved travel providers or recorded in the finance system. Travel conducted using company-leased vehicles under Camurus' operational control is excluded from Scope 3 and reported under Scope 1. Data source: Travel expense data and booking records from approved travel providers and the Camurus finance system, including air travel, rail, car rental, taxi, mileage reimbursement and other travel. Both activity-based data (distance or kilometres travelled) and spend-based data (SEK) are used depending on data availability. Business travel emissions are calculated using a hybrid methodology combining vendor-provided emissions data, activity-based calculations and spend-based estimates depending on data availability. The primary data source is travel agency reporting, where GHG emissions are calculated externally using DEFRA-aligned methodologies and provided directly to Camurus for travel booked through approved channels. Travel expenses recorded outside the travel agency and paid using company cards are extracted from the accounting and invoicing system and calculated using spend-based emission factors aligned with relevant DEFRA SIC codes. Employee mileage reimbursements are calculated separately for Sweden and international locations using distance-based emission factors (kgCO₂e/km) and spend-based emission factors (kgCO₂e/SEK) derived from recognised datasets and vendor information, depending on data availability and the type of travel expense recorded. Distance data is based on reported travel distances or estimated routes using mapping tools where required. Where multiple data sources exist, data is consolidated to avoid double counting, and vendor-provided activity-based emissions are prioritised over spend-based estimates. Emission factors are primarily sourced from DEFRA emission factor datasets using relevant SIC codes for passenger air transport, rail transport, taxi services and car hire. Additional emission factors are obtained from Trafikverket, UK DEFRA, US EPA, Umweltbundesamt and real-world emission datasets for vehicle travel. Distance calculations are derived from ICAO (air travel), Ecotree (rail) and Google Maps (road travel). Currency conversions for spend-based calculations use average annual exchange rates to Swedish kronor (SEK).

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2025

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

257

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Reports on emissions created by the transportation of employees between their homes and worksites. A survey of global employee commuting habits was conducted in 2024. Survey participants needed to fulfil two criteria: (1) commute to a Camurus-operated office, and (2) not be based at Camurus HQ office in Lund. Respondents provided information regarding distance, mode of transport, and frequency of commute. These data were used to calculate emissions using a distance-based methodology. In 2024 and 2025, Camurus employees based at Camurus HQ office in Lund participated in a third-party survey (CoAction Lund) to assess their commuting habits. Using employee commuting carbon intensity figures from each of these surveys, the results were extrapolated to reflect Camurus' full workforce and aggregated. Emissions factors for transport are taken from DEFRA 2025, EPA, Trafikverket, and the EU Commission's Report on Real World Emissions (2024). Average national rail and short-haul flight emission factors were used where more detail was not provided in answers for train and plane travel.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2025

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable, as leased assets used by Camurus are already included within Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions under the operational control boundary. No additional upstream leased asset emissions are identified outside the reported organisational boundary.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2025

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculates emissions that occurred in the reporting year from the transport of sold products. Total sales data for the reporting period broken down by regional markets is used. Wholesalers and pre-wholesalers in markets are contacted and asked to share downstream emissions data. In regions where this is not available, a proxy based on primary data from markets that report downstream emissions is used. The total for all countries is then aggregated to report total emissions for category 3.9. In the case of Australia, the 2024 emissions factor has been used to reflect the uniqueness of this market. Emissions factors are derived from proxy from countries where downstream transportation and distribution emissions are known.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2025

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable, as Camurus primarily delivers finished pharmaceutical products and does not sell intermediate goods requiring further processing by third parties prior to use.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2025

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable, as the use phase of Camurus' pharmaceutical products does not result in material direct greenhouse gas emissions during patient use.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2025

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

34

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Includes emissions from the waste disposal and treatment of products sold in the reporting period at the end of their life. Internal product sales primary data from distribution and supply chain; primary data on finished product packaging data from manufacturing and operations. Total mass of packaging placed on each market is calculated using internal product sales data and product packaging data. All primary packaging is considered to be disposed of as hazardous material and assumed to be incinerated (following PSCI guidelines). Mass of recycling and hazardous packaging is calculated for each market. Recycling, landfill, and incineration rates are applied nationally. Countries in MENA are grouped into one category using a recycling rate from the UAE as a proxy. Emissions from each country/region are then totalled. Emission factors are taken from Australian National Greenhouse Accounts and DEFRA.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2025

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable, as Camurus does not lease owned assets to third parties as part of its business model, neither does Camurus generate revenue from leasing buildings, equipment, or other assets where it retains ownership while a third party operates the asset.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2025

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable, as Camurus does not operate franchise-based business activities.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2025

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable, as Camurus does not operate as a financial institution and does not hold material equity investments, project finance activities or managed investment portfolios that would fall within the GHG Protocol definition of Scope 3 Category 15.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2025

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2025

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable
[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

118

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 emissions cover direct GHG emissions from stationary combustion (natural gas and heating oil for office heating) and mobile combustion from company vehicles operated under Camurus' operational control across all reporting countries. No refrigerant leakage emissions were identified or reported during the reporting period. Emissions are calculated by multiplying reported fuel consumption (kWh or litres) by DEFRA emission factors (2023–2025 datasets). Mobile combustion emissions are primarily calculated using vendor-reported CO₂e data based on vehicle-specific activity (km) and fuel consumption; where vendor-calculated emissions are provided directly in CO₂e, an emission factor of 1 is applied to avoid double counting. Vendor-provided emissions data is prioritised over generic emission factors where available. Prepared in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard using an operational control consolidation approach. Assured by Ethos International AB (AA1000AS v3, moderate assurance).

Past year 1

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

116

(7.6.2) End date

12/30/2024

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Same methodology as reporting year. Consistent boundary and consolidation approach applied.

Past year 2

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

159

(7.6.2) End date

12/30/2023

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Same methodology as reporting year. Higher figure reflects larger vehicle fleet and greater heating fuel use prior to headquarters relocation and fleet electrification program.

Past year 3

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

162

(7.6.2) End date

12/30/2022

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Same methodology. Highest Scope 1 figure in the four-year series, reflecting greater internal combustion engine vehicle use and office heating prior to sustainability program interventions.

[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

40

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 covers indirect GHG emissions from purchased electricity, district heating and cooling, and electricity used for charging company vehicles across Camurus' offices and operations under operational control. Market-based emissions are calculated by multiplying energy consumption (kWh) by emission factors reflecting contractual electricity sourcing. Electricity covered by renewable energy agreements or zero-carbon tariffs is assigned an emission factor of zero in accordance with the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance. Where no contractual instruments exist, residual mix emission factors are applied. Location-based emissions are calculated using country-specific grid-average emission factors. Electricity and heating consumption data are obtained primarily from landlords, facility providers, and energy

vendors based on metered consumption. Electricity consumption for vehicle charging is estimated using WLTP energy consumption assumptions combined with reported driving distances. Market-based emission factors sourced from AIB European Residual Mixes, Energimarknadsinspektionen, EEA, DEFRA, US EPA, and Australian National Greenhouse Accounts. Location-based factors from EEA, DEFRA, US EPA, and Australian National Greenhouse Accounts. Vendor-specific factors applied for district heating and cooling (e.g., Krafringen, Öresundskraft). In 2025, 96% of operational energy was sourced from renewable sources, resulting in the low market-based figure. Assured by Ethos International AB (AA1000AS v3, moderate assurance).

Past year 1

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

25

(7.7.3) End date

12/30/2024

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Same methodology as reporting year. The increase in location-based emissions from 19 tCO₂e (2024) to 40 tCO₂e (2025) reflects energy consumption in regional offices (most notably the USA following business expansion).Renewable supply agreements were secured for these locations, maintaining the low market-based scope 2 emissions.

Past year 2

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17

(7.7.3) End date

12/30/2023

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Same methodology as reporting year. Consistent boundary and consolidation approach applied.

Past year 3

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11

(7.7.3) End date

12/30/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Same methodology. Lower absolute figures reflect smaller operational footprint prior to commercial expansion.

