IFRS S2 Climate-Related Disclosure

This content index is based on the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB)'s IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures.

Reference no.	Disclosure Description	Sections and/or Explanation
Governance		
IFRS S2-6(a)	**The governance body(s) (which can include a board, committee or equivalent body charged with governance) or individual(s) responsible for oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities, including the information about:**	
	(i) How responsibilities for climate-related risks and opportunities are reflected in the terms of reference, mandates, role descriptions and other related policies applicable to that body(s) or individual(s). (ii) How the body(s) or individual(s) determines whether appropriate skills and competencies are available or will be developed to oversee strategies designed to respond to climate-related risks and opportunities. (iii) How and how often the body(s) or individual(s) is informed about climate-related risks and opportunities. (iv) How the body(s) or individual(s) takes into account climate-related risks and opportunities when overseeing the entity's strategy, its decisions on major transactions and its risk management processes and related policies, including whether the body(s) or individual(s) has considered trade-offs associated with those risks and opportunities. (v) How the body(s) or individual(s) oversees the setting of targets related to climate-related risks and opportunities, and monitors progress towards those targets, including whether and how related performance metrics are included in remuneration policies.	Our Board of Directors, including through its various committees, oversees climate-related risks as part of its broader risk management responsibilities. The Board's risk management oversight takes place throughout the year at each regularly scheduled meeting of the Board and its committees. The responsibilities of the Audit Committee expressly include assisting the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibility for the "Environmental" portion of ESG, which shall include periodic review of the Company's climate-change related strategies, policies, disclosures, goals, performance and measurement, with respect to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, energy and water usage and any other relevant subjects as determined by the Company, and to monitor the effectiveness of Company systems necessary to ensure compliance with applicable legislation, regulatory requirements, industry standards and Company policies, programs and practices relevant to climate-change related matters. Certain members of the Company's executive management provide regular updates to the Board and appropriate committees on the Company's ESG risks, opportunities, priorities, initiatives and progress towards goals, including with respect to climate-related risks and opportunities. Senior executives' remuneration package may be affected by ESG management and oversight performance.
IFRS S2-6(b)	**Management's role in the governance processes, controls and procedures used to monitor, manage and oversee climate-related risks and opportunities, including information about:**	
	(i) Whether the role is delegated to a specific management-level position or management-level committee and how oversight is exercised over that position or committee. (ii) Whether management uses controls and procedures to support the oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities and, if so, how these controls and procedures are integrated with other internal functions.	Executive management is responsible for assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities. The Company's Vice President of Environmental, Health, Safety and Sustainability is tasked with managing our companywide sustainability efforts and keeps executive management apprised of potential climate-related initiatives and opportunities. In addition, our Sustainability Steering Committee includes cross-functional and cross-organizational representatives who meet formally, typically at least once a year. This committee evaluates companywide sustainability data, recommends appropriate goals to our executive management and coordinates sustainability activities across the Company. The Company's Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Senior Vice President Human Resources, and Vice President Strategy and Investor Relations, also provide valuable input identified through engagement with shareholders, the investment community and other important stakeholders. Additionally, executive management identifies and evaluates ESG risks (including climate-related risks) based on their potential materiality, the probability and magnitude of the risk and the risk mitigation measures adopted by the Company. Executive management assesses a variety of GHG emissions reduction opportunities that (1) align with the Company's overall business strategy and business model and (2) support the Company's climate-related priorities and goals.

Reference no.	Disclosure Description	Sections and/or Explanation
Strategy		
IFRS S2-9(a)	**The climate-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect the entity's prospects.**	Amphenol acknowledges the potential impact of climate-related risks on our business model and value chain. However, given the geographically dispersed nature of Amphenol's manufacturing facilities, our direct operations are unlikely to face material effects within the assessed time horizons. As of December 31, 2024, Amphenol operated approximately 300 manufacturing facilities across approximately 40 countries, with no single operation representing a material portion of the Company's overall production. Amphenol assesses climate-related risks and opportunities with respect to business strategy on three separate time horizons: short-term (1 to 3 years), medium-term (3 to 7 years) and long-term (7 to 15 years), the same time horizons Amphenol uses for our broader corporate risk management. Climate-related risks are categorized as either physical or transition risks. While our primary risk assessment is based on these timeframes, we also consider longer term climate projections that extend decades into the future as an input to defining risks and opportunities. For further information please refer to S2-10.
