



Interface, Inc.

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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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:

☒ USD

(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

Interface is a global flooring and sustainability leader dedicated to rethinking how spaces work for people and the planet. Our portfolio includes Interface® carpet tile and LVT, nora® rubber flooring, and FLOR® premium area rugs. Across every brand, we innovate in a way that combines design, performance, and sustainability—without compromise. Trusted by architects, designers, and building professionals worldwide, we help bring bold visions to life with solutions that deliver real, measurable impact. Building on more than 30 years of sustainability progress and industry first innovation, we remain ‘all in’ on our goal of becoming carbon negative by 2040, without the use of offsets.

[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.

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	12/31/2025	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select from: ☒ No

[Fixed row]

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

1386854000

(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

US4586653044

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

458665304

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

TILE

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

B86V808 US

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

549300VXZWQOIDFPU355

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

06-453-9372

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ China

☒ India

☒ Japan

☒ Spain

☒ Canada

☒ Ireland

☒ Thailand

☒ Australia

☒ Singapore

☒ Netherlands

☒ China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

☒ France

☒ Sweden

☒ Austria

☒ Belgium

☒ Germany

☒ Switzerland

☒ United Kingdom

☒ United Arab Emirates

☒ Korea (The Republic of)

☒ United States of America

(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

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☒ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Supplier Carbon Ambitions process summary: Interface has undertaken a sustainability performance assessment process for its upstream suppliers representing approximately 80% of purchased goods and services spend. Interface's Global Sustainability and Procurement teams assess key suppliers using a climate maturity scale ranging from 1 to 8 (8 being the highest level of ambition and achievement): Does not calculate CO₂ emissions Plans to calculate and disclose CO₂ emissions Plans to establish a reduction plan Reduction plan without target Reduction target in place Science Based Targets established Net Zero commitment Net Zero achievement The grading methodology was originally developed using insights and best practices gathered from industry engagement activities, including Scope 3 practitioner forums and peer learning initiatives. Since its implementation, Interface has continued to refine and apply this methodology as a structured approach for assessing supplier climate maturity and identifying opportunities for collaboration. During the reporting year, Interface continued direct engagement with suppliers through dedicated sustainability discussions, supplier business reviews and climate ambition meetings. The climate maturity methodology and assessment outcomes were openly shared with suppliers, creating a transparent basis for discussion around climate performance, target setting, emissions disclosure and future sustainability ambitions. These engagements enabled constructive and positive dialogue with the majority of assessed suppliers. In many cases, specific next steps were jointly identified and agreed, including actions related to emissions measurement and disclosure, Science Based Targets adoption, renewable energy uptake, product carbon footprint data improvement, circularity initiatives and development of lower-carbon materials and solutions. Interface also continued to exchange best practices and provide guidance where appropriate to help suppliers advance their climate maturity. This ongoing programme has proven valuable not only for objectively assessing supplier sustainability maturity, but also for strengthening supplier relationships, improving transparency, aligning climate ambitions across the value chain, and identifying collaborative opportunities to reduce Scope 3 emissions and environmental impacts over time.

[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)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

1

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

Aligned with our financial reporting period.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

2

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

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

Aligned with our strategic planning period and 2030 science-based targets

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)

15

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

Aligned with our 2040 carbon negative goal
[Fixed row]

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

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select from: ☒ Both dependencies and impacts

[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?
	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select from: ☒ Both risks and opportunities	Select from: ☒ 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

- ☒ Dependencies
- ☒ Impacts
- ☒ Risks

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Full

(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:

- ☒ Every three years or more

(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:

- ☒ A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☒ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- ☒ Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify :Climanomics

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ IPCC Climate Change Projections

Databases

- ☒ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards, please specify :IEA World Energy Outlook, NASA Earth Exchange Global Daily Downscaled Projections

Other

- ☒ External consultants
- ☒ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ☒ Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon
- ☒ Drought
- ☒ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- ☒ Wildfires

Chronic physical

- ☒ Heat stress
- ☒ Water stress

Policy

- ☒ Carbon pricing mechanisms
- ☒ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
- ☒ Changes to national legislation

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Employees
- ☒ Suppliers

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

Select from:

☒ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

As part of our commitment to sustainability and risk management, our organization assessed the potential impacts of physical climate risks (such as extreme weather events and rising temperatures) and policy transition risks (such as regulatory changes aimed at reducing carbon emissions) on our global operations. This assessment was crucial to ensure resilience in our operations and alignment with long-term business objectives, particularly in the context of our science-based targets and carbon-negative goals. We worked with external consultants with expertise in this area to conduct a robust risk assessment. This assessment would identify and evaluate climate-related risks (both physical and policy-related) to integrate findings into the company's strategic planning and decision-making processes. Interface provided details on our physical assets and those of our key suppliers, covering around 80% of emissions from our supply chain and 100% of our assets. Additionally, we provided details on our Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 emissions downstream, along with growth target and emission reduction targets to assess our policy risk. Our consultant then conducted a thorough review of existing operations and assets to identify vulnerabilities to physical climate risks, such as flooding, wildfires, water stress, and extreme heat based on two climate change scenarios. For policy risk, our consultant evaluated the risk of policy action to encourage a low-carbon transition in direct operations or upstream supply chain through mechanisms such as carbon taxes, carbon pricing mechanisms, and fees related to compliance with regulation, including three policy scenarios. We have quantitatively and qualitatively reviewed these risks based on their potential impact on our operations, financial performance, and strategic objectives, considering short-term, medium-term, and long-term time horizons. The defined risks were integrated into the company's overall risk management and strategic planning processes. The implementation of this process resulted in a comprehensive understanding of our physical climate risks and policy transition risks. Overall, the physical risk to our assets is defined as low risk and we have low policy risk exposure compared to our peer set. We will continue to proactively mitigate risks, leading to enhanced resilience, regulatory compliance, and sustained business continuity.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Biodiversity

(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

☒ Dependencies

☒ 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:

☒ Full

(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:

- ☒ More than once a year

(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:

- ☒ A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☒ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- ☒ Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify :LCA for Experts

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ Environmental Impact Assessment
- ☒ Life Cycle Assessment

Databases

- ☒ Other databases, please specify :Sphera environmental datasets

Other

- ☒ Desk-based research
- ☒ Internal company methods
- ☒ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Chronic physical

☒ Change in land/freshwater/ocean use

Policy

☒ Lack of mature certification and sustainability standards

Reputation

☒ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g., GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress, excessive bycatch)

Technology

☒ Lack of access to data or monitoring systems

☒ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

☒ Transition to water intensive, low carbon energy sources

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☒ Customers

☒ Employees

☒ Investors

☒ Regulators

☒ Suppliers

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

Select from:

☒ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

Interface is committed to sustainability and the circular economy, which requires a deep understanding of the environmental impacts and risks associated with our products throughout their life cycles. On a frequent basis (more than annually), we assess these impacts to identify opportunities for reducing our carbon footprint, ensuring resource efficiency, and mitigating risks related to supply chain dependencies and available technology. We have a robust Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) process that enables us to evaluate the environmental impacts of our products from raw material extraction through manufacturing, distribution, use, and end-of-life. The primary goal is to use LCA to identify hotspots where we have the greatest opportunity to reduce environmental impacts and opportunities for innovation in sustainable design, as well as to identify risks throughout our products' life cycles and their dependencies and impacts on nature. Interface has an internal team of LCA specialists who continuously monitor environmental impacts of its products. The LCA team uses a worldwide leading, professional life cycle assessment (LCA) software suite called LCA FE to analyze in depth product sustainability performance. Throughout the year, if any change in raw materials use or processes occurs, the resulting environmental impact change is accounted for in our LCA software. At the end of each year, the impact of our products (cradle to cradle) is formally calculated and third party verified. Having full visibility of our product emissions allows the LCA team to work with other internal stakeholders (such as new product development, R&D and sustainability departments) and external stakeholders (such as our key Tier 1 suppliers) to work towards emissions improvements. Full visibility allows also to better monitor materials and their potential detrimental environmental effects (i.e. risk). Interface also issues third party validated Environmental Product Declarations for most of its products where environmental impacts of said products are made publicly available. The LCA process provides Interface with a clear understanding of the environmental risks and dependencies associated with our products, enabling us to proactively address these issues. As a result, we have been able to reduce our carbon footprint, enhance resource efficiency, and ensure compliance with emerging regulations. Moreover, LCA has informed our innovation in product design, leading to more sustainable and resilient offerings that align with our mission of creating a positive impact on the environment.

Row 3

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Biodiversity

(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:

- ☒ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative only

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ As important matters arise

(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

- ☒ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Other

- ☒ Desk-based research
- ☒ External consultants
- ☒ Materiality assessment

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☒ Drought | ☒ Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon |
| ☒ Tornado | ☒ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice) |
| ☒ Heat wave | ☒ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water) |
| ☒ Wildfires | |
| ☒ Pollution incident | |

Chronic physical

- ☒ Heat stress
- ☒ Water stress
- ☒ Increased ecosystem vulnerability
- ☒ Change in land/freshwater/ocean use
- ☒ Increased severity of extreme weather events
- ☒ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
- ☒ Increased levels of macro or microplastic leakage to air, soil, freshwater and/or marine bodies

Policy

- ☒ Carbon pricing mechanisms
- ☒ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
- ☒ Changes to national legislation
- ☒ Changes to regulations of existing products and services

Market

- ☒ Changing customer behavior
- ☒ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
- ☒ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
- ☒ Uncertainty in market signals

Reputation

- ☒ Impact on human health
- ☒ Increased concern and/or negative feedback from partners and stakeholders
- ☒ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g., GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress, excessive bycatch)
- ☒ Stigmatization of sector

Technology

- ☒ Transition to lower emissions technology and products
- ☒ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability

- ☒ Exposure to sanctions and litigation
- ☒ Non-compliance with regulations and legislation

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☒ NGOs | ☒ Regulators |
| ☒ Customers | ☒ Local communities |
| ☒ Employees | ☒ Indigenous peoples |
| ☒ Investors | |
| ☒ Suppliers | |

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

Select from:

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

Interface conducted a Double Materiality Assessment with support from a third-party consultant to assess our impacts, risks and opportunities across our full value chain and identify the most material topics to our global organization. This was the first time that we have conducted such a materiality assessment and we plan to conduct a full reassessment every three years or earlier as important matters or organization changes may arise. We conducted this assessment on a global basis, incorporating all of our site-level operations around the world along with relevant regional and national considerations. This assessment involved multiple stakeholders across our global business and the perspective of external users of sustainability reporting. We used a five point scale for assessing the scale, scope, irremediability and likelihood of all identified impacts. Similarly, a five point scale was used to assess the magnitude and likelihood of all financial effects on a qualitative basis. This assessment will be used as a guide for prioritizing our strategic goals and investments and for proactively addressing risks and opportunities. The Double Materiality Assessment was conducted in accordance to the European Sustainability Reporting Standards as provided by EFRAG in preparation for our upcoming CSRD disclosure.

Row 4

(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

☒ Risks

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

☒ Upstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☒ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☒ Qualitative only

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☒ More than once a year

(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

☒ Sub-national

☒ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☒ COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework

☒ Enterprise Risk Management

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Policy

☒ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

☒ Changes to national legislation

☒ Changes to regulations of existing products and services

☒ Lack of mature certification and sustainability standards

Market

☒ Changing customer behavior

☒ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material

☒ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

Reputation

☒ Increased concern and/or negative feedback from partners and stakeholders

☒ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g., GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress, excessive bycatch)

Technology

☒ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

☒ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability

☒ Exposure to sanctions and litigation

☒ Non-compliance with regulations and legislation

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☒ Customers

☒ Employees

☒ Investors

☒ Regulators

☒ Suppliers

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

Select from:

☒ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

The Board recognizes the critical importance of effectively managing risks within Interface. To this end, we have established a robust Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program aligned with the framework defined by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). This program is tailored to our unique risk profile and is designed to identify, assess, address, monitor, and report on significant risks across our operations, including financial, operational, compliance, and reputational risks. A dedicated Risk Committee, comprised of executive officers and senior managers, oversees our ERM program, with the Director of Internal Audit handling administration. The Committee conducts this oversight by the authority delegated by the Board of Directors through the Audit Committee Charter. The Risk Committee meets quarterly to monitor identified risks and their mitigation strategies and to discuss emerging risks. The Risk Committee reports to the Audit Committee quarterly or as significant matters arise. Integral to our ERM approach is an annual cross-functional survey conducted, by the Risk Committee, gathering insights from our top global leaders and the Board of Directors to evaluate the likelihood and impact of potential risks, including emerging risks.

[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

Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) provides a comprehensive framework to evaluate the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities associated with our products. Dependencies: LCA allows us to identify key resources that our products depend on, such as energy and raw materials. For instance, a product that relies heavily on a scarce or environmentally sensitive resource, like virgin plastic or specific minerals, can pose a significant dependency risk. Understanding these dependencies helps us prioritize sourcing strategies that reduce reliance on finite resources, such as using recycled materials or renewable energy. Impacts: The LCA process quantifies the environmental impacts associated with each stage of the product's life cycle. These impacts are directly related to the resources we depend on; for example, the extraction and processing of raw materials often result in significant emissions and resource depletion. By understanding these impacts, we can target specific areas for improvement, such as reducing emissions through more efficient manufacturing processes or purchasing lower-impact raw materials. Risks: LCA also highlights the risks associated with environmental dependencies and impacts. For example, products that are resource-intensive may face risks related to resource scarcity, price volatility, or stricter environmental regulations. Additionally, products with high carbon footprints may be vulnerable to future carbon pricing mechanisms or shifting market preferences toward low-carbon alternatives. By identifying these risks, we can develop strategies to mitigate them, such as diversifying our material sources, improving energy efficiency, or redesigning products to reduce their environmental impact. Opportunities: Finally, LCA uncovers opportunities for innovation and competitive advantage. By assessing the full life cycle of our products, we can identify opportunities to create more sustainable products, such as by using recycled or bio-based materials, designing for product longevity, or enhancing recyclability. These opportunities not only reduce environmental impact but also resonate with customers who value sustainability, thereby creating new market opportunities and strengthening our brand reputation. Interconnections: The interconnections between these elements are key to our sustainability strategy. For example, reducing our dependency on virgin materials not only mitigates resource scarcity risks but also decreases our carbon footprint and opens up opportunities for using more sustainable materials. Similarly, addressing the environmental impacts of our products can reduce regulatory risks and enhance our ability to meet customer demands for sustainable products. By viewing these elements as interconnected rather than isolated, we can develop holistic strategies that drive both environmental and business performance.

[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

☒ Direct operations

☒ Upstream value chain

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

- ☒ Areas important for biodiversity
- ☒ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water
- ☒ Areas of importance for ecosystem service provision
- ☒ Other sensitive location, please specify :We analyze whether there are Indigenous Lands or Community Lands, biodiversity areas, water stress zones, or hotspots exist within 50 km, plus the Ecosystem Integrity Index and business impact relevance.

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

Sites are ranked from 1-5 with 1 being highest priority and 5 being lowest priority. Higher priority sites should be focused on for a deeper dive assessment into how organization activities at the location are impacting nature. Ranking: 1. Site is within 5 km of Ramsar, Emerald Network, Natura 2000, or US protected site 2. Site is within 5 km of both a Biodiversity Hotspot AND Critical Habitat 3. Site has a 100% overlap with Likely Critical Habitat or a Biodiversity Hotspot 4. Site is within 5 km of Likely or Potential Critical Habitat or Biodiversity Hotspot but does not overlap 100% 5. Site is not within 5 km proximity of any reportable area important to biodiversity.