[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

6456

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- ☒ Spend-based method
- ☒ Supplier-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

10

(7.8.6) Please explain

Covers upstream emissions from R&D, clinical trial services, laboratory costs, consultancy, IT, distribution services, raw materials, APIs, packaging materials, and manufacturing activities. Spend data from Finance (OPEX and CAPEX) mapped to SIC codes. Vendors of production services, raw materials, and packaging engaged for primary data where available. Spend-based methodology using DEFRA factors (converted to SEK) applied where primary data not available. Proxy emission factors used for CRO activities and production services. Packaging emissions based on DEFRA, ecoinvent, and ADEME. Assured by Ethos International AB (AA1000AS v3). Well-to-gate boundary.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- ☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

890

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

Includes capital expenditure related to establishment of excipient manufacturing site and office-based IT equipment. CAPEX data extracted from Camurus finance system. Spend-based approach multiplying SEK values by sector-specific DEFRA 2022 emission factors aligned with relevant SIC codes. Comparative spend review conducted to ensure completeness.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

48

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

☒ Other, please specify :Fuel-based method, activity based

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

99

(7.8.6) Please explain

Covers upstream (well-to-tank) emissions associated with the production, transmission, and distribution of fuels and energy consumed in Scope 1 and Scope 2. Calculated by applying WTT emission factors to Scope 1 fuel consumption and Scope 2 electricity and energy data. Emission factors from DEFRA, EEA, AIB, US EPA, and Australian National Greenhouse Accounts. Country-specific residual mixes and upstream factors applied.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

667

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Distance-based method

☒ Fuel-based method

☒ Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

27

(7.8.6) Please explain

Covers transport of raw materials and packaging from Tier-1 vendors (gross weights from purchase orders, distances estimated via online tools) and transport and distribution of finished products from point of manufacture to point of sale (primary data from transport vendor using fuel method per ISO 14083:2023 and GLEC framework 3.1). Emissions reduced by SAF (50% GHG reduction certified) and HVO biodiesel (82% GHG reduction certified). Pre-wholesaler transport included via spend analysis. DEFRA emission factors for vehicle types; vendor uses GLEC 3.1 fuel emission factors. Well-to-wheel boundary.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

Covers waste from headquarters, laboratories, offices, and excipient manufacturing site. Waste streams include cardboard, paper, plastic, metal, food waste, hazardous waste, residual waste, and electronic waste. Activity data from facility management and waste service providers. Emissions calculated by multiplying waste quantities by treatment-pathway-specific emission factors. DEFRA 2025 GHG Conversion Factors for waste treatment; hazardous waste factors from Climatiq database.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

975

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- ☒ Distance-based method
- ☒ Fuel-based method
- ☒ Spend-based method
- ☒ Other, please specify :Primary data provide by travel agency

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

60

(7.8.6) Please explain

Covers flights, rail, rental vehicles, and taxis booked through approved travel providers or recorded in the finance system. Company-leased vehicles under operational control excluded (reported in Scope 1). Hybrid methodology: travel agency provides GHG figures using DEFRA-aligned methodology for approved bookings; spend-based DEFRA SIC code factors applied for travel outside approved channels; mileage reimbursements calculated using distance-based and spend-based factors. DEFRA, Trafikverket, US EPA, Umweltbundesamt, and real-world vehicle datasets used. Distance calculations from ICAO (air), Ecotree (rail), Google Maps (road). Well-to-wheel boundary.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- ☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

257

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- ☒ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

Global employee commuting survey conducted in 2024 (non-HQ employees) and CoAction Lund third-party survey in 2024 and 2025 (HQ employees). Survey data on distance, mode, and frequency extrapolated to full workforce. Emission factors from DEFRA 2025, EPA, Trafikverket, and EU Commission Real World Emissions (2024). Average national rail and short-haul flight factors used where detailed mode data not available.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

All leased assets used by Camurus are already included within Scope 1 and Scope 2 under the operational control boundary. No additional upstream leased asset emissions exist outside the reported organisational boundary.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

9

(7.8.6) Please explain

Covers emissions from transport of sold products to customers. Total sales data by regional market used. Wholesalers and pre-wholesalers in key markets contacted for primary downstream emissions data. Proxy based on primary data from reporting markets used where data unavailable. Australia: 2024 emission factor applied due to market-specific data characteristics. Emissions factors derived from proxy data from countries where downstream transport emissions are known.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

Camurus primarily delivers finished pharmaceutical products and does not sell intermediate goods requiring further processing by third parties prior to use.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

The use phase of Camurus' pharmaceutical products (injectable medicines administered by healthcare professionals or patients) does not result in material direct GHG emissions during patient use.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

34

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

Covers emissions from waste disposal and treatment of packaging from sold products at end of life. Total mass of packaging per market calculated from internal product sales and packaging data. Primary packaging classified as hazardous material and assumed incinerated per PSCI guidelines. Recycling, landfill, and incineration rates applied nationally. MENA countries grouped using UAE recycling rate as proxy. Emission factors from Australian National Greenhouse Accounts and DEFRA.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

Camurus does not lease owned assets to third parties as part of its business model and generates no revenue from leasing buildings, equipment, or other assets where it retains ownership while a third party operates the asset.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

Camurus does not operate franchise-based business activities.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

Camurus does not operate as a financial institution and does not hold material equity investments, project finance activities, or managed investment portfolios that would fall within the GHG Protocol definition of Scope 3 Category 15.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

Not relevant

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization’s activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

Not relevant

[Fixed row]

(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/30/2024

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

8248

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

428

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

43

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

310

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

735

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

252

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

30

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

34

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

In 2024, Camurus conducted its first full Scope 3 inventory across all relevant categories. Categories assessed as not relevant (3.8, 3.10, 3.11, 3.13, 3.14, 3.15) have been assigned a value of 0 to indicate they were evaluated and confirmed not applicable to Camurus' activities. All other categories were calculated as reported. Total Scope 3 emissions 2024: 10,081 tCO₂e.

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/30/2023

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

51

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

46

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

288

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

0.8

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

In 2023, Camurus had not yet conducted a full Scope 3 inventory. 2024 was the first year in which a complete Scope 3 assessment was performed across all relevant categories. For 2023, only categories where data was available at the time are reported; categories that were not yet calculated or were assessed as not relevant

have been assigned a value of 0. The 2023 figures are therefore not directly comparable to 2024 and 2025, which reflect a full inventory boundary. Total Scope 3 emissions 2023: 386 tCO₂e (partial inventory).

[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Select from: ☒ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Select from: ☒ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Select from: ☒ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☒ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

Camurus Independent Assurance Statement_2025.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Annual report 2025, p.163

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ AA1000AS

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Camurus Independent Assurance Statement_2025.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Annual report 2025, p.163

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ AA1000AS

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Camurus Independent Assurance Statement_2025.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Annual report 2025, p.163

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ AA1000AS

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☒ Scope 3: Capital goods | ☒ Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products |
| ☒ Scope 3: Business travel | ☒ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution |
| ☒ Scope 3: Employee commuting | ☒ Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution |
| ☒ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services | ☒ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) |
| ☒ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations | |

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

- ☒ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

- ☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Annual report 2025, p.163

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ AA1000AS

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of selected emissions categories verified (%)

100

(7.9.3.9) Proportion of total reported scope 3 emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

7.8

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Market-based Scope 2 emissions decreased from 25 tCO₂e (2024) to 14 tCO₂e (2025), a reduction of 11 tCO₂e, driven by expanded renewable electricity agreements in regional offices.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No other emission reduction activities

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No divestments in 2025.

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No divestments in 2025.

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No divestments in 2025.

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Revenue grew 21% but emissions decreased — no upward emissions impact from output growth identifiable in Scope 1+2.

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

2

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No methodology changes in 2025.

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No boundary change from 2024 to 2025

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No significant weather or physical operating condition changes affecting emissions.

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

All changes are accounted for across the two rows above (-11 + 2 = -9 tCO₂e)

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

2

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1.42

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

More extensive use of cars in company fleet adding approximately 2 tCO₂e to Scope 1 Calculation: $(2 / 141) \times 100 = 1.42\%$
[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.12) Does your organization have significant land sector activities in its operations or value chain?

(7.12.1) Agriculture, forestry or other land sector activities

Select from:

☒ No, explanation provided

(7.12.3) Specify the reason for no significant activities

Select from:

☒ Relevant activities identified but evaluated to be below the significance threshold

(7.12.4) Significance threshold

Camurus' land sector activities are limited to the sourcing of raw materials used in its pharmaceutical products, specifically soy-derived and sunflower oil-derived excipients used in its FluidCrystal® formulations. These agricultural commodity inputs were assessed during Camurus' vendor sustainability due diligence and Scope 3 Category 3.1 inventory process. However, the volumes involved are small relative to total purchased goods and services, and Camurus does not own or control agricultural land, does not produce or process food, fiber, feed, or forest products at scale, and does not manage land for carbon sequestration purposes. Based on screening using Global Forest Watch and WWF deforestation and biodiversity risk frameworks, no significant deforestation or land conversion risk was identified in connection with these raw material inputs. The land sector activities are therefore assessed as not significant relative to Camurus' overall GHG footprint (Scope 3 Category 3.1 totalling 6,456 tCO₂e in 2025, of which agricultural commodity inputs represent a minor share). No formal quantitative significance threshold has been defined; the assessment is based on qualitative screening and the conclusion of the Double Materiality Assessment that deforestation and land use are not material topics for Camurus. Reference: Camurus Annual Report 2025, Sustainability Report, p.116, 142, 147.