IFRS S2-9(b)	**The current and anticipated effects of those climate-related risks and opportunities on the entity's business model and value chain.**	Our facilities at high risk for multiple climate conditions (e.g., flooding, extreme heat and water scarcity) have opportunities for mitigation, including energy and water reduction initiatives, asset protection strategies and enhanced business continuity planning. For businesses that rely on these facilities at higher risk, each business also operates in other global locations that would be expected to remain unaffected by the same phenomena at the same time, mitigating the risk of business interruption. Amphenol remains committed to monitoring the potential business impacts of both physical and transition climate risks. We continuously assess the costs associated with risk mitigation and integrate climate considerations into business continuity planning, supply chain management and capital investment decisions. As climate-related risks evolve, we will adapt our strategy to safeguard operations, maintain resilience and capitalize on sustainability-driven business opportunities. The transition to a low-carbon economy presents significant growth opportunities for Amphenol. Our diverse product portfolio enables a cleaner, safer and more sustainable world by supporting renewable energy generation, smarter and more efficient power grids, and the expansion of electric vehicles and charging infrastructure. Additionally, our products play a key role in enhancing global connectivity while advancing sustainability. For further information please refer to S2-13.
IFRS S2-9(c)	**The effects of those climate-related risks and opportunities on the entity's strategy and decision-making, including information about its climate-related transition plan.**	Amphenol has taken measures to integrate climate-related risks and opportunities into our worldwide business strategy and financial planning through business continuity protocols, targeted training, periodic assessments of our physical assets' exposure to climate risks, investments in renewable energy and energy-efficient initiatives. A key element of Amphenol's climate risk mitigation strategy is to ensure that business continuity plans (BCPs) at our highest-value properties incorporate climate-change considerations. Amphenol has embedded climate-related risks into BCPs and assigned responsibility to regional managers to ensure site-level continuity plans address climate risks effectively. Specific contingency measures, including infrastructure reinforcements, have been developed, and Amphenol regularly conducts BCP exercises to assess their effectiveness. To further this effort, we have committed that by the end of 2025, Amphenol will provide that our business continuity plans address issues related to physical risks as per TCFD[1] for our top 20 facilities. For further information please refer to S2-14.

Reference no.	Disclosure Description	Sections and/or Explanation
Strategy (continued)		
IFRS S2-9(d)	**The effects of those climate-related risks and opportunities on the entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows for the reporting period, and their anticipated effects on the entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows over the short, medium and long term, taking into consideration how those climate-related risks and opportunities have been factored into the entity's financial planning.**	Amphenol continues to integrate climate-related risks and opportunities into our financial strategy, ensuring long-term business resilience. Despite an evolving environment, Amphenol's entrepreneurial culture helped drive strong profitability and cash flow generation in 2024, demonstrating the effectiveness of the Company's financial strategy. This strong cash flow generation supports investments in innovation across the business, including for climate-risk mitigation. Amphenol does not anticipate material adjustments to our financial position due to climate-related risks. Our continued expansion and diversification efforts are expected to mitigate potential financial impacts associated with climate-related transition and physical risks. While climate-related disruptions such as extreme weather events and regulatory shifts could introduce costs, Amphenol's robust operational framework and overall business strategy ensure its ability to adapt and absorb such costs without significant financial strain. For further information please refer to S2-15.
IFRS S2-9(e)	**The climate resilience of the entity's strategy and its business model to climate-related changes, developments and uncertainties, taking into consideration the entity's identified climate-related risks and opportunities.**	To navigate these uncertainties, Amphenol leverages our decentralized business strategy. Given the geographically dispersed nature of Amphenol's manufacturing facilities, our direct operations are unlikely to experience material impacts from climate-related events. Our resilience efforts, including business continuity protocols, targeted training and periodic assessments of our physical footprint, help mitigate exposure to physical risks. Even if climate-related risks increase in frequency or severity, their impact on our overall operations is expected to remain limited. Where existing measures may not be sufficient, we obtain insurance coverage to offset potential damages and continuously evaluate additional protective measures. Amphenol also actively manages transition risks by expanding our use of renewable energy and investing in energy-efficient operations to reduce our overall environmental impact. These strategic initiatives enhance the Company's adaptability in response to evolving climate conditions. For further information please refer to S2-22.
Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities		
IFRS S2-10(a)	**Climate-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect the entity's prospects.**	Amphenol acknowledges the potential impact of climate-related risks on our business model and value chain. However, given the geographically dispersed nature of Amphenol's manufacturing facilities, our direct operations are unlikely to face material effects within the assessed time horizons. As of December 31, 2024, Amphenol operated approximately 300 manufacturing facilities across approximately 40 countries, with no single operation representing a material portion of the Company's overall production.