(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

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Likelihood of effect occurring
- ☒ Other, please specify :Scale and Scope

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Impacts are assessed based on Scale (how grave the impact could be), Scope (how widespread the impact could be) and Likelihood (how likely the event is to occur, ranging from rare to almost certain/actual).

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☒ Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Likelihood of effect occurring
- ☒ Other, please specify :Scale and Scope

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Impacts are assessed based on Scale (how beneficial the impact could be), Scope (how widespread the impact could be) and Likelihood (how likely the event is to occur, ranging from Rare to almost certain/actual).
[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?

	Environmental risks identified
Climate change	Select from: ☒ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

[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

☒ Heat stress

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ China

☒ India

☒ France

☒ Sweden

- ☒ Japan
- ☒ Spain
- ☒ Canada
- ☒ Ireland
- ☒ Thailand
- ☒ Australia
- ☒ Singapore
- ☒ Netherlands
- ☒ China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

- ☒ Austria
- ☒ Belgium
- ☒ Germany
- ☒ Switzerland
- ☒ United Kingdom
- ☒ United Arab Emirates
- ☒ Korea (The Republic of)
- ☒ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

We assessed physical climate risks associated with heat stress present significant challenges that could impact our operations and financial performance. As global temperatures rise, heat stress can lead to several key financial impacts: 1. HVAC Degradation: Increased Wear and Tear: Prolonged exposure to higher temperatures accelerates the degradation of HVAC systems, leading to more frequent maintenance, repairs, and early replacement of equipment. This not only increases operational costs but also can disrupt production schedules, potentially impacting our ability to meet customer demands. 2. Employee Productivity: Reduced Efficiency: Heat stress can directly affect employee productivity by creating uncomfortable working conditions, leading to decreased concentration, fatigue, and slower work rates. 3. Cooling Costs: Rising Energy Expenses: As temperatures increase, the demand for cooling to maintain comfortable and safe indoor environments escalates. This results in higher energy consumption and associated costs, particularly in regions with extreme temperature variations. These rising costs can have a direct impact on our operating margins, necessitating the implementation of energy-efficient cooling solutions and renewable energy sources. Overall, heat stress was assessed as posing the highest relative physical climate risk to Interface, with potential financial impacts stemming from HVAC degradation, reduced employee productivity, and increased cooling costs.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Increased capital expenditures

(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
- ☒ The risk has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

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

Select from:

- ☒ Virtually certain

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- ☒ Low

(3.1.1.15) Effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting year

In the reporting year, the physical climate risk associated with heat stress had a limited impact on Interface's financial position. While heat stress poses a potential long-term risk, the immediate financial effects during this reporting period were contained. Financial Performance: We experienced only minimal increases in energy costs due to increased cooling. This increase in operational costs did not materially affect our overall operating margins. Additionally, there were no material

impacts on production efficiency or employee productivity in the reporting period as our existing facility infrastructure, including recent enhancements, were sufficient to manage the heat stress conditions. Cash Flows: We invested in energy-efficient HVAC upgrades in our US manufacturing facility, as well as spot cooling in our manufacturing facility in China to provide comfortable working conditions for our employees where rising temperatures can often result in extreme heat conditions. These upgrades resulted in a \$4.5 million capital expenditure in 2024. In summary, while heat stress is a recognized physical climate risk for Interface, its impact on the financial position, financial performance, and cash flows during the reporting year was minimal. We continue to monitor and plan for future climate risks to ensure long-term resilience and sustainability.

(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

Situation: Interface recognized the need to assess the physical climate risk associated with heat stress from 2025 to 2090, as rising global temperatures could have significant implications for our operations and financial health. Given the potential long-term impacts on HVAC systems, employee productivity, and cooling costs, we sought to understand how these risks could affect our financial position, performance, and cash flows over time. Task: The task was to conduct a comprehensive assessment of heat stress risk under two climate scenarios: SSP1, representing a sustainable, low-emission scenario, and SSP5, representing a fossil-fuel-intensive, high-emission scenario. The goal was to quantify the anticipated financial impact of these risks, particularly focusing on insured assets, to inform strategic planning and risk management. Action: Interface undertook a detailed scenario analysis, projecting the heat stress risk from 2025 to 2090. We evaluated how each scenario would impact our financial metrics, focusing on the total insured asset risk. For 2030, the analysis revealed that under the SSP1 scenario, the risk to insured assets was estimated at \$14.7 million annually in 2030, reflecting a low-risk to our business. Under this scenario, the risk increases slightly each decade to 2070 to a maximum risk of about \$18 million annually, before decreasing to about \$17 million by 2090. Under the SSP5 scenario, the risk remained qualified as low risk but projected a slightly higher financial value at \$15.9 million annually. The risk under this scenario does increase in a near linear way over time, reaching \$48 million by the year 2090. This analysis also considered the broader implications for operational costs, such as cooling expenses and potential productivity losses. Result: The scenario analysis provided critical insights into the future financial implications of heat stress. It showed that while the risk remains low in 2030, the trajectory varies significantly between scenarios. Under SSP5, the risk increases substantially over time, potentially leading to higher future costs and greater strain on cash flows. Conversely, the SSP1 scenario suggests a more stable risk profile with minimal increases. These findings are being integrated into Interface's long-term financial planning, enabling us to proactively manage and mitigate the anticipated effects on our financial position, performance, and cash flows as we move towards 2090.

(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)

1000000

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

12000000

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

48000000

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

52000000

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

150000000

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

170000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Short-term (0-1 years): Based on our current infrastructure, we do not anticipate significant financial impacts of heat stress on our business in the short-term. On the low-end, this would be around \$1 million and based on our climate risk assessment could be up to \$12 million. Medium-term (2-5 years): Based on our climate risk assessment, we can anticipate an average risk of \$12 million per year based on the SSP1 scenario (\$48 million over 4 years) and an average risk of \$13 million per year based on the SSP5 scenario (\$52 million over 4 years). Long-term (6-15 years): Based on our climate risk assessment, we can anticipate an average risk of \$15 million per year based on the SSP1 scenario (\$150 million over 10 years) and an average risk of \$17 million per year based on the SSP5 scenario (\$170 million over 10 years).

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending
☒ Increase environment-related capital expenditure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

8000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

We have invested \$5 million in HVAC upgrades over two years in one of our biggest facilities in the US from 2024 through 2025. We anticipate we will need to upgrade other systems around the world to mitigate heat stress risk along with increased cooling needs. We calculate the response to this risk to be around \$8 million over the next 5-7 years.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We anticipate capital expenditure related to HVAC systems around the world to mitigate heat stress. This response is likely to mitigate near-term risks on HVAC degradation and will help us maintain employee productivity and in some cases improve productivity where HVAC was not previously provided. Cooling costs are expected to rise with increased use of cooling in our facilities and increasing global temperatures.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:
☒ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy
☒ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:
☒ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply
☒ China ☒ Canada

- ☒ India
- ☒ Italy
- ☒ Japan
- ☒ Spain
- ☒ Belgium
- ☒ Germany
- ☒ Ireland
- ☒ Thailand
- ☒ Australia
- ☒ Korea (The Republic of)
- ☒ United States of America
- ☒ China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

- ☒ France
- ☒ Poland
- ☒ Sweden
- ☒ Austria
- ☒ Singapore
- ☒ Netherlands
- ☒ Switzerland
- ☒ United Kingdom
- ☒ United Arab Emirates

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

At Interface, transitional climate risks associated with carbon pricing mechanisms present challenges, particularly through our upstream value chain. As governments and regulatory bodies increasingly implement carbon pricing to incentivize emission reductions, the cost of carbon-intensive activities is expected to rise. A number of Interface's suppliers operate in regions where carbon pricing is either in place or anticipated. As these suppliers incur higher costs to purchase carbon credits or pay carbon taxes, they are likely to pass these costs onto Interface through increased prices for raw materials and components. This can lead to higher input costs for our products, potentially squeezing profit margins if not managed effectively. In response to these risks, Interface is actively engaging with suppliers to explore options to shift towards lower-carbon materials and processes. This proactive approach helps mitigate financial impacts while advancing our sustainability goals.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Increased production 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:

- ☒ Likely

(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

Situation: Interface recognized the importance of assessing the transitional climate risk associated with carbon pricing mechanisms from 2026 to 2040. As carbon pricing policies become more widespread and stringent, understanding how these policies, if legislatively adopted and fully implemented, might impact our financial position, performance, and cash flows is important for long-term planning. Task: The task was to evaluate the financial implications of carbon pricing on our direct costs

and upstream value chain under different scenarios, specifically the IEA STEP scenario (low price), the IEA APS scenario (moderate price), and the IEA Net Zero 2050 scenario (high price). The objective was to quantify the anticipated costs and risks associated with carbon pricing and determine how these might evolve over time, impacting key financial metrics. Action: Interface partnered with an external consultant to conduct a detailed scenario analysis to assess the carbon pricing risk. The analysis quantified the potential annual financial exposure to our direct operations and within our upstream value chain if all policies were fully adopted and implemented to achieve the specified climate scenario, and assuming that our emissions grew in line with anticipated revenue growth. It was estimated that the total carbon pricing risk to our business could range from \$8 million (low price scenario) to \$12 million (high price scenario) per year, with the estimated pass through costs from our value chain vastly outweighing the potential direct cost increases. This risk is considered to be relatively low as it represents less than 1% of our total operating costs, and we would expect to pass these costs through to our customers in our selling prices. Result: The scenario analysis provided valuable insights into the financial risks posed by carbon pricing mechanisms. The annual risk is not insignificant, but we would expect to be able to pass these costs through to our customers in our selling prices. In addition, the analysis did not include the impact of any planned and anticipated emissions reductions, so we would expect our exposure to decrease significantly over the medium- to long-term as we move closer to our 2040 carbon-negative goal. This analysis underscores the importance of ongoing efforts to reduce carbon intensity in our supply chain. By proactively addressing these risks, Interface is better positioned to reduce these potential costs and protect profit margins.

(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)

8000000

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

12000000

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

32000000

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

48000000

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

80000000

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

120000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

All financial figures assume that carbon pricing mechanisms are fully adopted and implemented to achieve the specified climate scenarios and that costs impacting our suppliers would result in pass-through costs to our business. We would expect to pass these cost increases to our customers via increased selling prices. Short-term (0-1 years): Based on the climate risk assessment that we conducted, the transition risk associated with carbon pricing mechanisms could result in \$8 million to \$12 million in cost, including pass-through costs from our suppliers. Medium-term (2-5 years): Assuming that we do not implement any planned and anticipated emissions reductions in our climate transition plan and our emissions grow in line with revenue, we expect these costs to remain at \$8 million to \$12 million per year, resulting in \$32 million to \$40 million of additional costs over the four year period. Long-term (6-15 years): Assuming that we do not implement any planned and anticipated emissions reductions and achieve our climate transition plan, we expect these costs to remain at \$8 million to \$12 million per year in the long-term, resulting in \$80 million to \$120 million of additional costs over the ten year period.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☒ Engage with suppliers

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

10000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Interface has announced it is "all in" on carbon reduction and will be dedicating budget that was previously spent on carbon offsets to carbon reductions, both within our operations and with our value chain. We expect to spend on average \$1 million annually for the next ten years on projects connected to our upstream value chain to decrease our carbon impact and therefore our carbon pricing risk upstream.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We anticipate raw material price increases related to carbon pricing mechanisms in the near term and are responding by working with our upstream value chain to lower the carbon footprint associated with our products and in the supply chain. As we continue to decrease the carbon intensity of our upstream value chain, we expect to be less impacted by carbon pricing mechanisms.
[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:

☒ Assets

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

0

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

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

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

23000000

(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

Interface engaged a third-party to assess the physical risk to our global footprint of owned and leased facilities. Using scenario analysis, two climate scenarios were used to predict potential exposure. The two scenarios included a low emission scenario consistent with the goals of the Paris Agreement: SSP1-2.6, as well as a high emission scenario: SSP5-8.5. Based on the high emission scenario, in the next decade Interface risks an average annual loss of \$23 million to our assets, with risk exposure increasing over time due to the increased potential and severity of climate impacts. Based on our current insured asset value in 2025, the high-end of this risk represents approximately 1.5% of Interface's insured asset value, resulting in a low-risk situation. It is expected that the majority of the cost associated with these risks of potential losses would be recovered through insurance.

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)

8000000

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

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

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

0

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

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Interface engaged a third-party to assess our transition risk related to policy risk exposure. Using scenario analysis, three carbon pricing scenarios were used to predict potential exposure. The three scenarios included a low price using the IEA STEPS Scenario at 2.4 degree C based on current policies, a moderate price using the IEA APS Scenario at 1.7 degree C based on committed policies, and a high price using IEA NZE Scenario at 1.5 degree C and required policies to meet that scenario. Based on the high price scenario, if all required policies to meet the 1.5 degree scenario are implemented and the costs associated with those policies are reflected in our direct expenses or passed to us through suppliers, Interface could be exposed to \$8-12 million of annual risk (representing 0.7% - 1% of our total operating expenses in the near-term).

[Add 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?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	Select from: ☒ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[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:

☒ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☒ Increased sales of existing products and services

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ China
- ☒ India
- ☒ Japan
- ☒ Spain
- ☒ Canada
- ☒ Ireland
- ☒ France
- ☒ Sweden
- ☒ Austria
- ☒ Belgium
- ☒ Germany
- ☒ Switzerland

- ☒ Thailand
- ☒ Australia
- ☒ Singapore
- ☒ Netherlands
- ☒ China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

- ☒ United Kingdom
- ☒ United Arab Emirates
- ☒ Korea (The Republic of)
- ☒ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

For Interface, the opportunity associated with increased sales of existing low-carbon carpet tile products on CQuest backings is significant as market demand for sustainable products continues to grow. CQuest backings, designed to store more carbon than they emit, align with the increasing customer preference for low-carbon solutions in the built environment. Key Financial Effect: The primary financial impact of this opportunity comes from increased revenues driven by heightened demand for low-carbon products. As businesses, institutions, and governments intensify their focus on reducing carbon footprints, Interface's carpet tile products with CQuest backings offer a compelling value proposition. In response to this growing demand, Interface is poised to capture a larger market share, driving higher sales and expanding its customer base. Additionally, the reputation of Interface as a leader in sustainability can further enhance brand loyalty and attract new customers, translating to sustained revenue growth and long-term financial stability. This opportunity is integral to Interface's strategy to align business success with environmental responsibility, supporting both profitability and the company's carbon-negative goals.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- ☒ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(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:

- ☒ Medium

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

In the reporting year, Interface saw increased sales of low-carbon carpet tile products on CQuest backings with continued signs of future growth. Financial Position: CQuest backed carpet tile products are a growing proportion of our carpet tile portfolio, making up nearly 100% of our EMEA carpet tile sales and an increased proportion of our Americas carpet tile sales in 2025. This continued portfolio shift and increasing demand positions Interface to further expand our CQuest product collections and sales going forward. Financial Performance: Sales growth of CQuest backed carpet tile exceeded the growth of carpet tile on alternative backings in the reporting year. This is a strong indication that customers are prioritizing low-carbon products and the demand for low-carbon solutions continues to rise. Cash Flows: Cash Flows increased from the increased sales of CQuest backed carpet tile products in the reporting year. In addition, there were no significant capital expenditures associated with these products in 2025 as the manufacturing investments to support production in Europe and the Americas were completed in previous years. Interface anticipates that as the adoption of low-carbon products grows, the resulting cash flow improvements will become more pronounced, supporting reinvestment and further innovation.