[Fixed row]

(7.13) Does your organization choose to account for and report technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage, or have you done so in previous years?

	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage in the reporting year	Specify the reason for no technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geological storage in the reporting year	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage were accounted for and reported in previous years
	Select from: ☒ No, explanation provided	Select from: ☒ No relevant activities identified	Select from: ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 and/or Scope 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

(7.15.1) Emissions breakdown by greenhouse gas type

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(7.15.2) Primary reason for not providing an emissions breakdown by greenhouse gas type

Select from:

☒ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(7.15.3) Explain why your organization does not break down its Scope 1 or 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type

Camurus' Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions are reported as total CO₂e figures, combining all greenhouse gases into a single aggregated metric. The primary emission sources — stationary combustion from office heating (natural gas and heating oil), mobile combustion from company vehicles, and purchased electricity — consist predominantly of CO₂, with minor contributions from CH₄ and N₂O embedded within the DEFRA and other emission factors applied. These factors are expressed in CO₂e and already incorporate GWP-weighted contributions from all relevant greenhouse gases, but the individual gas-type breakdown is not separately tracked or reported at this level of granularity in Camurus' current emissions inventory. No refrigerant leakage emissions (HFCs) were identified or reported during 2025, and no SF₆, PFCs, or NF₃ emissions are associated with Camurus' operations.

[Fixed row]

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0.05

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO₂e)

2.19

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Austria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7.1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Denmark

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5.9

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Finland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15.9

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.35

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.19

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

25.67

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1.42

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1.65

Norway

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Portugal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2.16

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

54.27

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.1

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.22

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4.73

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

8.96

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

12.43

United Kingdom

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2.53

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.83

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

25.54

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

[Fixed row]

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☒ By activity

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	<i>Company vehicles</i>	<i>112.74</i>
Row 2	<i>Heating offices</i>	<i>5.68</i>

[Add row]

(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☒ By activity

(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	<i>Electricity Offices</i>	<i>32.3</i>	<i>0.22</i>
Row 2	<i>Cooling offices</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Row 3	<i>Heating offices</i>	<i>6.86</i>	<i>6.86</i>
Row 4	<i>Cars</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>7.41</i>

[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

118

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

40

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14

(7.22.4) Please explain

The consolidated accounting group comprises Camurus AB (parent company, Lund, Sweden) and all consolidated subsidiaries, including Camurus GmbH (Germany), Camurus Ltd (UK), Camurus SAS (France), Camurus España S.L. (Spain), Camurus Pty Ltd (Australia), Camurus US Inc. (USA), and other regional entities. All Scope 1 and 2 emissions reported in 7.6 and 7.7 relate to entities within this consolidated group, consistent with the operational control consolidation approach applied to Camurus' GHG inventory. The consolidated group boundary aligns with the entities included in Camurus' consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS and the Swedish Annual Account Act.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

Camurus' GHG inventory does not include any entities outside the consolidated accounting group. There are no associates, joint ventures, or unconsolidated subsidiaries for which emissions data has been included in 7.6 and 7.7. All reported Scope 1 and 2 emissions are attributable solely to the consolidated group.
[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.23.1) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.

Row 1

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Camurus AB (Sweden — parent company)

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Pharmaceuticals

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ ISIN code - equity

☒ Ticker symbol

☒ LEI number

☒ D-U-N-S number

☒ Other unique identifier, please specify :WKN A2ABG7

(7.23.1.5) ISIN code – equity

SE0007692850

(7.23.1.7) Ticker symbol

CAMX

(7.23.1.9) LEI number

5493003S6Z6VI7WYFQ0

(7.23.1.10) D-U-N-S number

351759672

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

WKN A2ABG7

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4.73

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8.96

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12.43

(7.23.1.15) Comment

All Scope 1 and 2 emissions from Camurus' headquarters (The Loop, Lund), laboratories and excipient manufacturing site are reported under Camurus AB. The reporting also covers emissions from leased vehicle fleet.

Row 2

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Camurus GmbH (Germany)

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Pharmaceuticals

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

25.67

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.42

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.65

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Scope 1 covers diesel and petrol hybrid company vehicles. Office electricity is covered by a 100% renewable supply agreement (market-based = 0 for office electricity); residual mix applied to hybrid vehicle charging electricity gives a small market-based figure. Operational control consolidation approach applied.

Row 3

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Camurus SAS (France)

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Pharmaceuticals

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15.91

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.35

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.19

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Scope 1 and 2 covers petrol and petrol hybrid company vehicles. Low Scope 2 reflects France's low-carbon electricity grid mix. Operational control consolidation approach applied. Field-based operations only, no physical office.

Row 4

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Camurus S.L. (Spain)

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Pharmaceuticals

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

54.27

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.1

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.22

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Scope 1 covers diesel company vehicle fleet. Small office electricity consumption.

Row 5

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Camurus Ltd (UK)

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Pharmaceuticals

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2.53

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.83

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Scope 1 from heating oil used for office heating (stationary combustion). Scope 2 emissions are driven by office electricity use

Row 6

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Camurus Pty Ltd (Australia)

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Pharmaceuticals

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.05

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2.19

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Scope 1 from natural gas used for office heating. Office electricity covered by a 100% renewable supply agreement — market-based Scope 2 = 0.

Row 7

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Camurus Inc. (USA)

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Pharmaceuticals

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

25.54

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

No Scope 1 emissions reported for 2025 (no company vehicles or stationary combustion under operational control). Office electricity covered by a 100% renewable supply agreement — market-based Scope 2 = 0.

Row 8

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Camurus ApS (Denmark)

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Pharmaceuticals

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5.97

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Scope 1 from diesel and petrol company vehicles. No physical office.

Row 9

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Camurus Austria GmbH (Austria)

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Pharmaceuticals

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7.12

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Scope 1 from diesel and petrol company vehicles. No physical office.

Row 10

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Camurus Unipessoal Lda (Portugal)

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Pharmaceuticals

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2.17

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Scope 1 from diesel and petrol company vehicles. No physical office.

Row 11

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Camurus OY (Finland)

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Pharmaceuticals

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

No physical office or leased vehicles. Emissions are reported in Scope 3.

Row 12

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Camurus BV (Belgium)

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Pharmaceuticals

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

No physical office or leased vehicles. Emissions are reported in Scope 3.

Row 13

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Pharmaceuticals

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

No physical office or leased vehicles. Emissions are reported in Scope 3.

[Add row]

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:

☒ More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Select from: ☒ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from: ☒ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Select from: ☒ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Select from: ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

27

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

27.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

711.36

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

2.64

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

0

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

714.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

711.36

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

29.64

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

0

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

741.00

[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Select from: ☒ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Select from: ☒ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Select from: ☒ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Select from: ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

No biomass or biofuels consumed.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

No biomass consumed.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

No renewable fuels consumed.

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

No coal consumed.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

10

(7.30.7.7) Comment

Heating oil (UK office)

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

17

(7.30.7.7) Comment

Natural gas for office heating in Germany (16,770 kWh) and Australia (263 kWh).

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

N/A

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

27

(7.30.7.7) Comment

10+17= 27 MWh heating oil and natural gas
[Fixed row]

(7.30.15) Provide details on the electricity purchases that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Sweden

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :The energy provider's renewable electricity supply is sourced from a mix of renewable generation including hydropower, wind, and solar in all relevant countries.

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

711.36

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :REC, GO, LGC, REGO

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Sweden

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

The disclosed purchased renewable energy covers energy purchased both in Sweden, Germany, Australia, UK and USA.