IFRS S2-10(b)	**For each climate-related risk the entity has identified, whether the entity considers the risk to be a climate-related physical risk or climate-related transition risk.**	Amphenol assesses climate-related risks and opportunities with respect to business strategy on three separate time horizons: short-term (1 to 3 years), medium-term (3 to 7 years) and long-term (7 to 15 years), the same time horizons Amphenol uses for our broader corporate risk management. While our primary risk assessment is based on these timeframes, we also consider longer-term climate projections as an input to defining risks and opportunities. Physical risks are further classified as acute or chronic. Acute physical risks include wildfire hazards, flooding and tropical cyclones, which are event-driven and have immediate consequences. Chronic physical risks, such as extreme heat, water quality and water scarcity, are associated with longer term shifts in climate patterns. These risks are evaluated based on their potential impact across Amphenol's global operations, with regional exposure to climate hazards considered. Through a structured risk-assessment process, Amphenol assigns impact and uncertainty ratings to each risk driver under different climate scenarios. Risks exceeding a certain threshold are designated as priority risks, with wildfire
IFRS S2-10(c)	**For each climate-related risk and opportunity the entity has identified, over which time horizons—short, medium or long term—the effects of each climate-related risk and opportunity could reasonably be expected to occur.**	
IFRS S2-10(d)	**How the entity defines 'short term', 'medium term' and 'long term' and how these definitions are linked to the planning horizons used by the entity for strategic decision-making.**	

Reference no.	Disclosure Description	Sections and/or Explanation
Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities (continued)		
IFRS S2-10(d) (continued)		hazards, flooding, tropical cyclones and water scarcity identified as priority risks and key concerns. In addition to physical risks, Amphenol identifies transition risks driven by the global shift toward a low-carbon economy. These include the increasing regulatory requirements and regulatory uncertainties related to emissions reductions, carbon pricing mechanisms and energy-efficiency mandates, which may result in higher operational costs. Market dynamics, such as shifts in customer demand toward low-carbon products and the potential for supply chain disruptions due to the decreased availability or increased cost of raw materials, also present transition risks.
Business Model and Value Chain		
IFRS S2-13(a)	**A description of the current and anticipated effects of climate-related risks and opportunities on the entity's business model and value chain.**	**Climate-related risks:** **Physical Risks** The primary climate-related risks identified across our business include flooding, tropical cyclones, water scarcity and fire hazards, with effects concentrated in specific geographic areas. The anticipated effects on the Company's business model without considering adaptation actions could include temporary disruptions or damage to our facilities, transportation networks and supply chains, as well as impacts to our employee health, safety and availability, all of which could lead to higher operating costs. Our facilities at high risk for multiple climate conditions (e.g., flooding, extreme heat and water scarcity) have opportunities for mitigation, including energy and water reduction initiatives, asset protection strategies and enhanced business continuity planning. For the businesses that rely on these facilities at higher risk, each business also operates in other global locations that would be expected to remain unaffected by the same phenomena at the same time, mitigating the risk of business interruption. **Transition Risks** Amphenol also identifies climate-related transition risks, primarily arising from the shift to a low-carbon economy and the evolving regulatory landscapes. Compliance with policy-driven climate responses, such as mandates on energy efficiency, GHG emissions regulations and energy source restrictions, could increase operating costs. Additionally, decreased availability and rising costs of raw materials due to climate-related factors could present challenges for supply chain resilience and business strategies. Given that Amphenol operates in regions where GHG emissions trading arrangements (i.e., carbon markets or emissions trading systems (ETS)) are emerging or have been implemented, we continue to assess the applicability of these arrangements to our operations. Additionally, certain Amphenol facilities are located in geographies with net-zero commitments, potentially leading to increased costs associated with transportation, energy procurement and more frequent emissions reporting. Our business has also experienced climate-related customer demands, which we address through collaborative initiatives and continuous improvement strategies. Amphenol will continue to evaluate both the actual and potential impacts of climate-related transition risks while monitoring the evolving regulatory landscape and identifying opportunities to enhance operational resilience. Amphenol remains committed to monitoring the potential business impacts of both physical and transition climate risks. We continuously assess the costs associated with risk mitigation and integrate climate considerations into business continuity planning, supply chain management and capital investment decisions. As climate-related risks evolve, we will adapt our strategy to safeguard operations, maintain resilience and capitalize on sustainability-driven business opportunities.
IFRS S2-13(b)	**A description of where in the entity's business model and value chain climate-related risks and opportunities are concentrated (for example, geographical areas, facilities and types of assets).**	

Reference no.	Disclosure Description	Sections and/or Explanation
Business Model and Value Chain (continued)		
IFRS S2-13(b) (continued)		**Climate-related Opportunities:** The transition to a low-carbon economy presents significant growth opportunities for Amphenol. Our diverse product portfolio enables a cleaner, safer and more sustainable world by supporting renewable energy generation, smarter and more efficient power grids and the expansion of electric vehicles and charging infrastructure. Additionally, our products play a key role in enhancing global connectivity while advancing sustainability. Within our operations, we have opportunities to invest in energy-efficient buildings and equipment, which reduces operational costs while mitigating future regulatory transition risks. We are also incorporating low-emission and renewable energy sources to further reduce our carbon footprint. Beyond operational improvements, Amphenol continues to drive sustainability through innovative product solutions that support the global shift to a low-carbon economy. We also recognize that Amphenol has the opportunity to support the transition to a low-carbon economy through our innovative products, and that our reputation with respect to sustainability is important for our employees, customers, the communities in which we operate and other stakeholders.