(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

Situation: Interface has an opportunity to expand the sales of its existing low-carbon carpet tile products on CQuest backings, driven by a growing demand for sustainable products in the market. As customers increasingly prioritize low-carbon solutions, Interface sees potential for this trend to positively influence its financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. Task: The task was to assess the potential impact of this opportunity on Interface's financial health, including its market share, profitability, and cash flow management, while also ensuring that the company could capitalize on this trend to reinforce its long-term sustainability and growth objectives. Action: Interface has scaled up the production of its carpet tile with CQuest backings, with conversion of our European operations to CQuest backings and increasing volume of CQuest backing production in the US. This involved strategic investments in innovation, optimizing the supply chain to meet anticipated demand, and aligning the company's offerings with the sustainability goals of its customers. By doing so, Interface aims to grow its market share, enhance profitability, and generate stronger cash flows. Result: The anticipated effect of these actions is expected to be positive across multiple financial metrics. The company's financial position is expected to strengthen, with increased revenue and market share as the market for sustainable products grows. Financial performance is projected to improve through increased revenue and profitability, driven by higher sales of carpet tile with CQuest backings. Resulting increases in operating cash flows will allow for further investment in product development, innovation, and market expansion, ultimately supporting Interface's long-term growth and carbon-negative goals.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.6.1.16) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

270000000

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

8000000

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

16000000

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

35000000

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

75000000

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

100000000

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

280000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

We have fully converted our European carpet manufacturing to carbon negative backing. Manufacturing of carpet in the US is also transitioning to carbon negative backing. We believe the demand and utilization of modular carpet with low carbon footprints will continue to grow in corporate office and non-corporate office market segments, and we are using our considerable skills and experience with designing, producing and marketing modular products that make us a market leader in the corporate office market segment to support and facilitate our penetration into more noncorporate office market segments around the world. Although we cannot measure the exact impact of low-carbon products on our sales, as carbon is only one of

the factors a customer may consider, with our carpet product portfolio shift to increased carbon negative backing, combined with the increase in customer preference for low carbon products, we estimate the sales opportunity for these products to outpace the market and grow 3-6% per year over the next decade.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

80000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The \$80 million figure represents capital expenditures spent in prior years for required equipment and building modifications. There were no significant costs associated with this opportunity in the reporting year.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Situation: Interface recognized the growing concern among customers regarding the environmental impact of their operations and the products they use. To address this demand and reinforce its leadership in sustainability, Interface sought to innovate within its product offerings, particularly in carpet tile backings. In 2020, Interface introduced its new CQuest backings for carpet tile products. Task: The task was to develop a new generation of carpet tile backings that would not only meet the performance standards expected by customers but also align with Interface's sustainability goals by reducing the carbon footprint of the products. Action: Interface introduced the CQuest backings, guided by materials science and inspired by nature's carbon-storing abilities. The new backings incorporated bio-based materials and increased recycled content, resulting in backings that, when measured on a stand-alone basis, are net carbon negative. Two CQuest backing types are in production: CQuestBio: A non-vinyl bio-composite backing made with bio-based and recycled fillers. CQuestBioX: Similar to CQuestBio but with a higher concentration of carbon-negative materials. Result: The introduction of CQuest backings has strengthened Interface's position as a leader in sustainability, enhancing its brand and providing a competitive edge in the market. The company's deep commitment to sustainability, particularly within the "green building" movement and related environmental certification programs, resonates with customers globally, making Interface's products more appealing to environmentally conscious buyers. This strategic initiative not only aligns with Interface's long-term environmental goals but also responds to market demand, reinforcing customer loyalty and attracting new prospects.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

☒ Improved supply chain engagement

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Upstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ China

☒ Italy

☒ Poland

☒ Belgium

☒ Germany

☒ Australia

☒ Netherlands

☒ Korea (The Republic of)

☒ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Increased use of recycled and bio-based raw materials in selected products is expected to generate significant carbon reductions while also reducing exposure to virgin material costs. Based on currently identified initiatives, Interface estimates a cumulative reduction of approximately 170,000 - 200,000 metric tonnes of CO₂e over the next 15 years related to raw materials. These initiatives are expected to contribute meaningfully toward our 2040 climate ambitions while creating opportunities for long-term raw material cost savings.

(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

☒ Long-term

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

Select from:

☒ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Low

(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

Situation: Interface has an opportunity to enhance supply chain engagement, particularly focusing on increasing the use of recycled materials. This strategic move is aimed at reducing the reliance on virgin materials, which are more environmentally taxing and we expect will be increasingly taxed and regulated. Task: The goal is to strengthen relationships with suppliers and encourage the use of recycled materials that can be integrated in Interface's products. There is the opportunity to build resilience in our supply chain and to lower direct material costs in the long term, thereby improving Interface's financial metrics while advancing the company's sustainability objectives. Action: Interface has implemented a series of initiatives to engage its supply chain more deeply, including establishing strong relationships with suppliers who prioritize recycled materials and providing support to suppliers who are early on their sustainability journeys and want to improve the carbon impacts of their products. Interface also focused on integrating these materials into its product lines without compromising quality or performance. Result: We anticipate that these actions will have a positive influence on Interface's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows over time, as well as its financial resilience. As the use of recycled materials increases, Interface is likely to see a reduction in direct material costs, strengthening its financial position and margins by lowering overall production expenses. Additionally, the improved cash flows resulting from lower material costs will provide Interface with greater flexibility to reinvest in other strategic initiatives, support innovation, and further its sustainability goals. The long-term financial benefits align with Interface's commitment to creating a more sustainable and cost-efficient business model.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

7500000

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

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Increased usage of recycled raw materials in selected products will generate significant carbon reductions and estimated cost savings of \$500,000 - \$600,000 per year over the next 15 years. Assuming that these material changes are fully implemented within the next 15 years, we expect to generate savings that total between \$7.5 - \$9 million before 2040.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

We anticipate availability of cost-neutral material substitutions or a portfolio in which certain materials may cost less and others may cost more, but net out to cost neutrality or cost savings in the long-term.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Situation: Interface has long prioritized sustainability, fostering strong relationships within its supply chain to support these goals. Recognizing the environmental and financial benefits of reducing carbon footprints in product manufacturing, Interface sought to introduce raw materials with lower carbon footprints into its production processes. Task: The task is to leverage these established supply chain relationships to evaluate and implement the use of more sustainable raw materials, aiming for material substitutions that would be cost-neutral while advancing Interface's sustainability objectives. Action: Interface has introduced recycled alternatives to several virgin petrochemical polymers used in US carpet production and lower impact fillers in our rubber flooring production in the past year. The company remains committed to using raw materials and production technologies that minimize environmental impact and reduce reliance on petrochemicals. Result: The integration of lower carbon footprint materials into Interface's products has reinforced the company's sustainability leadership while maintaining cost-effectiveness. These actions have not only supported Interface's environmental goals but also ensured that its products remain competitive in the market. By continuing to prioritize sustainable material choices and efficient production methods, Interface is positioned to reduce its environmental impact further, maintain strong supplier relationships, and ensure long-term financial stability through cost-effective sustainability practices.

[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:

☒ Revenue

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

270000000

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

Select from:

☒ 11-20%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Carpet sales represent only a part of Interface's overall revenue, but over the last couple of years we have taken measurable action to drastically reduce the carbon footprint of our carpet products. In our carpet manufacturing, Interface has fully converted production in Europe and partially converted production in the Americas to carbon negative backing (CQuest). In reporting year 2025, the estimated sales of our carpet tile products with CQuest backings accounted for 20% of our total revenue. Based on current adoption rates, we expect these products to increase as a percentage of revenue over time. Adoption of these products aligns with our climate transition plans in line with the Paris Agreement.

[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:
☒ 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:
☒ No
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:
☒ Yes

Biodiversity

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

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

(4.1.1.2) Primary reason for no board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

- ☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(4.1.1.3) Explain why your organization does not have board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Interface has not identified any material impacts or risks associated with biodiversity. If this issue becomes material, we will reassess the need for board-level oversight.
[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

- ☒ Board chair
☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
☒ Board-level committee
☒ General Counsel

(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 :Board Innovation & Sustainability Committee Charter and Board Nominating & Governance Committee Charter

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

Select from:

- ☒ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

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

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☒ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets | ☒ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy |
| ☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets | ☒ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan |
| ☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets | ☒ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures |
| ☒ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities | ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments |

- ☒ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

- ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Board of Directors reviews and approves the company's annual budget, including capital expenditures, on an annual basis. As part of this annual process, the Board also reviews and monitors progress towards the company's annual operating plan and business strategy, which includes climate goals and strategies. The Board is also responsible for overseeing and advising on acquisitions, mergers and divestitures. The Board Innovation & Sustainability Committee is responsible for reviewing and providing guidance on innovation and sustainability strategies, providing oversight of the innovation pipeline and emerging technologies, processes and developments. This includes reviewing and assessing the company's R&D strategy and investments along with the risks associated with these investments. In addition, this board committee monitors progress towards achieving the company's key sustainability goals including climate targets and other activities in the company's climate transition plan.

[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

- ☒ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- ☒ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

Biodiversity

(4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

Select from:

- ☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(4.3.2) Primary reason for no management-level responsibility for environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(4.3.3) Explain why your organization does not have management-level responsibility for environmental issues

Interface has not identified any material impacts or risks associated with biodiversity. If this issue becomes material, we will reassess the need for management-level oversight.
[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

Policies, commitments, and targets

☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☒ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues

☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

(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:

☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CEO is responsible for developing our business strategy, including our climate strategy. This is included in our Annual Operating Plan and medium-term Strategic Plan which are presented to the Board on an annual basis. All acquisitions, mergers and divestitures are also managed by the CEO in coordination with the Board. The CEO participates in the Innovation and Sustainability Board Committee which meets quarterly to assist management in setting strategy, establishing goals, monitoring progress, and further integrating innovation and sustainability into strategic and tactical business activities across the Company to create long-term shareholder value.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ General Counsel

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

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

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☒ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating 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 Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

- ☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our Vice President, General Counsel & Secretary manages our Sustainability Strategy team and our Environmental Management function in addition to broader legal and compliance responsibilities. This role is responsible for our global climate strategy, including developing our climate transition plan, setting targets and managing the associated budgets and expenditures. The teams that the Vice President, General Counsel & Secretary oversees coordinate closely with R&D, Design and Product Development in low-carbon product innovation and development. They also work alongside our facilities and local EHS teams on environmental compliance and environmental responsibility.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☒ Risk committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(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:

☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our Risk Committee oversees our Enterprise Risk Management program and is responsible for identifying, assessing, addressing and monitoring risks and opportunities across our global operations, including climate-related risks. The Risk Committee reports to the Board Audit Committee on a quarterly basis.

[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

At our nora manufacturing facility, employees are incentivized to contribute ideas for process improvements that translate into carbon and/or financial savings. Employees are eligible to receive a portion of the net annual savings for any project that has calculable financial savings. We are also exploring additional opportunities to provide monetary incentives to employees at various levels of the organization for the management of activities related to our impact on climate change.
[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

Facility/Unit/Site management

☒ Other facility/unit/site manager, please specify :All employees at our nora manufacturing facility in Weinheim, Germany

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :A portion of net annual savings for any project that has a calculable financial savings.

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☒ Progress towards environmental targets

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☒ The incentives are not linked to an incentive plan, or equivalent (e.g. discretionary bonus in the reporting year)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

This incentive is intended to drive both employee engagement and measurable progress on our environmental goals and targets.

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

This incentive provides employees additional motivation and engagement in our environmental goals and targets where they are incentivized to directly contribute to progress.

[Add row]

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

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☒ 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
- ☒ 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

Interface's Environmental Policy Statement describes our historical and continued commitment to the environment. Specifically covered within this policy are: compliance with environmental laws and regulations, environmental management in operations, carbon footprint and energy consumption, water consumption and discharge, biodiversity and ecosystem protection, pollution prevention, waste management, material choice and sustainable procurement, customer health and safety, sustainable product use and consumption, end-of-life management, product transparency, and stakeholder collaboration. The policy is organization-wide and covers direct operations, upstream value chain, and downstream value chain where applicable. Grievance mechanisms and governance are included. Additionally, Interface has internally documented our environmental policy implementation, which includes specific time-bound performance and impact objectives to meet goals in our priority areas (climate change and circular economy), a scope of implementation, and resources for implementation.

(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

Climate-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to 100% renewable energy
- ☒ Commitment to net-zero emissions

(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

Interface-Environmental-Policy-Statement 06.2025.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

- ☒ Race to Zero Campaign
- ☒ RE100
- ☒ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)
- ☒ The Climate Pledge
- ☒ UN Global Compact

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

Interface is a member or signatory to each of the organizations identified and often engages in additional capacities including board membership, committee participation and research projects. Our memberships with RE100, SBTi, The Climate Pledge, Race to Zero Campaign, and the UN Global Compact include commitments that align with stringent climate-related commitments. Interface employees are board and/or committee members for the ACLCA, the Sustainable Purchasing Leadership Council and the Scope 3 Peer Group. In 2024, Interface collaborated with We Mean Business on a Business Action Checklist that provides near-term guidance for companies on moving from fossil fuels to clean energy solutions.

[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

Yes

☒ Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(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

☒ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :Interface is a signatory of policy advocacy letter sponsored by We Mean Business calling for an ambitious achievement for EU GHG emissions-reduction target of at least 90% by 2040, a member of RE100, which engages in policy advocacy to accelerate change towards zero carbon grids at scale by 2040, and a signatory of the Climate Pledge, which is a coalition to drive climate action.

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

Select from:

☒ No, neither my organization or the intermediary organization we engage through is registered

(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

It is our goal to engage with trade associations that align with our strategy, particularly those related to climate and sustainability. But we know that trade associations have to balance views across their membership and might not always fully align with our positions. When this is the case, we prioritize education and engagement and will voice our opposition or step back from participation if necessary. Our Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption Policy outline our zero-tolerance expectations around improper influence and provides employees with clear guidelines and examples to prevent bribery and other corrupt practices. This policy is reinforced by mandatory biennial anti-bribery and anti-corruption compliance training for all digitally-enabled employees. Our Supplier Code of Conduct strictly prohibits bribes, kickbacks, and similar payments to prevent conflicts of interest and requires suppliers to comply with the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and the U.K. Bribery Act.