[Add row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.06

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

132

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☒ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

2265

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

25

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☒ Change in renewable energy consumption

☒ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

This intensity metric is expressed in tCO₂e per MSEK revenue as disclosed in Camurus' Annual Report 2025 (p.154), providing a more readable and directly comparable year-on-year figure than the per-SEK metric in Row 1. The intensity decreased from 0.08 tCO₂e/MSEK (2024) to 0.06 tCO₂e/MSEK (2025), a 25% improvement. This metric is used internally by Camurus to track progress against its GHG Reduction and Renewable Energy Program and to demonstrate to investors and stakeholders that business growth is being decoupled from GHG emissions. Camurus' total revenues grew from MSEK 1,868 (2024) to MSEK 2,265 (2025), an increase of 21%, driven by continued commercial growth of Buvidal in Europe and Australia. Combined Scope 1 and 2 market-based emissions decreased from 141 tCO₂e (2024) to 133 tCO₂e (2025). The combination of growing revenue and declining absolute emissions produced the intensity improvement. At this

trajectory, Camurus is on track to achieve its 2035 target of at least 50% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions relative to the 2023 base year (176 tCO₂e), having already achieved a 25% absolute reduction by end of 2025. (AR p.51, 154)
[Add row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:
☒ Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

741

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

MWh

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

0.3 MWh/MSEK

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

40

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:
☒ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Total energy use from offices and laboratories decreased by 44%, driven by the relocation to the LEED Gold-certified headquarters (The Loop, Lund) with energy-efficient design, district heating from waste heat recovery, and rooftop solar panels. 96% of operational energy sourced from renewable sources in 2025. (AR p.137, 154)

Row 4

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:
☒ Waste

(7.52.2) Metric value

7.1

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

t

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

0.0031 t/MSEK

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

7

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:
☒ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Non-hazardous waste increased from 5.6 t (2024) to 7.1 t (2025), driven by the expanded operational footprint and higher commercial activity. The recycling rate of total non-hazardous waste improved from 54% to 56%, reflecting continued focus on waste sorting and recycling. Non-hazardous waste intensity increased

marginally from 0.0029 to 0.0031 t/MSEK (+6.9%). Camurus manages non-hazardous waste streams including cardboard, paper, plastic, metal, food waste, and electronics through recycling, composting, and incineration with energy recovery pathways. (AR p.154)

Row 5

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:
☒ Other, please specify :Water

(7.52.2) Metric value

820

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

m³

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

0.4 m³/MSEK

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

72

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:
☒ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Water consumption decreased significantly from 2,915 m³ (2024) to 820 m³ (2025), driven by the relocation to the LEED Gold-certified headquarters (The Loop, Lund), which incorporates water-saving fixtures and more efficient facilities. Water intensity improved from 1.6 to 0.4 m³/MSEK (-75.0%). All operational locations are

confirmed to be in low water-stress areas via WRI Aqueduct and WWF Water Risk Filter screening. No water-related regulatory violations were recorded in 2025. (AR p.154)

Row 6

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Exhaust emissions

(7.52.2) Metric value

0.75

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

t

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

0.00033 t/MESK

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

6

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Exhaust emissions (CO, HC, NOx, PM, SO₂) from the company vehicle fleet totalled 0.746 t in 2025 (2024: 0.646 t), reflecting fleet growth associated with commercial expansion. However, exhaust emissions intensity decreased from 0.00035 to 0.00033 t/MSEK (-5.7%), as revenue grew faster than absolute emissions. NOx and SO₂ decreased year-on-year as a result of hybrid and battery electric vehicle adoption. Camurus' fleet electrification program — all new benefit cars battery

electric from 2024 — will progressively eliminate all exhaust emissions over the transition timeline (Nordic countries by 2030, Europe by 2035, global by 2040). (AR p.154)

Row 7

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☒ Waste

(7.52.2) Metric value

2

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

t

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

0.0009 t/MSEK

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

53

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Hazardous waste increased from 1.3 t (2024) to 2.0 t (2025), driven by the expanded operational footprint including the establishment of the excipient manufacturing site and increased laboratory activity. All hazardous waste — including process water, effluents, contaminated containers, and personal protective equipment — is classified as hazardous and disposed of by a licensed third-party waste contractor in accordance with applicable environmental legislation, incinerated with energy

recovery. Hazardous waste intensity increased from 0.0007 to 0.0009 t/MSEK (+28.6%), reflecting the expanded operational boundary rather than a deterioration in waste management practices. Zero spill incidents, including release of refrigerants, were recorded in 2025. (AR p.141–142, 154)
[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☒ Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Unknown, calculations have not been verified

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/31/2022

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Methane (CH₄)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2023

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

159

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

17

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

176.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2035

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

88.000

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

118

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

14

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

132.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

50.00

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Organization-wide target covering 100% of Camurus' Scope 1 and 2 (market-based) emissions under the operational control consolidation approach. Base year 2023 selected. Target aligned with Camurus' Plan for Climate Neutrality. Camurus is considering submitting this target to the SBTi for validation within the next two years. No exclusions apply.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

To reduce absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by at least 50% by 2035 compared to 2023, in line with the Paris Agreement and the company's Plan for Climate Neutrality, contributing to decoupling business growth from GHG emissions and reducing regulatory, reputational, and market-related climate risks.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Camurus is achieving progress through: (1) fleet electrification — all new benefit cars are battery electric from 2024, with full transition planned for Nordic countries by 2030, other European countries by 2035, and globally by 2040; (2) maintaining ≥80% renewable electricity across all operations (96% achieved in 2025); (3) energy efficiency improvements including the relocation to a LEED Gold-certified headquarters (44% reduction in energy use, 392 MWh savings); (4) use of HVO biodiesel and SAF for transport and distribution. By end of 2025, Scope 1+2 emissions (market-based) had decreased by 41 tCO₂e from the 2023 base year (176 → 132 tCO₂e), representing a 25% absolute reduction, achieving approximately 25% of the 50% reduction target. Progress is reviewed annually as part of the GHG Reduction and Renewable Energy Program. Progress trajectory is approximately linear, with accelerating reductions anticipated as fleet electrification and renewable energy expansion progress through the transition milestones. (AR p.113–114, 139–140, 154)

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☒ Net-zero targets

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

12/31/2023

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☒ Abs1

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/30/2045

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2

☒ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Methane (CH₄)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Organization-wide net-zero target covering Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions under the operational control consolidation approach. The target is supported by intermediate 2035 milestones: ≥50% reduction in Scope 1+2 and ≥40% reduction in selected Scope 3 categories. Residual emissions at 2045 are anticipated to be neutralized through carbon removal mechanisms; specific offset/removal strategy to be developed as the target year approaches.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

To reach net-zero GHG emissions across Scope 1, 2, and 3 by 2045, in line with the Paris Agreement 1.5°C pathway and Camurus' Plan for Climate Neutrality, eliminating all material GHG emissions from operations and the value chain and neutralizing any residual emissions.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☒ Unsure

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Progress is tracked through the intermediate 2035 reduction targets (Abs1) and the GHG Reduction and Renewable Energy Program. Key actions include fleet electrification, renewable energy expansion, SAF and HVO adoption, vendor engagement on emissions reduction, and ongoing GHG inventory development. By end of 2025, combined Scope 1+2+3 (market-based) emissions stood at 9,478 tCO₂e. The net-zero strategy will be further developed to address residual emissions as the 2045 target year approaches, including assessment of carbon removal and offset mechanisms. Reviewed annually as part of the GHG Reduction and Renewable Energy Program. (AR p.113–114, 139–140)

[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

	Emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives
Under investigation	0
To be implemented	2
Implementation commenced	2
Implemented	9
Not to be implemented	0

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation

☒ Company fleet vehicle replacement

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2 (location-based)
- ☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

- ☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

- ☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

- ☒ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

All new benefit cars are battery electric vehicles (BEVs) from 2024 onward, replacing petrol and diesel vehicles as contracts expire. By end of 2025, 8% of the total fleet is BEV and 19% hybrid electric. Further plans from 2030 that all job cars in the Nordics will be BEVs. From 2035 other european countries will follow. The initiative eliminates direct combustion emissions (Scope 1) for each replaced vehicle and saves energy since electric vehicles are much more energy efficient than combustion engine vehicles (reduced energy use by 90%). This initiative also reduces associated WTW and TTW emissions. Estimated annual CO₂e savings is not separately quantified for BEV replacements in isolation — the overall Scope 1 increased marginally from 116 to 118 tCO₂e (2024→2025) due to fleet growth. Avoided costs is reduced fuel costs for BEV vs petrol/diesel and is not separately quantified Investment required: Embedded in fleet leasing costs and is not separately quantified Payback period: Not separately calculated Annual monetary savings: Reduced fuel costs and is not separately quantified Reference: AR p.139–140, 154

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☒ Other low-carbon energy consumption initiative, please specify :Sustainable transport fuel adoption (SAF and HVO biodiesel)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