Strategy and Decision-Making		
IFRS S2-14(a)	**How the entity has responded to, and plans to respond to, climate-related risks and opportunities in its strategy and decision-making, including how the entity plans to achieve any climate-related targets it has set and any targets it is required to meet by law or regulation, including the information about:**	
	(i) Current and anticipated changes to the entity's business model, including its resource allocation, to address climate-related risks and opportunities (for example, these changes could include plans to manage or decommission carbon-, energy- or water-intensive operations; resource allocations resulting from demand or supply-chain changes; resource allocations arising from business development through capital expenditure or additional expenditure on research and development; and acquisitions or divestments).	Amphenol has taken measures to integrate climate-related risks and opportunities into our worldwide business strategy and financial planning through business continuity protocols, targeted training, periodic assessments of our physical assets' exposure to climate risks, investments in renewable energy and energy-efficient initiatives. A key element of Amphenol's climate-risk mitigation strategy is to ensure that BCPs at our highest-value properties incorporate climate change considerations. Amphenol has embedded climate-related risks into BCPs and assigned responsibility to regional managers to ensure site-level continuity plans address climate risks effectively. Specific contingency measures, including infrastructure reinforcements, have been developed, and Amphenol regularly conducts BCP exercises to assess their effectiveness. To further this effort, we have committed that by the end of 2025, Amphenol will provide that our business continuity plans address issues related to physical risks as per TCFD[1] for our top 20 facilities. Within each of our businesses we seek to reduce the environmental footprint of our products by reducing their weight, optimizing their energy needs and limiting GHG emissions and waste related to their manufacturing. We also continue to assess the feasibility of reducing our environmental footprint through partnerships with our suppliers. To further this effort, by the end of 2030, Amphenol will engage our top 30% of Tier 1 Direct suppliers by spend to track GHG emissions reduction opportunities, reinforcing our commitment to sustainable sourcing and supplier engagement. To mitigate climate-related transition risks, Amphenol has placed a strong emphasis on increasing the use of renewable energy across our global operations. In 2024, 28% of Amphenol's total energy consumption came from renewable sources. Additionally, nearly 50 sites now operate under 100% renewable energy contracts, and Amphenol is currently on track to achieve our target of using 50% renewable energy at our facilities by 2030.
	(ii) Current and anticipated direct mitigation and adaptation efforts (for example, through changes in production processes or equipment, relocation of facilities, workforce adjustments, and changes in product specifications).	
	(iii) Current and anticipated indirect mitigation and adaptation efforts (for example, through working with customers and supply chains).	
	(iv) Any climate-related transition plan the entity has, including information about key assumptions used in developing its transition plan, and dependencies on which the entity's transition plan relies.	
	(v) How the entity plans to achieve any climate-related targets, including any greenhouse gas emissions targets.	
IFRS S2-14(b)	**How the entity is resourcing, and plans to resource, the activities disclosed in accordance with 14(a).**	

Reference no.	Disclosure Description	Sections and/or Explanation
Strategy and Decision-Making (continued)		
IFRS S2-14(b) (continued)		To further advance our renewable energy strategy, Amphenol has established strategic partnerships to support our transition. In 2024, Amphenol partnered with a leading provider of advanced energy solutions for the companywide purchase of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) and has continued this effort in 2025. Other partnerships support broader renewable energy initiatives, including on-site solar expansion, power purchase agreements where viable and increased use of Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs). Through these efforts, Amphenol continues to make meaningful progress toward our climate commitments while strengthening our long-term business resilience.
IFRS S2-14(c)	**Quantitative and qualitative information about the progress of plans disclosed in previous reporting periods in accordance with paragraph 14(a).**	Amphenol's climate strategy includes five key goals that focus on GHG emissions reduction as outlined in our 2024 Sustainability Report. In 2024, we made substantial progress toward our climate transition goals: • Renewable energy sources accounted for 28% of our total energy consumption, up from 16% in 2023, despite the addition of 34 new manufacturing facilities. • Renewable energy consumption was 319,807 megawatt hours (MWh), including 162,242 MWh from EACs. • Renewable electricity produced and consumed increased nearly threefold compared to 2023 in part due to the expansion of on-site solar installations, with six additional Amphenol sites implemented on-site solar installations in 2024. • Approximately 50 sites now operate under 100% renewable energy contracts. • Remain on track to continue increasing our renewable energy usage and achieve 50% renewable energy by 2030.
Financial Position, Financial Performance and Cash Flows		
IFRS S2-15(a)	**The effects of climate-related risks and opportunities on the entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows for the reporting period (current financial effects)**	Amphenol continues to integrate climate-related risks and opportunities into our financial strategy, ensuring long-term business resilience. Despite an evolving environment, Amphenol's entrepreneurial culture helped drive strong profitability and cash flow generation in 2024, demonstrating the effectiveness of the Company's financial strategy. This strong cash flow generation supports investments in innovation across the business, including for climate-risk mitigation. Amphenol's continued investments in climate-related opportunities are aimed at driving long-term business success, fueling diversification and strengthening climate resilience. Amphenol's capital expenditures associated with environmental risks and opportunities totaled approximately $2.3 million in 2024, with investments focused on energy-efficient equipment and on-site renewable energy consumption. These investments align with Amphenol's strategy to mitigate climate-related physical risks and enhance sustainability across our operations. Amphenol does not anticipate material adjustments to our financial position due to climate-related risks. Our continued expansion and diversification efforts are expected to mitigate potential financial impacts associated with climate-related transition and physical risks. While climate-related disruptions such as extreme weather events and regulatory shifts could introduce costs, Amphenol's robust operational framework and overall business strategy ensure our ability to adapt and absorb such costs without significant financial strain.