[Fixed row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☒ Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

We Mean Business Council

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☒ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Signatory of a policy advocacy letter sponsored by the We Mean Business Coalition to advocate for an ambitious EU greenhouse gas emissions reduction target of at least 90% by 2040

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☒ Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

Climate Group, RE 100

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☒ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

RE100 engages in policy advocacy activities to accelerate change towards zero carbon grids at scale by 2040. This is in line with Interface's net zero, regenerative enterprise goal for 2040

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

6500

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

RE100 engages in policy advocacy activities to accelerate change towards zero carbon grids at scale by 2040. Decarbonizing the grids at scale is imperative to mitigate the impacts of climate change.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☒ Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

Rocky Mountain Institute

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☒ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Rocky Mountain Institute (RMI) is an independent nonprofit focused on advancing market-based solutions for a clean energy future, to develop measurement methodologies that support informed product development, policy, design, and investment decisions aligned with climate goals. Interface is all in on its science-based targets for 2030 and net-zero goal for 2040. Catalyzing market solutions for expanded availability of clean energy, is imperative to mitigate the effects of warming global temperatures and climate change.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

50000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Rocky Mountain Institute (RMI), an independent nonprofit focused on advancing market-based solutions for a clean energy future, to develop measurement methodologies that support informed product development, policy, design, and investment decisions aligned with climate goals

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

[Add 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 mainstream 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

☒ GRI

☒ TCFD

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☒ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

- ☒ Strategy
- ☒ Governance
- ☒ Risks & Opportunities
- ☒ Value chain engagement
- ☒ Dependencies & Impacts
- ☒ Public policy engagement
- ☒ Climate-related targets
- ☒ Greenhouse gas emissions figures

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

10-14, 16-34, 61, 63-64, 71-77

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

Interface 2025 Impact Report.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

The report outlines the company's progress across environmental, social, and governance (ESG) initiatives. It highlights how responsible business practices, investments in people and culture, and continued climate progress can drive meaningful impact and create long-term value. The 2025 Impact Report provides transparency into the company's environmental footprint, including carbon footprint by product type, use of recycled, bio-based, and captured carbon materials, use of renewable energy, and enhanced employee metrics and demographic data. The report follows traditional disclosure practices. It aligns with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB), and Taskforce on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD).
[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:

☒ Every two years

[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

Climate transition scenarios

☒ IEA NZE 2050

(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

☒ Policy

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2025

☒ 2030

☒ 2040

☒ 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)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☒ Global regulation

☒ Level of action (from local to global)

☒ Global targets

☒ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The IEA NZE 2050 scenario assumes rapid deployment of clean technologies, global cooperation, significant behavioral changes, and robust policy implementation to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050. Key uncertainties include the pace of technological breakthroughs, economic stability, political commitment, and social acceptance. The scenario is constrained by the need for massive infrastructure investments, availability of critical resources, ensuring equity in the transition, and the ambitious timeframe. Delays, political shifts, or resource limitations could significantly impact the pathway to net-zero.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Interface used the IEA NZE 2050 scenario to understand policy risk because it provides a comprehensive and globally recognized framework for analyzing how future climate policies might evolve. The scenario outlines a pathway to achieving net-zero emissions by 2050, which involves significant policy shifts, such as stricter carbon regulations, increased support for renewable energy, and the phasing out of fossil fuels. By using the IEA NZE assessment, Interface can better anticipate the types of policies that governments may implement to meet climate targets. This helps the company evaluate how these policies could impact its operations, supply chains, and market dynamics. For example, Interface can assess the potential risks of increased carbon pricing, regulatory changes in key markets, and the need for accelerated investment in clean technologies. Furthermore, the IEA NZE scenario provides a benchmark for Interface to align its sustainability strategy with global climate goals, ensuring that the company is not only compliant with emerging regulations but also positioned as a leader in the transition to a low-carbon economy. With Interface's aggressive goal to be carbon negative by 2040, this scenario is closest aligned to our climate transition plan. This proactive approach helps Interface mitigate policy risks and seize opportunities in a rapidly changing regulatory landscape.

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:

☒ SSP5

(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

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2025

☒ 2030

☒ 2040

☒ 2050

☒ 2060

☒ 2070

☒ 2080

☒ 2090

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☒ Changes to the state of nature

☒ Number of ecosystems impacted

- ☒ Changes in ecosystem services provision
- ☒ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
- ☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Direct interaction with climate

- ☒ On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The SSP5 (Shared Socioeconomic Pathway 5) scenario assumes there is a low level of mitigation in which total greenhouse gas emissions triple by 2075 and global average temperatures rise by 3.3-5.7 degrees C. It assumes minimal environmental regulation and strong reliance on carbon-intensive energy, with delayed climate action. Uncertainties include the feasibility of sustaining high economic growth alongside increasing environmental degradation and the risk of severe climate impacts due to delayed mitigation. Constraints include the scenario's dependency on continued availability of fossil fuels, potential geopolitical conflicts over resources, and the eventual necessity of drastic emissions reductions, which could be economically and socially disruptive.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Interface chose the SSP5 assessment to understand physical climate risk because it provides insights into a high-growth, fossil-fuel-dependent world with delayed climate action. By examining SSP5, Interface can evaluate potential risks associated with severe climate impacts, such as increased frequency of extreme weather events and rising sea levels, which could affect supply chains, infrastructure, and operations. This scenario helps Interface prepare for worst-case physical risks under a business-as-usual trajectory, informing strategies to enhance resilience and adapt to potential severe climate conditions if global mitigation efforts lag.

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:

- ☒ SSP1

(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

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☒ 2025 | ☒ 2070 |
| ☒ 2030 | ☒ 2080 |
| ☒ 2040 | ☒ 2090 |
| ☒ 2050 | |
| ☒ 2060 | |

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ Changes to the state of nature
- ☒ Number of ecosystems impacted
- ☒ Changes in ecosystem services provision
- ☒ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
- ☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Direct interaction with climate

- ☒ On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The SSP1 (Shared Socioeconomic Pathway 1) scenario assumes there is an aggressive mitigation scenario in which total greenhouse gas emissions reduce to net zero by 2050 and global average temperatures rise by 1.3-2.4 by 2100, consistent with the goals of the Paris Agreement. This scenario assumes sustainable development pathway with rapid progress in clean technologies, strong climate policies, and global cooperation. It envisions significant investments in renewable energy, reduced inequality, and a shift toward sustainable consumption. Uncertainties include the feasibility of achieving rapid technological advancements and broad policy adoption, potential economic disruptions, and varying levels of international collaboration. Constraints involve the need for substantial and immediate investments in clean technologies, the challenge of balancing economic growth with sustainability goals, and the potential for uneven policy implementation across different regions.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Interface chose the SSP1 assessment to understand physical climate risk because it represents a scenario with proactive climate action and sustainable development, aligned with Interface's goals and climate transition plan, as well as the Paris Agreement. SSP1 provides a framework for evaluating risks in a world where significant investments in clean technologies and strong climate policies lead to lower greenhouse gas emissions and more resilient infrastructure. By using SSP1, Interface can assess potential physical risks under a scenario with effective climate mitigation, helping to identify how their operations might fare under improved environmental conditions and more robust climate adaptation strategies. This understanding supports long-term planning and resilience in a context of progressive climate action.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☒ IEA APS

(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

☒ Policy

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2025

☒ 2030

☒ 2040

☒ 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)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☒ Global regulation
- ☒ Level of action (from local to global)
- ☒ Global targets
- ☒ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The IEA Announced Pledges Scenario (APS) assumes all nations meet their stated climate pledges, including net-zero targets and interim commitments. It presumes continued technological advancements, policy implementation, and global cooperation. Uncertainties include the gap between pledged and implemented policies, technological feasibility, and potential economic disruptions. The scenario is constrained by the current level of ambition, potential delays in policy enactment, and varying national capabilities. If countries fail to fulfill their pledges or if technological progress lags, the APS could fall short of limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Interface used the IEA APS assessment to understand policy risk because it reflects the likely impact of climate policies based on actual government pledges, offering a realistic view of the regulatory landscape. By analyzing the APS, Interface can anticipate policy developments aligned with national commitments, assess potential risks related to carbon pricing, energy regulations, and material sourcing, and prepare for varying levels of policy stringency across regions. The APS helps Interface align its strategy with expected regulations, mitigate compliance risks, and identify opportunities in markets moving toward stricter climate policies.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

- ☒ IEA STEPS (previously IEA NPS)

(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

- ☒ Policy

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- ☒ 2.0°C - 2.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2025
- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2040
- ☒ 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)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☒ Global regulation
- ☒ Level of action (from local to global)
- ☒ Global targets
- ☒ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The IEA Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS) assumes that current policies and announced plans are implemented as they stand, reflecting a conservative view of the future energy landscape. It assumes no additional climate ambitions beyond existing commitments. Uncertainties include the reliability of policy implementation, potential economic shifts, and geopolitical factors that could alter energy strategies. The scenario is constrained by the slow pace of policy enactment, limited technological advancements, and existing infrastructure lock-ins. STEPS likely leads to higher emissions than required for 1.5°C targets, emphasizing the gap between current actions and needed climate progress.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Interface used the IEA STEPS assessment to understand policy risk because it offers a baseline scenario reflecting current and stated policies, providing a conservative and realistic outlook on future regulations. By analyzing STEPS, Interface can evaluate risks related to the likely pace of policy implementation, identify potential regulatory gaps, and prepare for a future where climate actions may not accelerate quickly enough to meet global targets. This scenario helps Interface assess the minimum level of policy-driven changes it needs to plan for, ensuring resilience in its operations and sustainability strategy even under less ambitious regulatory conditions.

[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

In Interface's scenario analysis, we conducted a comprehensive assessment of both policy and physical climate risks using several established frameworks. The analysis covered the IEA STEPS, IEA APS, and IEA NZE 2050 scenarios for policy risk, as well as the SSP5 and SSP1 scenarios for physical climate risk. Policy Risk Analysis: Under all three policy scenarios (IEA STEPS, IEA APS, and IEA NZE 2050) Interface's policy risk was determined to be comparably low to our peers. Our aggressive sustainability goals and decades of investments to reduce our carbon footprint position us well to adapt to stricter regulations, giving us a competitive advantage in a decarbonizing economy. Physical Climate Risk Analysis: SSP5: In this high-growth, fossil-fuel-intensive scenario, Interface identified low physical climate risk overall for our owned and leased assets, though we acknowledged that extreme weather events and environmental degradation could pose challenges. Our resilience strategies and adaptive measures mitigate these risks effectively. Key supplier locations comprising of about 80% of our supplier carbon impacts were also assessed to have low relative risk overall with a few sites having moderate to high water stress risk. These insights are crucial for managing our supply chain and ensuring continuity under varying climate conditions. SSP1: This sustainable development scenario also showed low physical climate risk for Interface. The strong climate action assumed in SSP1 aligns with our sustainability initiatives, reducing our vulnerability to physical climate impacts. Strategic and Operational Outcomes: Risk and Opportunity Management: The scenario analysis informs our risk management strategies, allowing us to proactively address potential vulnerabilities and capitalize on opportunities in both policy and physical contexts. Strategic and Financial Planning: This analysis is integral to our long-term planning, helping us ensure we align our financial strategies with expected policy developments and physical risks, ensuring our business model remains resilient. Target Setting and Transition Planning: The insights gained ensure we are aligned in our sustainability targets and transition plans, ensuring they are robust under various future scenarios. Resilience and Strategy: The low risks identified in both policy and physical assessments underscore the resilience of our business model. We are well-prepared to navigate the evolving climate landscape, maintaining our leadership in sustainability. Capacity Building: The findings are also being used to enhance internal capacity, equipping our teams with the knowledge and tools needed to effectively manage climate-related risks and drive innovation in sustainability. Overall, the scenario analysis confirms Interface's strong positioning to manage climate risks and capitalize on opportunities, ensuring long-term business resilience and success.

[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:

- ☒ No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

While Interface is deeply committed to sustainability and reducing our carbon footprint, we have not explicitly committed to ceasing all spending on or revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion due to several considerations: Complexity of Supply Chains: Interface operates within complex global supply chains where some indirect involvement with fossil fuels is difficult to avoid, especially in sourcing materials or energy for manufacturing. While we

prioritize renewable energy, bio-based materials, and renewable and recycled materials, the current market limitations mean some reliance on fossil fuels remains. *Pragmatic Transition:* We are focused on a pragmatic transition to a low-carbon economy. This includes working closely with suppliers and partners to reduce their reliance on fossil fuels over time rather than abruptly cutting ties. Such a transition allows us to drive broader industry change by influencing our value chain. *Innovation and Adaptation:* Our strategy involves investing in innovative technologies and processes that reduce fossil fuel dependency. However, some of these innovations require transitional phases where fossil fuel use is still part of the equation as we work towards 100% recycled and renewable alternatives. *Economic and Operational Viability:* A complete and immediate cessation of all activities related to fossil fuels could impact our ability to operate effectively, particularly in regions where renewable energy infrastructure is still developing. We balance our sustainability goals with the need to maintain economic and operational stability. *Long-Term Impact:* We believe that by remaining engaged in industries and regions that are still fossil fuel-dependent, we can exert positive influence and advocate for sustainable practices. This approach allows us to be part of the solution, driving change from within rather than disengaging entirely. In summary, while Interface is committed to reducing its environmental impact and advancing toward a fossil-free future, a complete cessation of all fossil fuel-related activities is not immediately feasible. Instead, we focus on a responsible, phased transition that supports long-term sustainability goals, industry transformation, and operational resilience.

(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

Shareholders are invited to participate in our Annual Meeting of Shareholders which was most recently held on May 19, 2026. In advance of our Annual Meeting, shareholders are provided with access to our Annual Report and Proxy Statement in addition to regularly updated environmental sustainability and climate-related information on our investor website where our climate transition plan is posted. Shareholders are able to submit questions and raise matters in advance of our Annual Meeting and at any adjournments of the meeting including matters related to our climate strategy, climate risks and climate transition plan. We also conduct an annual shareholder outreach program, where we invite shareholders to discuss issues of concern, such as ESG.

(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

Interface's transition plan is built on several key assumptions and dependencies critical to its success. These include: 1. *Technological Advancements:* The plan assumes ongoing innovations in materials and manufacturing processes that will enable further reductions in carbon emissions. For example, Interface relies on the development and adoption of biobased materials and carbon sequestering technologies that can store increasing amounts of carbon in products including carpet tile, rubber flooring, and LVT. 2. *Supply Chain Collaboration:* Interface's ability to meet its targets is dependent on collaboration with suppliers, especially for reducing Scope 3 emissions. This includes innovations and improvements in raw materials and manufacturing processes within the supply chain. 3. *Market Dynamics:* The plan assumes that market conditions will continue to favor sustainable products, with increasing demand for low-carbon and circular economy solutions. Interface's commitment to becoming a carbon-negative enterprise is dependent on the market's acceptance and support of these initiatives. 4. *Financial Investments:* Achieving carbon negativity without offsets requires substantial investment in R&D, new technologies, and processes. Interface's financial health and ability to allocate sufficient resources towards these initiatives are critical dependencies. These assumptions underline the importance of ongoing innovation, collaboration, and supportive market to Interface's successful transition to a carbon-negative future by 2040.

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

Looking in the near-term at our science-based targets, our goals require that we drive reductions over an 11-year period. Six years into our journey to reach our science-based targets, we have already made impressive progress. This includes a 23% reduction in our Scope 1 emissions, a 31% reduction in our Scope 2 emissions, a 43% reduction in our Scope 3, Category 1 Purchased goods and services emissions, a 72% reduction in our Scope 3, Category 6 Business travel emissions, and a 20% reduction in our Scope 3, Category 7, Employee commuting emissions. Our business, like many others, evolved during the global pandemic. Reduced business travel, flexible telecommuting policies and impacts to production volumes drove reductions in emissions for a period. At the same time, we have continued to reduce the carbon intensity across carpet tile, LVT, and rubber product categories. We remain focused on continuing to drive emissions reductions in line with our science-based targets as our business grows. We continue evaluating new opportunities to reduce our emissions and have ongoing initiatives and early-stage R&D projects across our organization. We believe these efforts will support more significant reductions over the next few years. This near-term progress is keeping us on the path as we work toward our long-term 2040 goal to be carbon negative.