184

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation & distribution

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Adoption of sustainable aviation fuel (SAF) for air transport and HVO biodiesel for road transport of Camurus' products by logistics providers. SAF delivers a 50% reduction in GHG emissions compared to conventional fossil aviation fuel; HVO delivers an 82% GHG reduction compared to conventional fossil diesel. Emissions reductions from both fuels are certified by the logistics provider in accordance with applicable sustainability certification standards. Annual CO₂e savings of 184 t CO₂e. The combined effect of SAF and HVO adoption is reflected in the overall Scope 3 Category 3.4 figures. Avoided costs is not separately quantified Investment required is embedded in logistics and transport procurement costs Payback period is not applicable for this initiative Annual monetary savings is not separately quantified Reference: AR p.139–140, 154

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☒ Other low-carbon energy consumption initiative, please specify :Purchase renewable energy (96%) for use in own operations

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

32

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

In 2025, Camurus sourced 96% of its operational energy from renewable sources across offices, laboratories, and the excipient manufacturing site. For electricity specifically, 100% renewable supply agreements — backed by Guarantees of Origin (GoOs), REGOs, RECs, and LGCs — are in place across Sweden (The Loop headquarters and Bjuv excipient manufacturing site), UK, Germany, USA, and Australia. Without these renewable supply agreements, Camurus would have emitted an additional 32 tCO₂e based on location-based grid emission factors — more than double the actual total market-based Scope 2 figure of 14.5 tCO₂e. Avoided emissions by country: Sweden 2.01 tCO₂e (287,702 kWh, grid factor 0.007 kgCO₂e/kWh — Sweden's exceptionally clean grid dominated by hydropower and nuclear means the absolute avoided impact is modest despite the largest electricity volume consumed); UK 1.74 tCO₂e; Germany 0.74 tCO₂e; Australia 2.19 tCO₂e; and USA 25.54 tCO₂e. The US office accounts for 79% of total avoided emissions due to the high US grid emission factor (0.35 kgCO₂e/kWh) combined with significant office expansion in 2025 — without the renewable agreement, the US office alone would have nearly doubled Camurus' total Scope 2 market- Avoided costs is not separately quantified Investment required is embedded in energy procurement costs across all sites and is not separately quantified Payback period is not applicable Annual monetary savings is not separately quantified Reference: AR p.136–137, 153–154

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation

☒ Employee commuting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

10

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

From 2025, Camurus introduced co-financing of employee public transport tickets at its headquarters in Lund, contributing to a 17% reduction in GHG emissions from headquarters commuting (CO2e/employee) compared to 2024, which corresponds to an overall saving of 10t CO2e during the time period. The sustainable travel program also includes offering benefit bikes to employees (Germany) as an alternative commuting option, and encouraging the replacement of business travel with digital meetings where feasible to reduce Scope 3 Category 3.6 business travel emissions. These behavioural initiatives collectively support Camurus' target to reduce selected Scope 3 emissions by at least 40% by 2035. Avoided costs: not separately quantified Investment required: embedded in employee benefits costs Payback period: not applicable Annual monetary savings: not separately quantified Reference: AR p.139, 154

Row 6

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change

☒ Supplier engagement

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods & services

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Camurus actively collaborates with its significant vendors to improve climate performance across the supply chain through its Vendor Code of Conduct, Sustainable Procurement Policy, and annual Vendor Sustainability Due Diligence and Risk Management process. In 2025, 53 significant Tier-1 vendors (76% of significant vendor spend) were assessed on environmental criteria including GHG emissions intensity, renewable energy adoption, and energy efficiency. 19 vendors rated medium/high/extreme risk were supported through corrective action plan implementation. Monthly stakeholder dialogues are conducted with contract manufacturing partners. Estimated annual CO₂e savings not separately quantified — vendor engagement is a multi-year process; cumulative savings will be reflected in future Scope 3 Category 3.1 inventory updates. Cat 3.1 decreased by 1,792 tCO₂e year-on-year (8,248 → 6,456 tCO₂e), partly attributable to vendor engagement activities. Avoided costs is not separately quantified Investment required is embedded in procurement and sustainability program costs and not separately quantified Payback period is not applicable — ongoing engagement program Annual monetary savings is not separately quantified Reference: AR p.139–141, 144–147, 154

Row 7

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Waste reduction and material circularity

☒ Waste reduction

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

☒ Scope 3 category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

In 2025, Camurus launched its packaging circularity program, introducing PVC-free, recycled, and FSC-certified packaging materials across its product range, as well as wooden pallet take-back schemes. The program aims to reduce the environmental impact of product packaging across the value chain. Non-hazardous waste recycling rate at headquarters and laboratories improved from 54% (2024) to 56% (2025). All hazardous waste from laboratory and manufacturing operations continues to be disposed of by a licensed third-party contractor in accordance with applicable environmental legislation. Estimated annual CO₂e savings is not separately quantified — packaging circularity improvements are reflected in Cat 3.12 (end-of-life treatment of sold products, 34 tCO₂e in 2025, unchanged from 2024). Future reductions expected as PVC-free and recycled material adoption increases. Avoided costs is not separately quantified Investment required is embedded in packaging procurement and product development costs and not separately quantified Payback period is not applicable — ongoing circularity program Annual monetary savings is not separately quantified Reference: AR p.139–141, 154

Row 8

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change

☒ Other company policy or behavioral change initiative, please specify :My Green Lab Certification

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 2 (location-based)
- ☒ Scope 2 (market-based)
- ☒ Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods & services
- ☒ Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

- ☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

- ☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

- ☒ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

In 2025 Camurus certified its laboratories according to the My Green Lab standard. This standard focussed on reducing the environmental impact of lab work including reducing emissions. As a result of this process and certification older equipment was replaced, new waste sorting guidelines were implemented, and a number of new laboratory practices were adopted. These practices helped contribute to energy savings at the new headquarters location in Sweden of 44% or 392MWh. The new headquarters themselves are in a LEED Gold certified building which itself is more energy efficient than the previous location.

Row 9

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☒ Other energy efficiency in buildings initiative, please specify :Move of headquarters to energy efficient building (LEED Gold certified) in 2025. Purchase of energy efficient laboratory equipment.

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

2

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

The significant reduction in both electricity consumption and associated CO₂ emissions reflects the relocation of Camurus' headquarters from the old premises to The Loop, Science Village in Lund — a new LEED Gold-certified building with energy-efficient design, LED lighting, smart building management systems, rooftop solar panels, and optimized HVAC. Electricity consumption decreased by 212 MWh (-49%) despite the expanded operational footprint, demonstrating the energy efficiency benefits of the new building. Location-based CO₂e emissions decreased by 2 tCO₂e (-55%), with the additional reduction beyond the energy savings explained by Sweden's marginal improvement in grid emission factor (0.008 → 0.007 kgCO₂e/kWh). Sweden's electricity grid is among the cleanest in Europe, dominated by

hydropower and nuclear, resulting in very low grid emission factors — meaning even relatively large volumes of electricity consumption generate minimal location-based Scope 2 emissions. This also explains why the absolute CO₂ figures are small despite the significant electricity volumes involved. (AR p.136–137, 154)

Row 10

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change

☒ Change in purchasing practices

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

4.6

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

In 2025, Camurus participated in a program to collect used IT equipment for refurbishment and reuse, recovering, upgrading, and redeploying devices instead of replacing them with new equipment. By extending product life cycles, the initiative reduces the need for new device manufacturing, thereby conserving raw materials, lowering energy consumption in production, and reducing associated GHG emissions embedded in capital goods procurement (Scope 3 Category 3.2). Participation in the program resulted in savings of 4.6 tCO₂e — representing avoided upstream manufacturing emissions that would otherwise have been generated through the production of new replacement devices. The initiative also supports a more circular approach to IT management, reducing electronic waste and contributing to Camurus' broader waste management and circularity program. This is a low-cost, high-impact initiative that demonstrates how operational decisions beyond energy and transport can contribute meaningfully to Scope 3 emissions reduction. (AR p.143)

[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Camurus drives emissions reduction through structured employee engagement via multiple channels. The cross-functional Sustainability Committee acts as an internal ambassador network across the organization. In 2025, Camurus formed a dedicated Green Team made up of laboratory staff and designated a green lab ambassador, with regular meetings held to promote sustainable laboratory practices and drive continuous environmental improvement in laboratory operations. In November 2025, Camurus' laboratories received the highest certification level (Green) from My Green Lab — endorsed by the UN-backed Race to Zero initiative and recommended by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency — reflecting excellence across energy efficiency, water conservation, waste and effluent management, resource use, sustainable procurement, and green chemistry. Camurus also established a Sustainable Laboratory Practices Policy in 2025, with laboratory staff receiving dedicated training. Global information meetings and company-wide digital meetings communicate sustainability progress and targets to all employees. Camurus applies the Feel Good, Do Good (FGDG) structured engagement initiative, promoting environmentally friendly behaviors through awareness-raising and participation-based initiatives. Sustainable commuting and business travel are integrated into mandatory sustainability training, and Camurus joined the CoAction Commuting Challenge in Lund. In 2025, Camurus also participated in an IT equipment refurbishment and reuse program, resulting in savings of 4.6 tCO₂e. The sustainability-related performance management target linked to the company's incentive program — applicable to all employees including executive management — creates a direct financial incentive for engagement with emissions reduction activities. (AR p.117–118, 137, 139, 143)