IFRS S2-15(b)	**The anticipated effects of climate-related risks and opportunities on the entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows over the short, medium and long term, taking into consideration how climate-related risks and opportunities are included in the entity's financial planning (anticipated financial effects).**	
IFRS S2-16(a)	**How climate-related risks and opportunities have affected its financial position, financial performance and cash flows for the reporting period.**	
IFRS S2-16(b)	**The climate-related risks and opportunities identified in paragraph 16(a) for which there is a significant risk of a material adjustment within the next annual reporting period to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities reported in the related financial statements.**	
IFRS S2-16(c)	**How the entity expects its financial position to change over the short, medium and long term, given its strategy to manage climate-related risks and opportunities, taking into consideration:** (i) Its investment and disposal plans (for example, plans for capital expenditure, major acquisitions and divestments, joint ventures, business transformation, innovation, new business areas and asset retirements), including plans the entity is not contractually committed to. (ii) Its planned sources of funding to implement its strategy.	

Reference no.	Disclosure Description	Sections and/or Explanation
Financial Position, Financial Performance and Cash Flows (continued)		
IFRS S2-16(d)	**How the entity expects its financial performance and cash flows to change over the short, medium and long term, given its strategy to manage climate-related risks and opportunities (for example, increased revenue from products and services aligned with a lower-carbon economy; costs arising from physical damage to assets from climate events; and expenses associated with climate adaptation or mitigation).**	
Climate Resilience		
IFRS S2-22(a)	**The entity's assessment of its climate resilience as at the reporting date, including the information about:**	
	(i) The implications, if any, of the entity's assessment for its strategy and business model, including how the entity would need to respond to the effects identified in the climate-related scenario analysis.	Amphenol recognizes that climate-related risks vary by geography and that their magnitude is influenced by various factors. Our climate-risk assessment evaluates potential exposures under different scenarios to ensure a comprehensive understanding of risks. To navigate these uncertainties, Amphenol leverages our decentralized business strategy. Given the geographically dispersed nature of Amphenol's manufacturing facilities, our direct operations are unlikely to experience material impacts from climate-related events. Our resilience efforts, including business continuity protocols, targeted training and periodic assessments of our physical footprint, help mitigate exposure to physical risks. Even if climate-related risks increase in frequency or severity, their impact on our overall operations is expected to remain limited. Where existing measures may not be sufficient, we obtain insurance coverage to offset potential damages and continuously evaluate additional protective measures. Amphenol also actively manages transition risks by expanding our use of renewable energy and investing in energy-efficient operations to reduce our overall environmental impact. These strategic initiatives enhance the Company's adaptability in response to evolving climate conditions.
	(ii) The significant areas of uncertainty considered in the entity's assessment of its climate resilience.	
	(iii) The entity's capacity to adjust or adapt its strategy and business model to climate change over the short, medium and long term, including:	
	(1) The availability of, and flexibility in, the entity's existing financial resources to respond to the effects identified in the climate-related scenario analysis, including to address climate-related risks and to take advantage of climate-related opportunities.	
	(2) The entity's ability to redeploy, repurpose, upgrade or decommission existing assets.	
	(3) The effect of the entity's current and planned investments in climate-related mitigation, adaptation and opportunities for climate resilience.	
IFRS S2-22(b)	**How and when the climate-related scenario analysis was carried out, including the information about:**	
	(i) The inputs the entity used, including:	To consider a range of potential futures, Amphenol evaluated the potential impacts of physical risks in both a lower emission scenario and a higher emission scenario as described in the IPCC Sixth Assessment (SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5). In the SSP2-4.5 scenario, annual global emissions of CO_2 remain around current levels until 2050 (40 $GtCO_2$/year). The increase of average surface temperature across the globe is estimated to be 1.5°C in the near term (today to 2040), 2.0°C in the mid-term (2041-2060) and 2.7°C by 2100. In the SSP5-8.5 scenario, annual global emissions of CO_2 double by 2050 (40 $GtCO_2$/year increases to 80 $GtCO_2$/year). The increase of average surface temperature across the globe is estimated to be 1.6°C in the near term (today to 2040), 2.4°C in the mid-term (2041-2060) and 4.4°C by 2100. Amphenol considered three separate time horizons that align with our current risk management and business continuity procedures: short-term (1-3 years), medium-term (3-7 years), and long-term (7-15 years). Amphenol selected the following regions to focus on because they include established or growing clusters of operations: Southeastern China, Northern Mexico, North Macedonia, Southern India and Vietnam.