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

Select all that apply

☒ No other environmental issue considered

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

Select from:

☒ No

[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

☒ Investment in R&D

☒ 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

☒ 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

Environmental risks are a driver of Interface's low-carbon product innovation which we view as an opportunity for our organization. We continue to seek product carbon footprint reductions to fulfill our SBTi 2030 target and the 2040 carbon negative goal. We see the virgin petroleum-based content in our products as a risk and continue to increase the recycled and bio-based raw material use with 51% of our materials derived from recycled and bio-based sources in 2025.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ 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

To address environmental risk in Interface's upstream value chain Interface has initiated a Supplier Carbon Maturity Assessment. This includes a sustainability performance assessment and engagement process for our key upstream suppliers which make up 80% of Interface's spend. These engagements, along with R&D efforts to increase recycled and bio-based content in our products, provide an opportunity for further carbon reductions in our product portfolio.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ 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

R&D is critical to product carbon footprint reduction. Interface's R&D team explores low carbon footprint materials, including bio-based, recycled and CO2 derived materials for our products. Manufacturing process optimizations such as yarn handling automation and other manufacturing innovations deliver emissions reductions.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ 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

Interface maintains an ongoing pipeline of manufacturing productivity projects that reduce energy demand and drive efficiencies across our operations, reducing energy demand, raw material use and waste to deliver emissions reductions.
[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

(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

Interface is focused on continued carbon footprint reductions of our products in order to meet our climate goals and science-based targets. We have some of the lowest carbon footprint flooring products in the industry, including carbon-negative carpet tile products (cradle-to-gate). In addition, we include high percentages of recycled and bio-based content in our carpet tile and LVT products. As a result, our products align with green building standards and often meet or exceed customer requirements for low carbon products. We anticipate increased customer demand for our products as customers increasingly prioritize low carbon, recycled content products in their purchasing decisions.

Row 2

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☒ Direct 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

The raw materials that we purchase to produce low carbon products with high recycled content are often priced above the average cost of standard, virgin alternatives, increasing our direct costs. We also purchase renewable energy credits (RECs) and guarantees of origin (GOs) to make our electricity purchases renewable, thereby increasing our total energy costs. In addition, energy costs around the world are increasing due to a number of external factors. To balance these increases, we have made investments in operational enhancements to improve productivity and efficiency that reduce our operating costs and energy requirements. Interface has been impacted by temperature extremes that increase energy demand for cooling and put increased strain on our HVAC systems. This has resulted in increased energy demand and cost and additional costs to repair and maintain our HVAC systems.

Row 3

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☒ Capital expenditures

(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

Certain Interface manufacturing facilities have been impacted by heat stress. In order to address this, we have invested in HVAC systems and upgrades to provide a safe and comfortable work environment. We continue to explore new manufacturing technologies and low carbon raw materials to reduce our emissions and the carbon footprint of our products. We have made investments in automation to reduce material waste and increase productivity and anticipate making future investments in technologies that will support our lower product carbon footprints.

[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]

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:
☒ Other, please specify :Financial effects associated with carbon negative backed products

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:
☒ Revenue/Turnover

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

270000000

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

20

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

21

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2035 (%)

23

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

Interface is committed to reducing the carbon footprint of our products to reduce our impact on climate change and provide low carbon solutions for our customers. The figure above represents total revenue in USD from the sale of our carpet tile products with carbon negative backing. This backing technology contributes to meaningful reductions in our Scope 3 emissions, particularly in Category 1 - Purchased Goods and Services due to the use of carbon negative raw materials and recycled and bio-based content used in these products.

[Add row]

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

	Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality
Carbon	Select from: ☒ Yes
Other	Select from: ☒ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization’s internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:
☒ Implicit price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

- Select all that apply
- ☒ Drive energy efficiency
- ☒ Drive low-carbon investment
- ☒ Conduct cost-benefit analysis
- ☒ Reduce upstream value chain emissions
- ☒ Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities
- ☒ Influence strategy and/or financial planning
- ☒ Setting and/or achieving of climate-related policies and targets
- ☒ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in decision making

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

- Select all that apply
- ☒ Cost of required measures to achieve climate-related targets
- ☒ Scenario analysis

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

Interface applies an implicit carbon price across 100% of its greenhouse gas emissions inventory, covering Scope 1, Scope 2, and all relevant Scope 3 categories included in its climate targets and decarbonization strategy. The implicit price is based on our annual emissions forecast and the portfolio of emissions reduction measures required to achieve our climate goals, including investments in energy efficiency, renewable energy procurement, manufacturing process improvements, lower-carbon and recycled materials, supplier engagement, circular product solutions, and more. We assess opportunities to lower our carbon emissions based on the marginal abatement cost, prioritizing projects with lower cost per ton of carbon alongside other business priorities. This results in a range of implicit prices depending on the project benefits and how they are prioritized.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☒ Scope 1 | ☒ Scope 3, Category 11 - Use of sold products |
| ☒ Scope 2 | ☒ Scope 3, Category 1 - Purchased goods and services |
| ☒ Scope 3, Category 2 - Capital goods | ☒ Scope 3, Category 5 - Waste generated in operations |
| ☒ Scope 3, Category 6 - Business travel | ☒ Scope 3, Category 12 - End-of-life treatment of sold products |
| ☒ Scope 3, Category 7 - Employee commuting | ☒ Scope 3, Category 4 - Upstream transportation and distribution |
| ☒ Scope 3, Category 9 - Downstream transportation and distribution | |
| ☒ Scope 3, Category 3 - Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2) | |

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

- ☒ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

- ☒ Evolutionary

(5.10.1.9) Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

Interface expects its implicit carbon price to evolve over time as the range, maturity, and cost of emissions reduction solutions continue to change. In the near term, pricing may increase as demand grows for proven decarbonization measures such as renewable energy, low-carbon materials, manufacturing improvements, and supply chain emissions reductions. Over the longer term, additional technologies and approaches are expected to become commercially available, creating new opportunities to reduce emissions with cost effective solutions. As a result, the implicit price is expected to vary over time based on the mix, availability, scalability, and cost of the emissions reduction actions required to achieve Interface's climate goals. Currently, we look to identify the most cost effective solutions across our value chain that also deliver carbon reductions in the immediate, near, and medium-term. While marginal abatement costs are a key factor in projects that impact climate, business strategy and priorities also factor into decision making.

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

0

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

210

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

- ☒ Operations
- ☒ Procurement
- ☒ Product and R&D
- ☒ Risk management
- ☒ Capital expenditure

- ☒ Opportunity management
- ☒ Value chain engagement

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

- ☒ No

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

100

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

Interface reviews its implicit carbon pricing methodology annually as part of its climate strategy, target-setting, and business planning processes. The company evaluates actual and projected emissions performance across Scope 1, Scope 2, and relevant Scope 3 categories and compares the estimated costs of available decarbonization measures with the emissions reductions achieved. The methodology is updated to reflect changes in technology availability, supplier engagement opportunities, renewable energy markets, material innovation pathways, and other emissions reduction solutions. This ongoing review helps ensure that the implicit price remains aligned with Interface's science-based targets and long-term decarbonization objectives while effectively supporting low-carbon investments and value chain emissions reductions.

[Add 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
Investors and shareholders	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select all that apply ☒ Climate change

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
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:

☒ 1-25%

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

We assess our suppliers based on a number of factors to understand if they have a substantive dependency or impact on the environment including: their contribution to our CO2 emissions per spend, their purchased goods emissions contribution by %, their regulatory risk, their carbon maturity as defined by an 8 point scale on their level of disclosure and targets, and their risks related to nature and biodiversity. This helps us understand who we need to engage and how we should engage them.

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

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

17

[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

☒ Material sourcing

☒ Procurement spend

☒ Product lifecycle

☒ Regulatory compliance

☒ Reputation management

☒ Business risk mitigation

☒ Strategic status of suppliers

☒ Product safety and compliance

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

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

We assess our suppliers based on a number of factors to understand if they have a substantive dependency or impact on the environment including: their contribution to our CO2 emissions per spend, their purchased goods emissions contribution by %, their regulatory risk, their carbon maturity as defined by an 8-point scale on their level of disclosure and targets, and their risks related to nature and biodiversity. This helps us understand who we need to engage and how. Interface's Sustainability and Procurement teams assessed upstream suppliers representing 80% of spend and graded key suppliers on a scale between 1 and 8 (8 being best): 1) Does not calculate CO2 emissions, 2) Plans to Calculate & Disclose CO2 emissions, 3) Plans to establish a reduction plan, 4) Reduction plan without target, 5) Reduction Target, 6) Science Based Targets, 7) Net Zero commitment, 8) Net Zero Achievement. The grading process was informed by Scope 3 conferences and workshops, including Scope 3 Peer Group events in London and Chicago. Following the assessment, Interface initiated formal discussions with priority suppliers where findings were shared and improvement plans agreed. Since then, engagement has progressed into active collaboration, resulting in supplier commitments, decarbonization agreements, and carbon reduction projects that support both supplier emissions reductions and Interface's Scope 3 objectives.

[Fixed row]

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

	Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process	Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance	Comment
Climate change	Select from: ☒ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts	Select from: ☒ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance	Non-conformance with our environmental requirements are addressed with appropriate corrective action

[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:

☒ Measuring product-level emissions

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☒ Certification

☒ Second-party verification

☒ Supplier scorecard or rating

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

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(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:

☒ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☒ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

- ☒ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance
- ☒ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Interface engages key suppliers to obtain product-level emissions data, enabling more accurate assessment of product and corporate impacts and identifying opportunities to reduce emissions across the value chain. Product-level data is essential to our life cycle assessment programme and supports informed decision-making, product innovation, target setting, and customer transparency. Where suppliers are initially unable to provide product-level emissions data, we work with them to build capability, improve data quality, and establish timelines for compliance with our LCA data requirements. This engagement includes sharing expectations, providing guidance on carbon footprinting methodologies, and supporting suppliers in improving emissions reporting practices. Through this process, suppliers have improved emissions transparency, expanded product-level carbon footprint reporting, and enhanced understanding of emissions hotspots within their operations. The data collected has also enabled the identification of lower-carbon materials and manufacturing opportunities, supporting emissions reduction initiatives that benefit both Interface and other customers across the supplier's value chain.

[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

- ☒ Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

Information collection

- ☒ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration

- ☒ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services
- ☒ Collaborate with suppliers on innovative business models and corporate renewable energy sourcing mechanisms
- ☒ Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts on products and services

(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:

☒ 76-99%

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

Interface has undertaken a sustainability performance assessment process for upstream suppliers representing 80% of its spend. Interface's Sustainability and Procurement teams assessed and graded key suppliers on a scale from 1 to 8 (8 being best): 1) Does not calculate CO₂ emissions, 2) Plans to calculate and disclose CO₂ emissions, 3) Plans to establish a reduction plan, 4) Reduction plan without target, 5) Reduction target, 6) Science Based Targets, 7) Net Zero commitment, and 8) Net Zero achievement. The methodology was informed by industry best practice and learnings from Scope 3 conferences and peer group workshops. Following the assessment, Interface initiated formal engagement with priority suppliers to share findings, agree improvement plans, and support progression to higher maturity levels. Since then, Interface has engaged directly with suppliers representing approximately 80% of its Scope 3 emissions. This engagement has resulted in improved emissions transparency, stronger climate commitments, supplier decarbonisation agreements, and the advancement of carbon reduction projects. Early outcomes include collaboration on lower-carbon raw materials, renewable energy adoption, and improved emissions data quality. These actions support emissions reductions across the value chain while helping suppliers improve their carbon maturity and contribute to Interface's Scope 3 reduction objectives.

(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 :Calculating Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions

(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:

☒ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

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

At Interface, we engage nearly 100% of our customers on climate change by sharing detailed product information, relevant environmental certifications, and our environmental initiatives, progress, and achievements. This engagement strategy is driven by: 1. Transparency and Trust: By sharing detailed information about our products in Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs) and certifying our products to stringent certifications like Cradle -to -Cradle, Green Label Plus and Blue Angel, we demonstrate our commitment to sustainability and transparency. This builds trust with our customers, reinforcing their confidence in the environmental integrity of our products. 2. Educating and Empowering Customers: Providing customers with clear and comprehensive information enables them to make informed decisions that align with their sustainability goals. By educating customers on the environmental impacts and certifications of our products, we empower them to choose options that contribute to a healthier planet. We also engage customers in our environmental initiatives and sharing our progress and achievements encourages them to become active participants in the journey towards sustainability. 3. Strengthening Relationships: Our commitment to sustainability resonates with our customers, many of whom prioritize environmental responsibility in their purchasing decisions. By consistently engaging them with relevant information, we strengthen their loyalty and position Interface as their preferred partner in sustainable design and construction. 4. Driving Market Transformation: By engaging our customers, we lead by example in promoting sustainable practices across the industry. Our proactive communication on environmental certifications and initiatives helps raise awareness and drive broader market adoption of sustainable products and practices. 5. Supporting Business Growth: As demand for sustainable products continues to grow, our comprehensive customer engagement ensures that we meet and exceed market expectations. This not only enhances our competitive edge but also contributes to our business growth and long-term success. In summary, engaging our customers in sharing product information, certifications, and environmental achievements is essential to fostering transparency, educating and empowering customers, strengthening relationships, driving market transformation, and supporting business growth.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The success of our customer engagement is measured through both environmental and business outcomes. We monitor sales growth and adoption of products with lower environmental impacts, as well as demand for products supported by EPDs and environmental certifications. Increased customer use of environmental product data demonstrates that sustainability considerations are being incorporated into purchasing decisions. We also assess customer perception through our Net Promoter Score (NPS) programme, which includes indicators related to sustainability performance and environmental leadership. Results are reviewed regularly to identify trends and opportunities for improvement. The effectiveness of our engagement is further demonstrated by customers specifying lower-carbon products, requesting environmental performance data, and incorporating our disclosed product information into their own sustainability, carbon reduction, ESG reporting, and green building programmes. Customers increasingly use our EPDs and carbon footprint information to support embodied carbon assessments and material selection decisions. These outcomes show that our engagement is supporting informed purchasing decisions, increasing adoption of lower-impact products, and contributing to broader market uptake of sustainable products and practices.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Investors and shareholders

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

Sustainability and climate action are important aspects of Interface's strategic objectives. We keep our shareholders informed about our strategic goals and objectives and specifically address our climate ambitions and opportunities through regular communications. In addition, investors are increasingly interested in the environmental impacts, risks and opportunities affecting companies, including those related to climate change. We prioritize keeping all of our stakeholders, including 100% of our shareholders, informed on these matters. We communicate information on our environmental initiatives, progress and achievements specifically to investors on our investor website, in our annual Impact Report, on our company website, in our investor presentations, and during our quarterly earnings webcasts where relevant.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

It is our goal to keep our investors informed on our environmental initiatives, progress and achievements. Successful engagement and transparency with investors should be reflected in strong third-party ESG ratings of our organization. We believe our commitment to reducing environmental impact, fostering social responsibility, and upholding robust governance make our stock a strong consideration for ESG and other socially-responsible investment funds. Increasing the ownership of our stock in these types of investment funds is considered a measure of success.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Employees

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

We create educational content for our employees to inform, educate and enlighten them on key sustainability topics. And we regularly share information on our progress and achievements in these areas to bring them along on our sustainability journey. Engaging employees in environmental initiatives is vital for fostering a culture of sustainability within the organization. This approach encourages employees to take ownership of the company's environmental goals, making them feel directly connected to the impact their actions have on these objectives. By regularly updating employees on environmental initiatives, the company highlights the importance of sustainability in its overall strategy, reinforcing that these efforts are a priority. This transparency builds trust and motivates employees to contribute actively, knowing that their efforts are recognized and valued. Furthermore, sharing successes and challenges creates a sense of collective responsibility and pride, driving employees to participate in or suggest new initiatives. It empowers them to be change agents, both in their professional roles and personal lives, leading to innovative ideas and continuous improvement. Engaging employees through communication also fosters collaboration across departments, breaking down silos and encouraging a holistic approach to sustainability. It allows for cross-functional innovation opportunities, and the sharing of best practices and lessons learned, enhancing the overall effectiveness of environmental programs. Ultimately, informed and engaged employees are more likely to align with the company's values, driving higher morale, retention, and productivity. By keeping them informed and involved, the company not only advances its sustainability agenda but also strengthens its organizational culture and resilience, ensuring long-term success in its environmental goals.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Interface shares information on our environmental initiatives, including progress toward our SBTs. Employees are a critical stakeholder in achieving this goal. We have seen reductions in Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions of 30% and 28% respectively against our 2019 baseline. In the same timeframe, we have also seen reductions in emissions from business travel of 76% and from employee commuting of 17%.
[Add row]

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

(5.13.1) Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement

Select from:

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

(5.13.2) Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.13.3) Explain why your organization has not implemented any environmental initiatives

Interface has not implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives through CDP Supply Chain member engagement. We are open to exploring opportunities that are presented to us by our requesting customers and stakeholders, however, we have not identified any opportunities that aligned with our business needs and strategic priorities. Future engagement with CDP Supply Chain members may be considered as strategic priorities evolve.
[Fixed 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

Interface uses the operational control consolidation approach to maintain consistency across our financial control approach and our environmental data, including our GHG emissions accounting.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:
☒ Operational control

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

Interface uses the operational control consolidation approach to maintain consistency across our financial control approach and our environmental data.
[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

- ☒ IEA CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion
- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
- ☒ US EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID)
- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard
- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

- ✓ US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Direct Emissions from Mobile Combustion Sources
- ✓ US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Direct Emissions from Stationary Combustion Sources
- ✓ Defra Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance, 2019

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

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
	Select from: ✓ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	Select from: ✓ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure	We report both location-based and market-based figures.