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- ☒ Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Camurus allocates a dedicated budget for sustainable transport fuels, specifically sustainable aviation fuel (SAF) for air transport of products (50% GHG reduction vs. conventional aviation fuel) and hydrotreated vegetable oil (HVO) biodiesel for road transport of products (82% GHG reduction vs. conventional diesel). This budget is embedded within logistics and transport procurement costs and represents a deliberate investment in Scope 3 Category 3.4 emissions reduction beyond business-as-usual transport spending. (AR p.139–140)

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- ☒ Internal incentives/recognition programs

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Camurus embeds emissions reduction into its corporate incentive structure through an annual sustainability-related performance management target linked to the company's bonus system, applicable to all employees including executive management. This target covers Camurus' overarching sustainability goals including GHG emissions reduction, renewable energy share, and fleet electrification progress. Additional internal incentives include the Skånetrafiken public transport ticket co-financing program and benefit bikes available to employees in Germany and Sweden, reducing commuting-related emissions while providing a direct financial benefit to employees. (AR p.117, 139)

[Add row]

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

- ☒ No

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☒ No

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

☒ No

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a year

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Metered consumption data from landlords and facility providers

(9.2.4) Please explain

Covers headquarters, laboratories, and excipient manufacturing site where water meters are in place. Field-based operations (vehicle-only subsidiaries) have no water withdrawals and are not applicable. (AR p.154). In accordance with Camurus' Environmental Policy and Sustainable Laboratory Practices Policy, on which all employees receive training, the company requires water to be used as efficiently and responsibly as possible across its operations. Measures implemented include the installation of low-flow aerators at the new headquarters to reduce water consumption and restrictions on the use of purified water to situations where it is strictly necessary.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a year

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Direct metering; all withdrawals are from third-party municipal supply

(9.2.4) Please explain

All water is sourced from third-party municipal water supply. No groundwater, surface water, or rainwater withdrawals. (AR p.154)

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

All water withdrawn is municipal drinking water supply meeting applicable regulatory quality standards. Camurus does not monitor raw water quality as it is supplied by municipal authorities and does not require quality assessment prior to use.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Camurus does not recycle or reuse water within its operations. All process water and effluents are classified as hazardous waste and disposed of by a licensed third-party contractor.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

No water discharges to surface water, groundwater, or third-party destinations. All effluents are disposed of as hazardous waste.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

No water discharges requiring treatment. All process water and effluents are managed as hazardous waste.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

No water discharges to monitor. All effluents disposed of as hazardous waste by licensed contractor.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

No water discharges. Not applicable.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

No water discharges. Not applicable.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a year

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Metered data from landlords/facility providers; assumed equal to withdrawals. All process water is collected and disposed of according to applicable legislation by certified third party.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water consumption equals water withdrawal as no process water is discharged to the environment. Total 2025: 820 m³. (AR p.154)

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Camurus does not recycle or reuse water within its operations. All process water and effluents are classified as hazardous waste and disposed of by a licensed third-party contractor.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a year

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Site-level assessment; all offices and laboratories comply with applicable national health and safety regulations

(9.2.4) Please explain

All Camurus offices and laboratories are equipped with compliant drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene facilities in accordance with applicable national legislation and health and safety requirements.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

820

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Camurus' water consumption decreased significantly in 2025, driven by the relocation of its headquarters to a LEED Gold-certified building and the adoption of water-efficient equipment and low-flow aerators.

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Camurus' water consumption declined significantly in 2025 following the relocation to a LEED Gold-certified headquarters and the adoption of water-efficient equipment. Consumption is expected to increase from 2026 due to excipient manufacturing.

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

The significant decrease in water consumption and withdrawal from 2,915 m³ (2024) to 820 m³ (2025) is primarily attributable to the relocation of Camurus' headquarters from the old premises to The Loop, Science Village in Lund, Sweden in early 2025. The new LEED Gold-certified headquarters incorporates water-saving fixtures and more efficient facilities by design, resulting in substantially lower water consumption compared to the previous premises. The 2024 figure reflected a full year at the old headquarters; the 2025 figure reflects a partial year at the old premises (Q1) and the majority of the year at the significantly more water-efficient new building. Additionally, the reporting boundary for water consumption covers the headquarters and laboratories only — field-based operations and vehicle-only subsidiaries have no material water consumption to report. The excipient manufacturing site (established 2025) did not carry out production activities during 2025 and therefore generated no material water consumption in the reporting year. Water intensity improved correspondingly from 1.6 m³/MSEK (2024) to 0.4 m³/MSEK (2025), a 75% improvement,. Reference: Camurus Annual Report 2025, Sustainability Report, p.136–137, 154.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :All process water and effluents are classified as hazardous waste and disposed of by a licensed third-party contractor — no water is discharged to water bodies or sewers. Zero spill incidents recorded in 2025. (AR p.141–142)

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :All process water and effluents are classified as hazardous waste and disposed of by a licensed third-party contractor — no water is discharged to water bodies or sewers. Zero spill incidents recorded in 2025. (AR p.141–142)

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

The reason for zero process water discharge is that Camurus classifies all process water and effluents generated in its laboratories as hazardous waste, rather than discharging them to water bodies, sewers, or third-party treatment facilities. Specifically: All process water, effluents, contaminated containers, materials, and personal protective equipment from laboratory and manufacturing activities are collected and sent for destruction by a licensed third-party waste management provider in accordance with applicable environmental legislation. Camurus' offices do not generate industrial process water or effluents — only standard sanitary/domestic wastewater from toilet and hygiene facilities, which is discharged to the municipal sewer system as a matter of course and is not separately tracked or reported as a water discharge given its negligible environmental significance and management by landlords/building operators. Camurus has clear written procedures and physical measures in place to prevent and remedy any spillage of active substances or chemicals, eliminating the risk of accidental discharge to water bodies. Zero spill incidents, including release of refrigerants, were recorded in 2025. As a result, Camurus has no material water discharges to surface water, groundwater, or third-party destinations to report, and water discharge monitoring is assessed as not relevant to the company's operational profile. Reference: Camurus Annual Report 2025, Sustainability Report, p.141–142, 154.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

820

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Camurus' water consumption decreased significantly in 2025, driven by the relocation of its headquarters to a LEED Gold-certified building and the adoption of water-efficient equipment.

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Camurus' water consumption declined significantly in 2025 following its move to a LEED Gold-certified headquarters and the adoption of water-efficient equipment. Consumption is expected to increase in the future due to excipient manufacturing.

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

The significant decrease in water consumption and withdrawal from 2,915 m³ (2024) to 820 m³ (2025) is primarily attributable to the relocation of Camurus' headquarters from the old premises to The Loop, Science Village in Lund, Sweden in early 2025. The new LEED Gold-certified headquarters incorporates water-saving fixtures and more efficient facilities by design, resulting in substantially lower water consumption per employee and per square metre compared to the previous premises. The 2024 figure reflected a full year at the old headquarters; the 2025 figure reflects a partial year at the old premises (Q1) and the majority of the year at the significantly more water-efficient new building. Additionally, the reporting boundary for water consumption covers the headquarters, laboratories and the set up of a excipient manufacturing. Field-based operations and vehicle-only subsidiaries have no material water consumption to report. The excipient manufacturing site (established 2025) did not carry out production activities during 2025 and therefore generated no material water consumption in the reporting year. Water intensity improved correspondingly from 1.6 m³/MSEK (2024) to 0.4 m³/MSEK (2025), a 75% improvement, driven entirely by the headquarters relocation rather than revenue growth. Reference: Camurus Annual Report 2025, Sustainability Report, p.136–137, 154.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