	(1) Which climate-related scenarios the entity used for the analysis and the sources of those scenarios.	
	(2) Whether the analysis included a diverse range of climate-related scenarios.	
	(3) Whether the climate-related scenarios used for the analysis are associated with climate-related transition risks or climate-related physical risks.	
	(4) Whether the entity used, among its scenarios, a climate-related scenario aligned with the latest international agreement on climate change.	
	(5) Why the entity decided that its chosen climate-related scenarios are relevant to assessing its resilience to climate-related changes, developments or uncertainties	
	(6) The time horizons the entity used in the analysis.	
	(7) What scope of operations the entity used in the analysis (for example, the operating locations and business units used in the analysis).	
	(ii) The key assumptions the entity made in the analysis, including assumptions about:	Amphenol considered Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs) and Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) with scenario combinations incorporating socioeconomic variable assumptions (i.e., the "Middle of the Road" SSP2 narrative and the "Taking the Highway" SSP5 narrative).

Reference no.	Disclosure Description	Sections and/or Explanation
Climate Resilience (continued)		
IFRS S2-22(b) (continued)	(1) Climate-related policies in the jurisdictions in which the entity operates. (2) Macroeconomic trends. (3) National- or regional-level variables (for example, local weather patterns, demographics, land use, infrastructure and availability of natural resources). (4) Energy usage and mix. (5) Developments in technology.	RCPs are greenhouse gas concentration trajectories developed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) to model and project different climate futures based on varying emissions levels. Two commonly used RCPs include RCP4.5, which represents a stabilization scenario, and RCP8.5, which reflects a high-emissions, business-as-usual pathway. RCPs are often paired with SSPs in more recent IPCC frameworks to provide a comprehensive view of potential climate outcomes. However, since the analysis focuses on physical climate scenarios, Amphenol did not incorporate assumptions related to policy, macroeconomic trends, energy usage/mix or technology. Desktop research was completed to identify current and projected trends of each driver (wildfire hazards, flooding, tropical cyclones, extreme heat, water quality and water scarcity) for each region within the two selected scenarios, SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5, and within the three selected time horizons: short-term (1 to 3 years), medium-term (3 to 7 years), and long-term (7 to 15 years).
	(iii) The reporting period in which the climate-related scenario analysis was carried out.	The Climate Scenario Analysis (CSA) process began in December 2024 and concluded in March 2025.
Risk Management		
IFRS S2-25(a)	**The processes and related policies the entity uses to identify, assess, prioritize and monitor climate-related risks, including information about:**	
	(i) The inputs and parameters the entity uses (for example, information about data sources and the scope of operations covered in the processes). (ii) Whether and how the entity uses climate-related scenario analysis to inform its identification of climate-related risks. (iii) How the entity assesses the nature, likelihood and magnitude of the effects of those risks (for example, whether the entity considers qualitative factors, quantitative thresholds or other criteria). (iv) Whether and how the entity prioritizes climate-related risks relative to other types of risk. (v) How the entity monitors climate-related risks. (vi) Whether and how the entity has changed the processes it uses compared with the previous reporting period.	Currently, climate-related risks are reviewed and considered by the Board (including relevant Board committees) and executive management in the context of their broader risk management responsibilities. When evaluating the materiality of climate-related risks in relation to other risks, the Board and executive management consider (in no order of priority): (1) with respect to both transition and physical risks, (a) the financial impact (considering insurance coverage and availability of capital, as applicable) and (b) input from key stakeholders, and (2) with respect to physical risks, the extent of (a) potential damage and any related repair activities and (b) any disruption to operations and ability to support our customers. At the beginning of 2024 and into early 2025, Amphenol conducted a CSA to assess physical climate-related risks and better understand how these risks could plausibly impact key regional clusters of facilities over three distinct time horizons: short-term (1 to 3 years), medium-term (3 to 7 years), and long-term (7 to 15 years).
IFRS S2-25(b)	**The processes the entity uses to identify, assess, prioritize and monitor climate-related opportunities, including information about whether and how the entity uses climate-related scenario analysis to inform its identification of climate-related opportunities.**	Using desktop research and structured risk assessment methodologies, Amphenol identified current and projected trends for each climate-risk driver within two scenarios. Each risk driver was assigned impact and uncertainty ratings to assess its potential implications, including financial impacts such as property damage and business interruption. Based on the results of this assessment, Amphenol concluded that these risks are not materially impactful. While our overall process for addressing climate-related risks remains unchanged, we have implemented a more focused approach to evaluating physical risks through the CSA. The CSA informed the identification of physical climate-related risks, but it was not used to assess climate-related opportunities. Additionally, regulatory and market transition risks continue to be evaluated as part of Amphenol's overall risk management process using publicly available tools. To manage physical risks, Amphenol employs business continuity protocols, targeted training and periodic assessments to minimize exposure. The geographically dispersed nature of Amphenol's operations further reduces the likelihood of a single climate-related event causing significant disruption. Where existing measures are insufficient, Amphenol secures insurance coverage and evaluates additional resiliency efforts as needed. Amphenol has also

Reference no.	Disclosure Description	Sections and/or Explanation
Risk Management (continued)		
IFRS S2-25(b) (continued)		implemented and explored various measures to manage transition risks, which include procuring renewable energy for our facilities and making a number of energy-efficient investments globally.