[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

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6782

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 in our baseline year includes emissions from manufacturing, leased facilities, refrigerants, and vehicles. Utility bills for energy use at each manufacturing locations are collected, including electricity, natural gas, propane, steam, diesel, chilled water, and compressed air. Energy use is reported and reviewed on a quarterly basis into a cloud-based system to digitally store our data. The energy data is sorted appropriately between Scope 1 and Scope 2, then emission factors are used to calculate the greenhouse gas emissions based on the energy use by energy type. The emission factors come from the EPA, the World Resources Institute, IEA, and more as appropriate to their type and location. The calculations for the energy use multiplied by their location-based emission factors provide our Scope 1 and 2 location-based emissions attributed to manufacturing. For Scope 1, emissions and reductions from sourcing green gas is accounted for. The process for calculating the leased facility data includes collecting up-to-date real estate information from our procurement team, which includes location, subtype (office, showroom, warehouse), and floor area leased. The energy usage for each location is then calculated using the US EIA CBECS and RECS intensity factors, which are categorized by subtype, and floor area of the space. The emissions are then calculated using the located-based emission factors for their given location. The calculated emissions represent our leased facility Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. Interface’s mobile emissions come from company car fuel use. Fuel use and/or distance traveled data is collected from the business units. This data is then input into the Greenhouse Gas Protocol’s Transport Tool to calculate the total mobile GHG emissions for Interface. Interface has refrigerant emissions from refrigerant recharges that occur at our manufacturing facilities. Refrigerant recharge information is tracked at each factory

and reported to the Global Sustainability Department on an annual basis. We input the total weight of each refrigerant that was required to be recharged into the Refrigerant GHG Inventory Summary worksheet developed for the GHG Protocol Initiative to produce the emissions related to refrigerants lost.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

39820

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 2 in our baseline year includes emissions from manufacturing and leased facilities. Utility bills for energy use at each manufacturing location are collected, including electricity, natural gas, propane, steam, diesel, chilled water, and compressed air. Energy use is reported and reviewed on a quarterly basis into a cloud-based system to digitally store our data. The energy data is sorted appropriately between Scope 1 and Scope 2, then emission factors are used to calculate the greenhouse gas emissions based on the energy use by energy type. The emission factors come from the EPA, the World Resources Institute, IEA, and more as appropriate to their type and location. The calculations for the energy use multiplied by their location-based emission factors provide our Scope 1 and 2 location-based emissions attributed to manufacturing. The process for calculating the leased facility data includes collecting up-to-date real estate information from our procurement team, which includes location, subtype (office, showroom, warehouse), and floor area leased. The energy usage for each location is then calculated using the US EIA CBECS and RECS intensity factors, which are categorized by subtype, and floor area of the space. The emissions are then calculated using the located-based emission factors for their given location. The calculated emissions represent our leased facility Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8333

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 2 in our baseline year includes emissions from manufacturing and leased facilities. Utility bills for energy use at each manufacturing locations are collected, including electricity, natural gas, propane, steam, diesel, chilled water, and compressed air. Energy use is reported and reviewed on a quarterly basis into a cloud-based system to digitally store our data. The energy data is sorted appropriately between Scope 1 and Scope 2, then emission factors are used to calculate the greenhouse gas emissions based on the energy use by energy type. The emission factors come from the EPA, the World Resources Institute, IEA, and more as appropriate to their type and location. The calculations for the energy use multiplied by their market-based emission factors provide our Scope 1 and 2 market-based emissions attributed to manufacturing. To calculate our market-based emission, we use renewable attributes from renewable instruments (RECs, I-RECs, and GOs), renewable electricity provided by utilities, and self-generated renewable electricity and then calculate the remaining energy that is not renewable. The emissions are then based on the remaining energy multiplied by their market-based emission factors, providing our market-based emissions for Scope 1 and 2 for manufacturing. The process for calculating the leased facility data includes collecting up-to-date real estate information from our procurement team, which includes location, subtype (office, showroom, warehouse), and floor area leased. The energy usage for each location is then calculated using the US EIA CBECS and RECS intensity factors, which are categorized by subtype, and floor area of the space. The emissions are then calculated using the market-based emission factors for their given location. The calculated emissions represent our leased facility Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

307350

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Per the GHG Protocol, Category 1 includes the extraction, production, and transportation of goods and services purchased or acquired by Interface within the reporting year which are not included in Categories 2-8. We calculated the purchased goods impact using the total GHG emissions from the manufacturing life cycle stage of our products, minus the Category 3 and 4 impacts, as well as the Scope 1 and Scope 2 impacts from manufacturing. The purchased services impact was estimated using the Quantis tool, a tool developed in alignment with the GHG Protocol for estimating Scope 3 data where direct data is unavailable. Purchased services are a portion of our Selling, General, and Administrative (SG&A) expenses and the estimated money spent on various services is used to estimate the emissions from purchased services. The purchased goods calculated value plus the purchased services estimated value sums to our total Category 1 impact.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

54000.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Interface's capital goods impact was estimated based on our capital expenditures using the Quantis tool.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Impacts from fuel- and energy-related activities are included in the manufacturing life cycle stage within our LCA data. Using the methodology detailed for the Quantis tool, Category 3 impacts were calculated using the Scope 1 emissions multiplied by 0.25 and Scope 2 emissions multiplied by 0.20. Using our total location-based Scope 1 and Scope 2 data, we calculated the impact for Category 3. As mentioned in the Category 1 section, this impact is then subtracted from the total manufacturing life cycle stage impact to calculate the purchased goods impact.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6300

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Impacts from upstream transportation and distribution are also included in the manufacturing life cycle stage within our LCA data. To calculate the portion of the manufacturing impact that should be attributed to Category 4, our LCA expert has provided the percentage of the manufacturing impact that upstream transportation and distribution represents. This impact is then subtracted from the total manufacturing life cycle impact in calculating the purchased good impact in Category 1.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1820

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Waste that is generated in manufacturing was accounted for in Category 1 within the manufacturing impact. The remaining waste in operations is from office and other general waste disposal and treatment. The amount spent on this waste was estimated and input into the Quantis tool to generate our Category 5 impact.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4600

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We collected flight mileage for business travel data from some, but not all, of our business units. Note that vehicle business travel was covered in Scope 1 under mobile emissions. Detailed data was available in regions with constitute the majority of travel, so other regions may be reasonably estimated as a smaller portion of the total travel. Emissions were calculated based on distance traveled and estimated for the remainder of the business, assuming travel trends are consistent for these business units.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6300

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The emissions attributed to employee commuting was estimated in the Quantis tool using the number of employees.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions from our upstream leased assets are included in Scopes 1 and 2.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17600

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The transportation and installation life cycle stage impacts in the LCAs cover Category 9 and part of Category 11 within Scope 3. To calculate the portion of the transportation and installation impact that should be attributed to Category 9 and Category 11, our LCA expert provided the breakdown of the impact that downstream transportation and distribution and processing (installation) of sold products represent.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable because we sell finished products.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

177400

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions came from the use-stage environmental impacts of flooring products during installation and building operations, which depend on product cleaning assumptions.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

33250

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The emissions for the end-of-life of sold products came from the end-of-life phase of the life cycle.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Interface does not have downstream leased assets.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Interface does not have franchises.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Interface does not have external investments.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

All relevant Scope 3 emissions are included in the Scope 3 categories.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

*All relevant Scope 3 emissions are included in the Scope 3 categories.
[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)

5194

(7.6.3) Methodological details

*Manufacturing Facilities: Direct emissions at manufacturing facilities are calculated based on energy consumption for natural gas, propane, and diesel multiplied by location-specific emission factors by energy type. Emission factors are sourced from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the International Energy Association (IEA), the UK Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA) and Australia's Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW). Interface purchases environmental attribute certificates in the form of biogas ("green gas") certificates that verify the environmental benefits of biogas or biomethane. These biogas certificates are applied to a portion of the natural gas use at manufacturing facilities. In this circumstance, we apply a 0 kgCO2e/mmBTU emission factor. Leased Facilities: Natural gas use at leased facilities is estimated using Commercial Building Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS) intensity factors based on building type and size. Location-specific emission factors are then applied to calculate emissions. Refrigerants: Emissions from refrigerant recharges are calculated using refrigerant recharge logs; GWPs are sourced from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and ASHRAE. Leased facilities' refrigerant emissions are estimated based on square footage. Company Vehicles: Emissions from company vehicles are calculated using fuel usage or distance traveled data and vehicle type multiplied by the appropriate emission factor to calculate emissions. Emission factors are sourced from DEFRA, the U.S. EPA, the UK's Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS), and the IPCC.
[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)

30443

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

5773

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Location-Based: Manufacturing Facilities: Indirect emissions at manufacturing facilities are calculated based on purchased energy (electricity, steam, compressed air, and chilled water) use multiplied by location-specific emission factors. Emission factors are sourced from the U.S. (EPA) eGRID, IEA, and directly from the supplier when possible. Leased Facilities: Electricity use at leased facilities is estimated using Commercial Building Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS) intensity factors based on building type and size. Location-specific emission factors are then applied to calculate emissions. Electric Vehicles: Electricity used to charge company vehicles is estimated using distance travelled or collected directly in kWh and multiplied by location-specific emission factors. Emission factors are sourced from the European Environment Agency (EEA), the U.S. EPA, the UK's Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS), the Netherlands' CO2 Emissiefactoren, and the IPCC. Market-Based: Manufacturing Facilities: Interface applies a variety of strategies for increasing our renewable electricity portfolio: Self-generated onsite renewable electricity Utility-provided renewable electricity Environmental attribute certificates, including renewable energy credits (RECs), international renewable energy credits (IRECs), and guarantees of origin (GOs). When calculating our Scope 2, market-based emissions, we apply market-based emissions factors to renewable electricity. For renewable grid electricity from our utility providers, we use the supplier-specific emission factor when available. Otherwise, we apply the location-specific residual mix emission factor. For self-generated renewable electricity and renewable electricity associated with environmental attribute certificates, we apply a 0 kgCO2e/kWh emission factor. Leased Facilities: Electricity use at leased facilities is estimated using Commercial Building Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS) intensity factors based on building type and size. Location-specific residual mix emission factors are then applied to calculate emissions. Electric Vehicles: Electricity used to charge company vehicles is estimated using distance travelled or collected directly in kWh and multiplied by location-specific emission factors. Emission factors are sourced from the European Environment Agency (EEA), the U.S. EPA, the UK's Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS), the Nether
[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)

174977

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Hybrid method

☒ Spend-based method

☒ Supplier-specific method

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

74

(7.8.6) Please explain

Interface works with suppliers to collect life cycle assessment data based on the materials we purchased for our products. 72 % of our purchased goods data by total footprint comes directly from suppliers. We have life cycle data for all of our products and have worked over a couple of decades to improve this data by working with our suppliers. Industry average data is used when high quality life cycle data is not available from our suppliers. Emissions associated with purchased services are calculated using actual SG&A spend data and EEIO emission factors on an annual basis, bringing our total emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners to 74 %.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

6314

(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

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

We use capital expenditures and EEIO emission factors per monetary value of goods to calculate emissions related to capital goods on an annual basis.

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)

9015

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

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

94

(7.8.6) Please explain

We used activity data including electricity, natural gas, propane, and vehicle use along with location-specific upstream (WTT) and T&D emission factors to calculate FERA emissions. Emissions factor sources include BEIS and IEA.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

6623

(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

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

Life cycle assessment data that factors in mode of transportation, distance, and weight of product is used to calculate transportation impacts of our products, per the product category rule. Well-to-Wheel included.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

5196

(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

Waste in operations is tracked based on the materials wasted in production and disposal method. Additional waste from activities, such as general waste from offices, is calculated using estimated cost and the average spend-based method.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

1306

(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

95

(7.8.6) Please explain

Travel data is primarily collected from Concur and travel agent reports. Information on flight distance and seat class are used to calculate emissions. Additionally, the average spend-based method is used to calculate emissions related to hotel stays and the fuel-based method is used to calculate rental car emissions for business travel.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

5025

(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

95

(7.8.6) Please explain

Employee commuting is calculated based on an internal survey conducted that asked employees their mode of commuting, the frequency (days per week), and fuel for mode of transportation, if applicable. The survey was completed by 63% of the AMS employee population, 60% of EMEA, and 79% of APAC. The results of the survey have been applied to respective regional emissions.

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:

☒ Emissions covered under scope 1 or 2

(7.8.6) Please explain

Emissions from our upstream leased assets are included in Scope 1 and 2.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

24248

(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

Life cycle assessment data that uses average distance, and weight of product is used to calculate transportation impacts of our products, per the product category rule. Well-to-Wheel included.

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:
☒ Emissions covered under another scope 3 category, please specify :11 Use of Sold Products

(7.8.6) Please explain

Emissions from installation of products now appropriately allocated to Category 11.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☒ Relevant, calculated

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

149814

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

Emissions come from the use-stage environmental impacts of flooring products during installation and building operations, which depend on product cleaning assumptions.