☒ No

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Identification tool used

☒ WRI Aqueduct

☒ WWF Water Risk Filter

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

Camurus assessed the location of all its operational sites — headquarters (Lund, Sweden), regional offices (Germany, UK, France, Spain, Denmark, Portugal, Austria), laboratories (Lund, Sweden), excipient manufacturing site (Sweden), and offices in Australia (Sydney) and the US (Princeton, NJ) — against the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and WWF Water Risk Filter. All sites were confirmed to be located in areas with low baseline water stress, low water depletion, and no exposure to drought risk meeting the "High risk" threshold (≥ 3.4 WWF Water Risk Filter; $\geq 40\text{--}80\%$ WRI Aqueduct baseline water stress). Assessment was conducted at catchment level using publicly available datasets from both tools. All water is sourced from third-party municipal supply in low water-stress regions. On this basis, Camurus concluded that none of its water withdrawals are from areas with water stress. Assessment is reviewed annually as part of the Double Materiality Assessment cycle. (AR p.142)
[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Camurus does not withdraw from rivers, lakes, wetlands, or rainwater harvesting. Not applicable to office, laboratory, and small-scale manufacturing operations.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Camurus does not withdraw seawater or brackish water.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Camurus does not withdraw from groundwater sources.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Camurus does not withdraw from groundwater sources.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Camurus does not generate or use produced water.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

0.82

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :headquarters relocation to LEED Gold-certified building with water-saving fixtures

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

All water is sourced from third-party municipal supply at offices, laboratories, and excipient manufacturing site. Total withdrawal 820 m³ (0.820 ML) in 2025 vs 2,915 m³ (2.915 ML) in 2024. The significant decrease is due to relocation to The Loop, Lund. A more water-efficient building — in early 2025. Threshold for "much lower": >50% decrease year-on-year (actual decrease: -71.9%). Data sourced from metered consumption provided by landlords and facility managers. All sites are in low water-stress areas confirmed by WRI Aqueduct and WWF Water Risk Filter. Future trend: Increasing as excipient manufacturing site becomes operational. (AR p.154)

[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☒ No, we have assessed this value chain stage but did not identify any facilities with substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.4) Please explain

Camurus assessed all direct operational facilities — headquarters (Lund, Sweden), regional offices, laboratories, and excipient manufacturing site (Sweden) — for substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities. This assessment was conducted using WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and WWF Water Risk Filter, confirming all sites are in low water-stress areas. Water consumption is limited to office, laboratory, and small-scale manufacturing activities (820 m³ in 2025), with no water-intensive industrial processes. All process water and effluents are classified as hazardous waste and disposed of by a licensed third-party contractor, generating no water discharges. No facilities were identified as having substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, or opportunities meeting the threshold defined in 2.4. (AR p.116, 142)

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☒ No, we have assessed this value chain stage but did not identify any facilities with substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.4) Please explain

Camurus assessed its upstream value chain — including contract manufacturing organizations (CMOs) and key vendors — for substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities. CMO sites are predominantly located in Europe and the US, in regions confirmed to be outside high water-stress areas based on WRI Aqueduct and WWF screening. Camurus' Vendor Code of Conduct requires vendors to use water efficiently and responsibly, and vendor due

diligence assessments include environmental risk screening. No upstream facilities were identified as having substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, or opportunities at the corporate level meeting the threshold defined in 2.4. (AR p.116, 142, 144)

[Fixed row]

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization’s total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

2265000000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

2762195.12

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

As the excipient manufacturing site becomes operational, water consumption may increase modestly, reducing efficiency from the 2025 peak. The high efficiency figure reflects Camurus' non-water-intensive business model and the 2025 headquarters relocation to a water-efficient building. (AR p.154)

[Fixed row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.13.1) What percentage of your company's revenue is associated with products containing substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

Row 1

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☒ Annex XVII of EU REACH Regulation

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

☒ More than 80%

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

Camurus' pharmaceutical products — Buvidal and Ocxyesa — contain active pharmaceutical ingredients (APIs) classified as hazardous under EU REACH and EU CLP Regulation, including buprenorphine (a controlled opioid) and other pharmaceutical substances. These products account for the substantial majority of Camurus' product sales revenue. Royalty revenues and other revenues excluded from this calculation as they do not directly relate to Camurus' own product sales. The presence of hazardous substances in Camurus' products is inherent to the nature of pharmaceutical medicines and is subject to comprehensive regulatory assessment and approval by EMA, FDA, and other national regulatory authorities prior to marketing authorization. Substitution of active pharmaceutical ingredients with less harmful alternatives is not feasible without compromising therapeutic efficacy and patient safety — the active substances are essential to the products' intended medicinal purpose. Camurus manages associated environmental risks through strict regulatory compliance, hazardous waste classification and disposal procedures, and end-of-life product packaging treatment. (AR p.141–142)

[Add row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.14.2) Value chain stage where low water impact is assessed

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain

(9.14.3) Indicator used to assess water impact

Water quantity

- ☒ Other water quantity indicator used, please specify :Water consumption intensity ($\text{m}^3/\text{MSEK revenue}$); water stress risk rating of operational and supplier sites (WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas; WWF Water Risk Filter)

(9.14.4) Have you used a certification standard to classify your products/services as low water impact?

Select from:

- ☒ No

(9.14.5) Definition used to classify low water impact

Products are classified as low water impact where: (1) operational water consumption intensity is below $1 \text{ m}^3/\text{MSEK revenue}$; (2) no water-stress risk (WRI Aqueduct or WWF Water Risk Filter "High" threshold) is identified at any operational or key supplier site; and (3) no material water use occurs in the product use or end-of-life phase. In the outsourced contract manufacturing of Camurus' products, water is mainly used for equipment cleaning and sterilization, as well as for process cooling. Overall water consumption within contract manufacturing activities is assessed as limited compared with many other industrial sectors. The manufacturing sites are located in regions with reliable water availability, no exposure to water stress, and no forest or biodiversity vulnerability (WRI, WWF, Global Forest Watch), which reduces the potential for related environmental risks and impacts. Camurus requires its contract manufacturing partners to use water efficiently and responsibly in accordance with the Camurus Vendor Code of Conduct, which sets expectations for environmental management and resource efficiency across the value chain.

(9.14.7) Please explain

Camurus' long-acting injectable medicines require minimal water in production, use, and end-of-life phases. Total operational water consumption was 820 m^3 ($0.4 \text{ m}^3/\text{MSEK}$) in 2025. All sites confirmed in low water-stress areas. Products do not require water for patient administration. End-of-life packaging treated as hazardous waste/incinerated per PSCI guidelines. (AR p.141–142, 154)

[Fixed row]

(9.15) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

Water pollution

(9.15.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(9.15.3) Primary reason for not setting a target in this category

Select from:

☒ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(9.15.4) Explain why you do not have a target set in this category

Camurus discharges standard sanitary wastewater from office and laboratory facilities to the municipal sewer system in the same manner as household wastewater, in compliance with applicable local regulations, managed by landlords as part of standard building operations. All laboratory and manufacturing process water, effluents, and contaminated materials are separately classified as hazardous waste and disposed of by a licensed contractor in accordance with applicable environmental legislation — none of this is discharged to water bodies or the sewer system. Water pollution is therefore not a material risk or impact for Camurus' operations, and setting a formal water pollution reduction target is not considered relevant or necessary at this time. This assessment will be revisited if the operational footprint changes materially. (AR p.141–142)

Water withdrawals

(9.15.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(9.15.3) Primary reason for not setting a target in this category

Select from:

☒ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(9.15.4) Explain why you do not have a target set in this category

Camurus' total water withdrawal is very low (820 m³ in 2025) and all sites are confirmed to be in low water-stress areas. Water withdrawal efficiency is high (SEK 2.76 billion per ML) and water is not a material dependency, impact, or risk for Camurus' business. A formal water withdrawal reduction target is not considered proportionate or necessary at this time. Camurus manages water use through operational efficiency measures (water-saving fixtures at headquarters) and monitors consumption annually. (AR p.142, 154)

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

(9.15.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(9.15.3) Primary reason for not setting a target in this category

Select from:

☒ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(9.15.4) Explain why you do not have a target set in this category

All Camurus offices and laboratories are equipped with compliant drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene facilities in accordance with applicable national health and safety legislation across all operating countries (Sweden, Germany, UK, France, Spain, Denmark, Portugal, Austria, Australia, USA). WASH provision is managed as part of standard health, safety, and facilities management and meets or exceeds regulatory requirements. A formal WASH target is not considered necessary given full compliance across all sites.