IFRS S2-25(c)	**The extent to which, and how, the processes for identifying, assessing, prioritizing and monitoring climate-related risks and opportunities are integrated into and inform the entity's overall risk management process.**	Amphenol integrates climate-related risks into our broader risk management framework, with oversight from the Board (including relevant committees) and executive management. Climate risks are assessed alongside other business risks, considering financial impacts, stakeholder input, potential operational disruptions and asset damage.
Metrics and Targets		
IFRS S2-29(a)	**Information relevant to the cross-industry metric categories of greenhouse gases, including:**	
	(i) Absolute gross greenhouse gas emissions generated during the reporting period, expressed as metric tons of CO_2 equivalent, classified as: (1) Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions. (2) Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions. (3) Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions. (ii) Measure its greenhouse gas emissions in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (2004) unless required by a jurisdictional authority or an exchange on which the entity is listed to use a different method for measuring its greenhouse gas emissions. (iii) The approach used to measure greenhouse gas emissions including: (1) The measurement approach, inputs and assumptions the entity uses to measure its greenhouse gas emissions. (2) The reason why the entity has chosen the measurement approach, inputs and assumptions it uses to measure its greenhouse gas emissions. (3) Any changes the entity made to the measurement approach, inputs and assumptions during the reporting period and the reasons for those changes.	Please refer to Appendix C of Amphenol's 2024 Sustainability Report.
	(iv) For Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions disclosed in accordance with paragraph 29(a)(i)(1)–(2), disaggregate emissions between: (1) The consolidated accounting group. (2) Other investees excluded from paragraph 29(a)(iv)(1) (for example, for an entity applying IFRS Accounting Standards, these investees would include associates, joint ventures and unconsolidated subsidiaries).	Not applicable
	(v) Location-based Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions, and the information about any contractual instruments that is necessary to inform users' understanding of the entity's Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions.	Please refer to Appendix C of Amphenol's 2024 Sustainability Report.
	(vi) For Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions disclosed in accordance with paragraph 29(a)(i)(3), and with reference to paragraphs B32–B57: (1) The categories included within the entity's measure of Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions, in accordance with the Scope 3 categories described in the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard (2011). (2) Additional information about the entity's Category 15 greenhouse gas emissions or those associated with its investments (financed emissions), if the entity's activities include asset management, commercial banking or insurance.	Please refer to Appendix C of Amphenol's 2024 Sustainability Report.

Reference no.	Disclosure Description	Sections and/or Explanation
Metrics and Targets (continued)		
IFRS S2-29(b)	**Climate-related transition risks—the amount and percentage of assets or business activities vulnerable to climate-related transition risks.**	Amphenol acknowledges the potential impact of climate-related risks on our business model and value chain. However, due to the geographically dispersed nature of our operations, no single climate-related event is expected to materially impact our business. We mitigate physical risks through business continuity planning, targeted training, geographic diversification and insurance coverage while continuously assessing additional protective measures. Similarly, while transition risks such as evolving regulations and customer expectations could present challenges, they do not pose a material threat given our adaptability and global footprint. We proactively manage these risks by investing in climate-related opportunities such as renewable energy and energy-efficient technologies, ensuring resilience in an evolving regulatory and market landscape.
IFRS S2-29(c)	**Climate-related physical risks—the amount and percentage of assets or business activities vulnerable to climate-related physical risks.**	
IFRS S2-29(d)	**Climate-related opportunities—the amount and percentage of assets or business activities aligned with climate-related opportunities.**	
IFRS S2-29(e)	**Capital deployment—the amount of capital expenditure, financing or investment deployed towards climate-related risks and opportunities.**	The Company's capital expenditures associated with environmental risk and opportunities were approximately $2.3 million in 2024.
IFRS S2-29(f)	**Internal carbon prices, including the information about:** (i) An explanation of whether and how the entity is applying a carbon price in decision-making (for example, investment decisions, transfer pricing and scenario analysis). (ii) The price for each metric ton of greenhouse gas emissions the entity uses to assess the costs of its greenhouse gas emissions.	Amphenol does not apply carbon prices.
IFRS S2-29(g)	**Remuneration, including the information about:** (i) A description of whether and how climate-related considerations are factored into executive remuneration (see also paragraph 6(a)(v)). (ii) The percentage of executive management remuneration recognized in the current period that is linked to climate-related considerations.	Please refer to the Company's Definitive Proxy Statement and Appendix A of Amphenol's 2024 Sustainability Report.