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)

10531

(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

End-of-life treatment is calculated based on the products and disposal method.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.6) Please explain

Interface does not have downstream leased assets.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.6) Please explain

Interface does not have franchises.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.6) Please explain

Interface does not have external investments.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.6) Please explain

All relevant Scope 3 emissions are included in the Scope 3 categories.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.6) Please explain

All relevant Scope 3 emissions are included in the Scope 3 categories.
[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:
☒ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

Interface GHG Verification Statement CY2025.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

3

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select all that apply
☒ ISO14064-3

(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 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:
☒ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Interface GHG Verification Statement CY2025.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

3

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply
☒ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(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:

☒ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Interface GHG Verification Statement CY2025.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

3

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(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: Purchased goods and services

(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

Interface GHG Verification Statement CY2025.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

3

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ ISO14064-3

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

100

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

100

Row 2

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3: Capital goods

(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

Interface GHG Verification Statement CY2025.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

3

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ ISO14064-3

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

100

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

100

Row 3

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products

(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

3

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ ISO14064-3

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

100

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

100

Row 4

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3: Employee commuting

(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

3

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ ISO14064-3

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

100

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

100

Row 5

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution

(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

Interface GHG Verification Statement CY2025.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply
☒ ISO14064-3

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

100

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

100

Row 6

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply
☒ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(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

Interface GHG Verification Statement CY2025.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ ISO14064-3

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

100

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

100

Row 7

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3: Business travel

(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

Interface GHG Verification Statement CY2025.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

3

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ ISO14064-3

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

100

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

100

Row 8

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution

(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

Interface GHG Verification Statement CY2025.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

3

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ ISO14064-3

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

100

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

100

Row 9

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☒ 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

Interface GHG Verification Statement CY2025.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

3

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ ISO14064-3

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

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

100

Row 10

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3: Use of sold products

(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

Interface GHG Verification Statement CY2025.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

3

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ ISO14064-3

(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:
☒ Increased

(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)

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

Renewable energy consumption remained steady.

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

Emissions increased slightly year-over-year.

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 occurred within the year.

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 acquisitions occurred within the year.

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 mergers occurred within the year.

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

273

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

2.54

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Emissions increased by 273 tCO₂e due to increased manufacturing output at multiple facilities. Previous year Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions were 10,738 tCO₂e. Therefore, the percentage impact attributable to this factor was calculated as $(273 / 10,738) \times 100 = 2.54\%$.

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

10

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.09

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The accounting treatment of biogas certificates was updated so that certificates were applied only to CO₂ emissions rather than CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O emissions. This increased reported Scope 1 emissions by approximately 10 tCO₂e. Previous year Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions were 10,738 tCO₂e. Therefore, the percentage impact attributable to this factor was calculated as $(10 / 10,738) \times 100 = 0.09\%$.

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

We do not attribute our change in emissions to a change in boundary.

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

We do not attribute our change in emissions to a change in physical operating conditions.

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

No other reasons for emission changes.

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

55

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.51

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Other operational changes, including equipment relocation and maintenance activities, refrigerant allocation updates, changes in employee participation in the company vehicle program, office closure, changes in steam consumption, emission factor updates, and increased electricity consumption associated with EV charging, resulted in a net decrease of 55 tCO₂e. Previous year Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions were 10,738 tCO₂e. Therefore, the percentage impact attributable to these factors was calculated as $(-55 / 10,738) \times 100 = -0.51\%$.

[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

Agriculture, forestry and other land sector activities were identified and evaluated as part of our Double Materiality Assessment conducted in 2024 with support from a third-party consultant and engagement from our Executive Leadership Team and other key stakeholders. While potential dependencies and impacts related to land use, biodiversity, and natural rubber sourcing were identified in our upstream value chain, the assessment concluded that these topics did not meet our defined significance threshold based on their scale, scope, likelihood, and potential financial effects relative to other material sustainability matters. As a result, agriculture, forestry and other land sector activities were determined to be non-material to Interface at this time, although we continue to monitor emerging risks, stakeholder expectations, and regulatory developments in this area.
[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:
☒ Yes, Scope 1 emissions only
[Fixed row]

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

4460.2

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

4460.2

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ HFCs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

.347

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

705.5

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0.422

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of C02e)

11.4

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0.062

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of C02e)

16.8

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

[Add 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 C02e)

785

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

1492.9

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

194

Austria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13

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

6.1

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

36

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3

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

4.9

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

4

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

95

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

125.7

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
49
China
(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
943
(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)
3040.2
(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
1
China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0
(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)
1.2
(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
1
France
(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
149
(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)
3.8
(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
3

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1042

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

11828.6

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

4308

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4

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

28.5

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

29

Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3

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

8.3

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

10

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0.9

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

1

Korea (The Republic of)

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

1.8

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

2

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

127

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

1491.4

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

62

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4

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

12.4

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

12

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8

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

9.8

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

25

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6

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

0.6

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

6

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4

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

0.7

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

1

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1

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

1.8

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

2

United Arab Emirates

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

33

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

113.4

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

113

United Kingdom

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

95

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

223

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

82

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1879

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

12047.2

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

832
[Fixed row]

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

- Select all that apply
- ☒ By business division
 - ☒ By activity

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	Interface AMS	1974.1
Row 2	Interface EAAA	3219.9

[Add row]

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

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	Manufacturing Operations	2560.1

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 2	Mobile/Vehicle	2135.6
Row 3	Leased Facilities	498.1

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ By business division

☒ By activity

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	Interface AMS	12172.9	880.7
Row 2	Interface EAAA	18270.3	4892.1

[Add row]

(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	Manufacturing Operations	29023.7	4215.4

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 2	Leased Facilities	1324.3	1462.2
Row 3	Mobile/Vehicle	95.2	95.2

[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)

5194

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

30443

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

5773

(7.22.4) Please explain

All emissions are included in our consolidated accounting group.

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

We do not have emissions associated with joint ventures or unconsolidated subsidiaries.

[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:

☒ No

(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

[CONFIDENTIAL]

(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☒ Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

We currently allocate emissions based on the average product sold in each business region. We believe this allocation method is both reasonable and fairly representative of actual product emissions.

[Add row]

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

(7.28.1) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.28.2) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities

We are developing tools that will allow clients to calculate the impact of their product using EPD data for the specific products they specify. We will be able to use this tool to calculate client's specific product impact in the future.

[Fixed 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: ☒ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Select from: ☒ Yes
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Select from: ☒ Yes

[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:
☒ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

45441

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

19411

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

64852.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

68551

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

5513

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

0

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

74064

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

2424

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

2424

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

16998

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

16998

Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

2502

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

2502

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

381

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

381

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

114373

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

46847

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

0

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

161220

[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

45441

(7.30.7.7) Comment

Retired biogas credits under Green-e, Renewable Gas Guarantees of Origin (RGGOs), and Biogasregister Deutschland certifications

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

No other biomass

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 other renewable fuels

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

No coal

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2518

(7.30.7.7) Comment

Diesel from cars and manufacturing

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

16893

(7.30.7.7) Comment

Petrol, propane, and non-renewable natural gas

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

No other non-renewable fuels

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

64852

(7.30.7.7) Comment

Total consumption of fuel
[Fixed row]

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

381

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

381

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

381

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

381

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0
[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Australia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2584

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

112

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2696

Austria

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

66

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

34

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

99

Belgium

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

33

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

16

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

49

Canada

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1039

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

488

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1527

China

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5394

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

5395

China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3

France

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

124

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

58

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

182

Germany

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

24194

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

19544

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

43738

India

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

39

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

18

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

57

Ireland

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

27

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

13

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

40

Japan

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3

Korea (The Republic of)

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

2

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

6

Netherlands

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6431

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

381

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

7

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

6819

Singapore

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

34

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

21

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

55

Spain

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

87

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

41

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

127

Sweden

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

64

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

30

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

94

Switzerland

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

41

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

19

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

60

Thailand

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

2

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

6

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

316

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

465

United Kingdom

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1491

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

76

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1566

United States of America

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

32089

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1291

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

33379

[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:

☒ Australia

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2346

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ LGC [Australia]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Australia

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2011

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Commissioning dates were not provided on the cancellation statements but were contractually obligated to be RE100 compliant, including the commissioning date. We have conservatively assumed and reported a compliant RE100 commissioning date here.

Row 2

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ United States of America

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

29342

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ REC [US and Canada]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ United States of America

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2010

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Voluntary renewable electricity

Row 3

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ China

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5392

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ GEC [China]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ China

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Commissioning dates were not provided on the cancellation statements but were contractually obligated to be RE100 compliant, including the commissioning date. We have conservatively assumed and reported a compliant RE100 commissioning date here.

Row 4**(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption**

Select from:

☒ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

24034

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

Row 5**(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption**

Select from:

☒ United Kingdom

(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 :Utility provided mix

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1202

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Contract

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ United Kingdom

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2011

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Voluntary renewable electricity

Row 6

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Netherlands

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☒ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

6235

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☒ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☒ Italy

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☒ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2011

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Commissioning dates were not provided on the cancellation statements but were contractually obligated to be RE100 compliant, including the commissioning date. We have conservatively assumed and reported a compliant RE100 commissioning date here.
[Add row]

(7.30.18) Provide details of your organization’s renewable electricity generation by country/area in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.30.18.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☒ Netherlands

(7.30.18.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

(7.30.18.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.52

(7.30.18.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

381

(7.30.18.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

381

(7.30.18.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.18.8) Comment

On-site Solar

[Add row]

(7.30.19) Describe how your organization's renewable electricity sourcing strategy directly or indirectly contributes to bringing new capacity into the grid in the countries/areas in which you operate.

Environmental Attributes provide additional financial incentives to develop renewable energy projects, as well as a market signal that renewable energy is desired. On-site renewables like our solar panels in the Netherlands directly bring new renewable capacity onto the grid.

(7.30.20) In the reporting year, has your organization faced barriers or challenges to sourcing renewable electricity?

	Challenges to sourcing renewable electricity
	Select from: ☒ No

[Fixed 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

0.0000079078

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

10967

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☒ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

1386854000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:
☒ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

3

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:
☒ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply
☒ Other emissions reduction activities

(7.45.9) Please explain

Other emission reduction activities include product and material innovations that continue to lower the carbon footprint of our products and operations. Key activities in 2025 included increasing the use of recycled, bio-based, and captured carbon materials across our product portfolio, utilizing a captured carbon raw material in our carpet tile manufacturing in the U.S. and Europe, improving product impact data through greater use of supplier-specific primary data, and increasing the use of responsibly sourced natural rubber and recycled inputs in rubber flooring products.
[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

0.12

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Energy in MWh

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Revenue in thousands of USD

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

6

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:
☒ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

We have reduced our energy use per thousands of dollars of revenue as energy efficiency remains a focus within our business operations.

[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, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

SBTi Interface Certificate.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

08/15/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- ☒ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- ☒ Methane (CH4)
- ☒ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2
- ☒ Scope 3

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

- ☒ Market-based

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services
- ☒ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel
- ☒ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2019

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

6782

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

8333

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

307350

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4600

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

6300

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

318250

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

333365

(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

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

51

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

52

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

49.35

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)
168849.372
(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
5194
(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
5773
(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
174977
(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
1306
(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
5025
(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
181308
(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)
192275
(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target
Select from: ☒ Yes, it covers land-related and non-land related emissions (e.g. SBT approved before the release of FLAG target-setting guidance)
(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year
85.76
(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year
Select from: ☒ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

By 2030, Interface will reduce absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 50%, Scope 3 Category 1 (Purchased Goods & Services) emissions by 50%, and Scope 3 Categories 6 (Business Travel) and 7 (Employee Commuting) emissions by 30%, from a 2019 base year. These targets cover 100% of emissions within each applicable category, are aligned with a 1.5°C pathway, and have been validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). Relevant biogenic emissions and removals are included within the target boundaries.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

To comply with an internally set carbon negative / Net Zero emissions target by 2040. To strive beyond the 1.5 degrees Paris Agreement and become a corporation compatible with a global Net Zero economy.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Interface continues to make progress toward its 2030 science-based targets, achieving a 42% reduction across emissions categories with science-based targets compared to the 2019 baseline. In 2025, Scope 1 emissions were down 23%, Scope 2 market-based emissions were down 31%, Scope 3 Category 1 (Purchased Goods & Services) emissions were down 43%, Scope 3 Category 6 (Business Travel) emissions were down 72%, and Scope 3 Category 7 (Employee Commuting) emissions were down 20%. Our strategy focuses on direct carbon reduction and storage across our operations, products, and value chain. For Scope 1 and 2 emissions, we continue to improve energy efficiency, pursue electrification opportunities, and source renewable energy, with renewable energy representing 79% of manufacturing energy use and 100% renewable electricity across manufacturing operations in 2025. To reduce Scope 3 Category 1 emissions, we continue to expand the use of recycled, bio-based, and captured carbon materials, which represented 51% of materials used in our products in 2025. We also integrated captured carbon into carpet tile manufacturing in the U.S. and Europe, increased the use of responsibly sourced natural rubber and recycled inputs in rubber flooring, and strengthened supplier engagement through carbon maturity assessments, supplier scorecards, and greater use of supplier-specific primary data. For Categories 6 and 7, we continue to encourage thoughtful business travel and evaluate opportunities to support lower-carbon commuting options. We remain committed to achieving our SBTi-approved 2030 targets and our ambition to become carbon negative by 2040 without the use of offsets.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

Row 4

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 2

(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:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

09/14/2018

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- ☒ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
☒ Methane (CH4)
☒ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1
☒ Scope 2
☒ Scope 3

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

- ☒ Market-based

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☒ Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods | ☒ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations |
| ☒ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel | ☒ Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products |
| ☒ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting | ☒ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution |
| ☒ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products | ☒ Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution |
| ☒ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services | ☒ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2) |

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2019

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

6782

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

8333

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
307350
(7.53.1.15) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
54000
(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
12000
(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
6300
(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
1820
(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
4600
(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
6300
(7.53.1.22) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
17600
(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
177400
(7.53.1.25) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
33250
(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
620620.000
(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

(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

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.36) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.43) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.46) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

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

12/31/2040

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

100

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

5194

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

5773

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

174977

(7.53.1.60) Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

6314

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

9015

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

6623

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

5196

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1306

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

5025

(7.53.1.67) Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

24248

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

149814

(7.53.1.70) Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

10531

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

393049.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

404016.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ Yes, it covers land-related emissions/removals associated with bioenergy and non-land related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT with bioenergy)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

36.45

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Interface has set a target beyond Net Zero to be carbon negative by 2040. This target includes all Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 emissions associated with the business.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

To comply with an internally set carbon negative / Net Zero emissions target by 2040. To strive beyond the 1.5 degrees Paris Agreement and become a corporation compatible with a global Net Zero economy.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Situation: Interface is on a bold path to become carbon negative by 2040. As of 2025, we've reduced our overall carbon footprint by 36% compared to our 2019 baseline—marking significant progress toward our long-term ambition. Task: To achieve carbon negativity, we recognized the need for a bold, integrated strategy—one that not only reduces emissions but generates positive environmental impact across our value chain. Action: We launched our "All In" strategy, built around five key pillars: Decarbonizing Operations: Drastically reducing Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions through energy efficiency, renewable energy, and low-emission manufacturing. Carbon-Negative Products: Pioneering products like carbon-negative carpet tiles, which store more carbon than they emit when measured cradle-to-gate. Circular Economy: Designing products for reuse and recyclability to eliminate waste and reduce reliance on virgin materials. Supply Chain Engagement: Partnering with suppliers to reduce embedded emissions and drive innovation in low-carbon raw materials. Advocacy and Leadership: Engaging customers, industry, and policymakers to accelerate collective climate action. As part of the "All In" approach, Interface has introduced a "carbon budget" mechanism: an internal funding tool dedicated to kick-starting GWP-reducing projects that require upfront investment. These targeted initiatives—from raw material substitution to process transformation—are prioritized based on their potential to accelerate emissions reductions across Scopes 1, 2, and 3. Result: With the "All In" strategy, Interface is not just reducing its footprint—it's redefining what's possible for corporate climate action. We're making measurable progress toward our 2040 goal while setting a precedent for climate leadership in manufacturing.