Other

(9.15.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments
	Select from: ☒ No, and we do not plan to undertake any biodiversity-related actions

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?
	Select from: ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ No

(11.4.2) Comment

Camurus has assessed the proximity of all its operational locations — headquarters (Lund, Sweden), regional offices, laboratories, and the excipient manufacturing site — to areas important for biodiversity using globally recognized screening tools including the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas, Global Forest Watch, and WWF biodiversity and deforestation risk screening frameworks. All sites are confirmed to be located in regions with low forest disturbance, low biodiversity sensitivity, and no exposure to proximity to protected areas or high conservation value land. A review of operational sites confirmed no overlap with World Heritage Sites, Ramsar sites, UNESCO Biosphere Reserves, or Key Biodiversity Areas. No significant biodiversity-related impacts, risks, or dependencies have been identified. Camurus has no large-scale manufacturing facilities, and its operational footprint is limited to office, laboratory, and small-scale excipient manufacturing activities, further reducing the likelihood of interface with ecologically sensitive areas. The same screening has been applied to contract manufacturing partners, confirming that manufacturing sites are likewise located in regions with no forest or biodiversity vulnerability. Monitoring will continue to ensure alignment with biodiversity-related compliance and reporting standards, and this assessment is reviewed annually as part of the Double Materiality Assessment cycle. Reference: Camurus Annual Report 2025, Sustainability Report, p.142.

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ No

(11.4.2) Comment

Camurus has assessed the proximity of all its operational locations — headquarters (Lund, Sweden), regional offices, laboratories, and the excipient manufacturing site — to areas important for biodiversity using globally recognized screening tools including the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas, Global Forest Watch, and WWF biodiversity and deforestation risk screening frameworks. All sites are confirmed to be located in regions with low forest disturbance, low biodiversity sensitivity, and no exposure to proximity to protected areas or high conservation value land. A review of operational sites confirmed no overlap with World Heritage Sites, Ramsar sites, UNESCO Biosphere Reserves, or Key Biodiversity Areas. No significant biodiversity-related impacts, risks, or dependencies have been identified. Camurus has no large-scale manufacturing facilities, and its operational footprint is limited to office, laboratory, and small-scale excipient manufacturing activities, further reducing the likelihood of interface with ecologically sensitive areas. The same screening has been applied to contract manufacturing partners, confirming that manufacturing

sites are likewise located in regions with no forest or biodiversity vulnerability. Monitoring will continue to ensure alignment with biodiversity-related compliance and reporting standards, and this assessment is reviewed annually as part of the Double Materiality Assessment cycle. Reference: Camurus Annual Report 2025, Sustainability Report, p.142.

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ No

(11.4.2) Comment

Camurus has assessed the proximity of all its operational locations — headquarters (Lund, Sweden), regional offices, laboratories, and the excipient manufacturing site — to areas important for biodiversity using globally recognized screening tools including the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas, Global Forest Watch, and WWF biodiversity and deforestation risk screening frameworks. All sites are confirmed to be located in regions with low forest disturbance, low biodiversity sensitivity, and no exposure to proximity to protected areas or high conservation value land. A review of operational sites confirmed no overlap with World Heritage Sites, Ramsar sites, UNESCO Biosphere Reserves, or Key Biodiversity Areas. No significant biodiversity-related impacts, risks, or dependencies have been identified. Camurus has no large-scale manufacturing facilities, and its operational footprint is limited to office, laboratory, and small-scale excipient manufacturing activities, further reducing the likelihood of interface with ecologically sensitive areas. The same screening has been applied to contract manufacturing partners, confirming that manufacturing sites are likewise located in regions with no forest or biodiversity vulnerability. Monitoring will continue to ensure alignment with biodiversity-related compliance and reporting standards, and this assessment is reviewed annually as part of the Double Materiality Assessment cycle. Reference: Camurus Annual Report 2025, Sustainability Report, p.142.

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ No

(11.4.2) Comment

Camurus has assessed the proximity of all its operational locations — headquarters (Lund, Sweden), regional offices, laboratories, and the excipient manufacturing site — to areas important for biodiversity using globally recognized screening tools including the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas, Global Forest Watch, and WWF biodiversity and deforestation risk screening frameworks. All sites are confirmed to be located in regions with low forest disturbance, low biodiversity sensitivity, and no exposure to proximity to protected areas or high conservation value land. A review of operational sites confirmed no overlap with World Heritage Sites, Ramsar sites, UNESCO Biosphere Reserves, or Key Biodiversity Areas. No significant biodiversity-related impacts, risks, or dependencies have been identified. Camurus has no large-scale manufacturing facilities, and its operational footprint is limited to office, laboratory, and small-scale excipient manufacturing activities, further reducing the likelihood of interface with ecologically sensitive areas. The same screening has been applied to contract manufacturing partners, confirming that manufacturing sites are likewise located in regions with no forest or biodiversity vulnerability. Monitoring will continue to ensure alignment with biodiversity-related compliance and reporting standards, and this assessment is reviewed annually as part of the Double Materiality Assessment cycle. Reference: Camurus Annual Report 2025, Sustainability Report, p.142.

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ No

(11.4.2) Comment

Camurus has assessed the proximity of all its operational locations — headquarters (Lund, Sweden), regional offices, laboratories, and the excipient manufacturing site — to areas important for biodiversity using globally recognized screening tools including the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas, Global Forest Watch, and WWF biodiversity and deforestation risk screening frameworks. All sites are confirmed to be located in regions with low forest disturbance, low biodiversity sensitivity, and no exposure to proximity to protected areas or high conservation value land. A review of operational sites confirmed no overlap with World Heritage Sites, Ramsar sites, UNESCO Biosphere Reserves, or Key Biodiversity Areas. No significant biodiversity-related impacts, risks, or dependencies have been identified. Camurus has no large-scale manufacturing facilities, and its operational footprint is limited to office, laboratory, and small-scale excipient manufacturing activities, further reducing the likelihood of interface with ecologically sensitive areas. The same screening has been applied to contract manufacturing partners, confirming that manufacturing sites are likewise located in regions with no forest or biodiversity vulnerability. Monitoring will continue to ensure alignment with biodiversity-related compliance and reporting standards, and this assessment is reviewed annually as part of the Double Materiality Assessment cycle. Reference: Camurus Annual Report 2025, Sustainability Report, p.142.

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ No

(11.4.2) Comment

Camurus has assessed the proximity of all its operational locations — headquarters (Lund, Sweden), regional offices, laboratories, and the excipient manufacturing site — to areas important for biodiversity using globally recognized screening tools including the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas, Global Forest Watch, and WWF biodiversity and deforestation risk screening frameworks. All sites are confirmed to be located in regions with low forest disturbance, low biodiversity sensitivity, and no exposure to proximity to protected areas or high conservation value land. A review of operational sites confirmed no overlap with World Heritage Sites, Ramsar sites, UNESCO Biosphere Reserves, or Key Biodiversity Areas. No significant biodiversity-related impacts, risks, or dependencies have been identified. Camurus has no large-scale manufacturing facilities, and its operational footprint is limited to office, laboratory, and small-scale excipient manufacturing activities, further reducing the likelihood of interface with ecologically sensitive areas. The same screening has been applied to contract manufacturing partners, confirming that manufacturing sites are likewise located in regions with no forest or biodiversity vulnerability. Monitoring will continue to ensure alignment with biodiversity-related compliance and reporting standards, and this assessment is reviewed annually as part of the Double Materiality Assessment cycle. Reference: Camurus Annual Report 2025, Sustainability Report, p.142.

[Fixed row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☒ Other data point in module 7, please specify :Camurus' GHG emissions data (Scope 1, 2, and 3) is independently assured

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☒ AA1000AS

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Camurus' GHG emissions data (Scope 1, 2, and 3) is independently assured by Ethos International AB in accordance with the AA1000 Assurance Standard (AA1000AS v3), at a moderate level of assurance. The assurance covers Scope 1, 2, and 3 GHG emissions as disclosed in the Annual Report 2025 and this CDP response. The assurance statement is published in the Annual Report 2025. No material errors or misstatements were identified by the assurer. GHG emissions are calculated in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard and the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. Reference: Camurus Annual Report 2025, Assurance statement by Ethos International AB, p.92; Sustainability Report p.112, 153.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Camurus Independent Assurance Statement_2025.pdf

[Add row]

(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

(13.2.1) Additional information

Please check the attached Annual Sustainability Report 2025 for any additional information please see: <https://www.camurus.com/sustainability/governing-documents/> Also, the other attached files in the questionnaire that were previously uploaded and Camurus' sustainability website: www.camurus.com/sustainability

(13.2.2) Attachment (optional)

camurus-annual-report-2025.pdf

[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Director Sustainability

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☒ Environment/Sustainability manager

[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub to facilitate collective action in priority basins.

Select from:

☒ Yes, CDP may share our Disclosure Submission Lead contact details with the Pacific Institute