Climate-Related Targets		
IFRS S2-33(a)	**The metric used to set the target.**	Please refer to the "Our Sustainability Goals" section of Amphenol's 2024 Sustainability Report for updates on our progress, including achieved targets and newly established targets. Appendix C provides a three-year performance overview of tracked metrics and details on each target.
IFRS S2-33(b)	**The objective of the target (for example, mitigation, adaptation or conformance with science-based initiatives).**	
IFRS S2-33(c)	**The part of the entity to which the target applies (for example, whether the target applies to the entity in its entirety or only a part of the entity, such as a specific business unit or specific geographical region).**	
IFRS S2-33(d)	**The period over which the target applies.**	
IFRS S2-33(e)	**The base period from which progress is measured.**	
IFRS S2-33(f)	**Any milestones and interim targets.**	
IFRS S2-33(g)	**If the target is quantitative, whether it is an absolute target or an intensity target.**	
IFRS S2-33(h)	**How the latest international agreement on climate change, including jurisdictional commitments that arise from that agreement, has informed the target.**	
IFRS S2-34(a)	**Whether the target and the methodology for setting the target has been validated by a third party.**	No, the methodology for setting our targets has not been validated by a third party.
IFRS S2-34(b)	**The entity's processes for reviewing the target.**	Please see the reference for IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures standard, specifically paragraphs S2-6a and S2-6b.

Reference no.	Disclosure Description	Sections and/or Explanation
Climate-Related Targets (continued)		
IFRS S2-34(c)	**The metrics used to monitor progress towards reaching the target.**	Site-level data is entered into the system by local environmental, health and safety, sustainability and other employees. Energy and air emissions are verified by operating unit financial controllers or their designees and compiled for the sustainability report by our corporate team. Each year, we evaluate whether new data metrics need to be captured to enhance reporting and adjust our platform accordingly. For more information, please refer to Appendix C of Amphenol's 2024 Sustainability Report.
IFRS S2-34(d)	**Any revisions to the target and an explanation for those revisions.**	Our corporate sustainability targets are aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) framework. In the past year, after achieving three of our previous SDG targets, we established three new sustainability targets with deadlines set for 2030. For more detail on our accomplished and newly established targets, please refer to the "Our Sustainability Goals" section of Amphenol's 2024 Sustainability Report.
IFRS S2-35	**An entity shall disclose information about its performance against each climate-related target and an analysis of trends or changes in the entity's performance.**	Please refer to the "Our Sustainability Goals" section of Amphenol's 2024 Sustainability Report for updates on our progress, including achieved targets and newly established targets. Appendix C provides a three-year performance overview of tracked metrics and details on each target.
IFRS S2-36(a)	**Which greenhouse gases are covered by the target.**	Please refer to the "Our Sustainability Goals" section of Amphenol's 2024 Sustainability Report for updates on our progress, including achieved targets and newly established targets. Appendix C provides a three-year performance overview of tracked metrics and details on each target.
IFRS S2-36(b)	**Whether Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions are covered by the target.**	Please refer to the "Our Sustainability Goals" section of Amphenol's 2024 Sustainability Report for updates on our progress, including achieved targets and newly established targets. Appendix C provides a three-year performance overview of tracked metrics and details on each target.
IFRS S2-36(c)	**Whether the target is a gross greenhouse gas emissions target or net greenhouse gas emissions target. If the entity discloses a net greenhouse gas emissions target, the entity is also required to separately disclose its associated gross greenhouse gas emissions target.**	Please refer to the "Our Sustainability Goals" section of Amphenol's 2024 Sustainability Report for updates on our progress, including achieved targets and newly established targets. Appendix C provides a three-year performance overview of tracked metrics and details on each target.
IFRS S2-36(d)	**Whether the target was derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach.**	We did use a sectoral decarbonization approach.
IFRS S2-36(e)	**The entity's planned use of carbon credits to offset greenhouse gas emissions to achieve any net greenhouse gas emissions target, including the information about:**	
	(i) The extent to which, and how, achieving any net greenhouse gas emissions target relies on the use of carbon credits. (ii) Which third-party scheme(s) will verify or certify the carbon credits. (iii) The type of carbon credit, including whether the underlying offset will be nature-based or based on technological carbon removals, and whether the underlying offset is achieved through carbon reduction or removal. (iv) Any other factors necessary for users of general purpose financial reports to understand the credibility and integrity of the carbon credits the entity plans to use (for example, assumptions regarding the permanence of the carbon offset).	Amphenol does not engage in carbon credits to offset greenhouse gas emissions and has no plans to incorporate them into our strategy.

Footnote:

1 This goal was established when the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) framework was still in place. In 2024, the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB), under the IFRS Foundation, assumed the monitoring responsibilities of the TCFD. IFRS S2, became effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024, incorporating the TCFD recommendations into its disclosure requirements.