(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

☒ Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production

☒ Net-zero targets

☒ Other climate-related targets

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

01/01/2016

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Business activity

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

☒ Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

12/31/2015

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

48342

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

94

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/31/2025

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

100

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

100

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

100.00

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved and maintained

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

No, Interface set our renewable electricity target prior to setting our Science Based Targets.

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☒ RE100

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Interface set a target to source 100% renewable electricity for manufacturing operations by 2020 and achieved that target 4 years ahead of schedule in 2016. The boundary was set to cover manufacturing operations as it is the business activity with the highest proportion of Interface's sourced electricity.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

To comply with an internally set Net-Zero emissions target by 2040 and our SBTi scope 2 target of 50% absolute emissions reduction (on base year 2019) by 2030.

(7.54.1.22) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

Sourcing RECs, GOs, LGCs, and I-RECs based on geography contributed most to achieving this target.

[Add row]

(7.54.2) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Oth 1

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

09/14/2018

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☒ Absolute

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Net emissions target

☒ Net metric tons CO2e

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/31/2019

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

635735

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2040

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

0

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

404017

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

36.4488348132

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Our carbon negative target is a larger target and all of our Science Based Targets are part of the pathway toward reaching this larger, more ambitious target.

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :The Climate Pledge (beyond requirement)

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers all Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions from our business and does not have any exclusions.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

To comply with an internally set carbon negative / Net Zero emissions target by 2040. To strive beyond the 1.5 degrees Paris Agreement and become a corporation compatible with a global Net Zero economy.

(7.54.2.20) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Situation: In pursuit of our ambitious goal to be carbon negative by 2040, Interface has made significant strides in reducing our emissions. As of now, we have achieved a 36% reduction in our overall carbon footprint compared to our 2019 baseline, marking substantial progress toward our long-term targets. Task: To accelerate our journey towards carbon negativity, Interface recognized the need for a bold and comprehensive strategy that not only reduces emissions but also creates a positive environmental impact. Action: In response, we launched our "All In" strategy, which encompasses five key elements: 1. Decarbonizing Operations: We are committed to drastically cutting carbon emissions across our value chain by improving energy efficiency, increasing the use of renewable energy, and optimizing manufacturing processes to reduce waste and emissions. 2. Carbon Negative Products: Interface has pioneered the creation of carbon-negative products, such as carpet tiles that sequester more carbon than they emit when measured cradle-to-gate, using innovative materials and processes to lock carbon away from the atmosphere. 3. Circular Economy: We are advancing a circular economy by designing durable products that can be reused and eventually recycled. This approach minimizes the need for virgin materials and ensures that our products continue to contribute to our carbon-negative goals throughout their lifecycle. 4. Supply Chain Engagement: By actively collaborating with suppliers, we are working to reduce emissions and increase the sustainability of raw materials, ensuring that our carbon-negative objectives are integrated throughout our supply chain. 5. Advocacy and Leadership: Interface is leading by example, advocating for climate action within our industry and beyond. We engage with customers, policy influencers, and the public to drive systemic change towards a carbon-negative future. Result: This comprehensive "All In" strategy positions Interface as a leader in the fight against climate change, making substantial progress towards our goal of becoming carbon negative by 2040 and setting a precedent for industry-wide and global action.

[Add row]

(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

12/31/2018

(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

☒ Abs2

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/31/2040

(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

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

☒ Methane (CH₄)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Interface is a signatory to The Climate Pledge, committing us to take action now to reach net-zero carbon by 2040. This pledge is company-wide, covering all carbon emissions related to our business, Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3. We plan to go beyond this pledge with our more ambitious target to be carbon negative by 2040 without the use of offsets.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

To go beyond being a Net-Zero company.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☒ No, we do not plan to mitigate emissions beyond our value chain

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☒ No, we do not plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

Interface's Science Based Targets serve as a midpoint milestone on the journey to Net Zero and Carbon Negative. In the reporting year, 2025, we continued to implement the approach announced in April 2024 to repurpose former offset investments towards innovation projects that will accelerate progress in achieving our 2030 science-based targets. Funds that would previously have been allocated to offset purchases were redirected to Interface's All In Fund, supporting initiatives that reduce emissions, accelerate decarbonisation, and advance carbon negative innovation within our value chain. Near-term investments include processes to integrate carbon negative materials into our products, design and procurement efforts to find and utilise lower-carbon raw materials, supplier engagement and decarbonisation initiatives, and sourcing of renewable energy. Investments through the All In Fund support projects that directly contribute to emissions reductions and carbon storage within our products and operations, helping accelerate progress towards our science-based targets and Carbon Negative ambition. The Company's target to be Carbon Negative by 2040 is without the use of offsets. We intend to achieve this through deep decarbonisation, the use of carbon-storing and carbon negative materials, and innovation across our value chain. If we are unable to achieve the required internal decarbonisation and raw material carbon removal within our products that is required to become Carbon Negative, Interface will investigate high-quality carbon removal credits beyond our value chain to address any remaining unabated emissions.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

We review progress against our targets, including our Net Zero and Carbon Negative commitments, at least annually and update our reduction pathway throughout the year based on project progress, new technologies, operational changes, and developments within our supply chain. Progress is monitored through climate and sustainability KPIs, including Science Based Target delivery, product carbon footprint reductions, renewable energy adoption, supplier decarbonisation progress, and implementation of key emissions reduction initiatives. We maintain forecasting models that track current performance, projected reductions, and the remaining gap to our 2030 Science Based Targets and 2040 Carbon Negative ambition. We continuously assess a portfolio of ongoing and technically feasible emissions reduction projects across our major product categories and operations. Projects are evaluated based on emissions reduction potential, strategic alignment, financial impact, implementation feasibility, and delivery confidence. Sustainability-focused projects and investments are reviewed through our Sustainability Integrated Project Review (SIPR) process, while sustainability considerations are embedded into product innovation decisions through our Monthly Integrated Project Review (MIPR) process. These governance processes help ensure emissions reduction opportunities are identified, prioritised, and incorporated into our roadmap. Project prioritisation is further supported through carbon reduction waterfall models that quantify expected emissions reductions and contribution towards our 2030 and 2040 goals. Progress, key assumptions, and future reduction opportunities are reviewed by the Innovation & Sustainability Committee of the Board of Directors and shared with relevant internal stakeholders. Areas where commercially viable solutions do not yet exist remain under active investigation by our Innovation and R&D teams, supported by internal Life Cycle Assessment experts, supplier collaboration, and ongoing innovation activities.

[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	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	42	11
To be implemented	11	15000
Implementation commenced	11	15000
Implemented	5	11200
Not to be implemented	3	11

[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

- Fugitive emissions reductions
- ☒ Carbon capture and storage/utilization (CCS/U)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

3300

(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

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

400000

(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

We introduced carbon capture and utilisation (CCU) based polymers into our carpet products across North America and Europe, representing a meaningful step forward in reducing the embodied carbon of our products. After identifying a viable lower-carbon alternative to conventional fossil-based polymer technology, we made the strategic decision to proceed despite the premium cost associated with this innovative material. The investment was enabled through Interface's "All In" carbon budget, a dedicated fund established to accelerate the adoption of high-impact carbon reduction initiatives. The programme is now fully implemented across our North American and European carpet operations and is delivering measurable carbon footprint reductions while supporting the commercial scale-up of carbon capture technologies within the chemical industry. This project demonstrates how sustainability leadership, cross-functional collaboration, and targeted investment can accelerate product decarbonisation and bring emerging low-carbon solutions into mainstream commercial use.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Waste reduction and material circularity

☒ Product/component/material reuse

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

2000

(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

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

20000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(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

Maximised the use of bio-based polymers in place of traditionally used virgin petrochemical alternatives across selected rubber flooring products. As the bio-based polymer has a significantly lower carbon footprint than its fossil-based counterpart, increasing its use reduced the embodied carbon of the products and resulted in lower overall greenhouse gas emissions.

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Waste reduction and material circularity

☒ Product/component/material recycling

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

1600

(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

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

50000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(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

Replacement of vinyl flooring materials in Interface's European market with a lower-impact alternative. The redesigned product uses lighter-weight materials while maintaining the required performance characteristics. The reduction in material usage lowered the embodied carbon footprint of the product and reduced transportation-related emissions, resulting in lower overall greenhouse gas emissions.

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Waste reduction and material circularity
☒ Product/component/material recycling

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

1900

(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

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

15000

(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

Replacement of carpet yarn in Interface's European manufacturing operations with a higher recycled content alternative. Increasing recycled content reduced the carbon footprint of the yarn, which is one of the largest contributors to the overall embodied carbon of our carpet products, resulting in lower product-level greenhouse gas emissions.

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Waste reduction and material circularity

☒ Product/component/material recycling

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

2400

(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

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

25000

(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

Replacement of carpet yarn in Interface's U.S. manufacturing operations with a higher recycled content alternative. Increasing recycled content reduced the carbon footprint of the yarn, which is one of the largest contributors to the overall embodied carbon of our carpet products, resulting in lower product-level greenhouse gas emissions.

[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:

☒ Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Interface prioritizes carbon reduction through ambitious, science-based goals, including validated Science Based Targets for 2030 and the ambition to become carbon negative by 2040. The pathways to achieve these reductions are embedded within strategic plans led by the Sustainability, Innovation, R&D and Operations teams. These plans are integrated into the company's annual operating plan and are regularly reviewed by the Executive Leadership Team and Board of Directors. To systematically direct investment toward emissions reduction opportunities, Interface has established a structured innovation governance framework. Sustainability considerations are embedded within the Sustainability Innovation Project Review (SIPR) and Monthly Integrated Project Review (MIPR) processes, which evaluate innovation initiatives against strategic, technical, financial and environmental criteria, including their potential contribution to greenhouse gas reduction targets. In addition, Interface employs a KPIU-driven innovation funnel that tracks projects through defined stage-gate milestones and key performance indicators, enabling prioritization of initiatives with the greatest potential to deliver measurable carbon reductions, resource efficiency improvements and progress toward long-term decarbonization objectives. Recent emissions reduction efforts have included renewable energy initiatives, supplier and material decarbonization projects, and

enhancements in emissions data collection and management. In 2024, Interface launched the "All In" fund, redirecting resources previously allocated to carbon offsets toward a portfolio of carbon reduction projects. These projects are selected by the Leadership Team, with oversight from the Innovation & Sustainability Committee, to accelerate measurable, science-based progress toward decarbonization.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:
☒ Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Interface is able to prioritize carbon reductions by first setting ambitious goals on emission reductions, such as Science Based Targets for 2030 and Carbon Negative for 2040. Pathways for achieving reductions are reflected in strategic plans, primarily from the Sustainability, Innovation, R&D, and operations groups. The annual operating plan is reviewed by the executive leadership team and the Board. Projects for low-carbon product R&D, such as for carbon negative flooring, receive dedicated funding for exploration and then implementation. Additionally, investment is made in supply chain initiatives given this is the most significant portion of our product impact.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:
☒ Internal price on carbon

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Interface has an internal carbon price based on our emissions from product sales of carpet tile, resilient flooring, and rubber flooring. Each year the fee is revisited based on the life cycle assessments of the products involved. Lowering the carbon impact of products is therefore beneficial due to avoided costs to the business.
[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization’s goods or services?

Select from:
☒ No, I am not providing data

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:
☒ Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☒ Product or service

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Product life cycle assessment

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Buildings construction and renovation

☒ Other buildings construction and renovation, please specify :Carpet Tile

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Interface's CQuest Bio carpet tile backing is a non-vinyl bio-composite backing made with bio-resins, bio-fillers, and bio-oils manufactured in Troup County, Georgia, USA, and in Scherpenzeel, NL.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Product life cycle assessment

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☒ Cradle-to-gate

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

Functional unit of 1 square meter of floor covering

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

We used the average values for comparable products from publicly available EPD values. The industry average for 1 square meter of carpet tile in Americas is 10.2 kg CO₂e/m² and in EMEA is 7.7 kg CO₂e/m².

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☒ Cradle-to-gate

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO₂e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

0.00566

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

We used the sales weighted average of our products by region along with the sales weighted average carbon impact of our CQuest Bio backed products to calculate the avoided emissions in metric tons of CO2e per m2. The sales weighted average impact of our CQuest backed products for 2025 in Americas was 1.87 kg CO2/m2, resulting in a carbon savings of 8.33 kg CO2 per square meter. The sales weighted average impact of our CQuest backed products for 2025 in EMEA was 2.6 kg CO2/m2, resulting in a carbon savings of 5.1 kg CO2 per square meter. Of our total CQuest Bio backed product sales, 17% happened in the Americas and 83% in EMEA resulting in an average sales weighted average carbon savings of 5.66 kg CO2 per square meter, which is then converted to 0.00566 MT CO2e/m2.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

20

Row 2

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☒ Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Product life cycle assessment

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Buildings construction and renovation

☒ Other buildings construction and renovation, please specify :All flooring sales

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

All of the flooring products that we sold in 2024, including carpet tile, LVT, and nora rubber are carbon neutral across their full product life cycle.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Product life cycle assessment

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☒ Cradle-to-grave

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

Functional unit of 1 square meter of floor covering

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

The global sales weighted average of all of the flooring products Interface sells is 9.4 kg CO2e/m2.

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☒ Cradle-to-grave

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

All carbon emissions associated with our flooring products were offset through 2024, making the emissions of our products 0 kg/sqm.

[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.79.1) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits retired by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☒ Biomass energy

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☒ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

The biomass power plant with the capacity of 12 MW, will utilize local surplus biomass residues (mainly as agricultural biomass residues-corn straw) for electricity. The proposed project will install one 48 t/h biomass-fired boiler with the technology from BWE Company of Denmark. It is estimated that the Project can deliver 81 GWh of electricity to the Northeast China Grid (NECG) utilizing about 113, 000 tons biomass residues per year. The utilized biomass by the project, which is all collected from nearby area of the project, has been open burnt or left to decay before the project.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3737

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☒ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2020

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☒ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☒ Gold Standard

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☒ Standardized Approaches

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☒ Monitoring and compensation

☒ Temporary crediting

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☒ Activity-shifting

☒ Market leakage

☒ Ecological leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Cannot overlap with other project boundaries

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

The offset requirement that a project cannot overlap other project boundaries ensures that the environmental benefits of a carbon offset project are not double-counted.
[Add row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☒ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☒ Land/water management

☒ Education & awareness

☒ Other, please specify :Completed the Nature Positive Initiative pilot project 2025 on integrating and finalizing their State of Nature metrics in the GRI 101: biodiversity guidelines. Member of SBTN CEP program. Actively progressing through the SBTN guidelines, aiming for SBTN step 1 assess finalization end of 2026.

[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?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	Select from: ☒ Yes, we use indicators	Select all that apply ☒ State and benefit indicators ☒ Pressure indicators

[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:

☒ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

Assessed manufacturing sites and all top 80% upstream suppliers with biodiversity risk assessment tool and in the process of completing the SBTN step 1 assess.

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:

☒ Yes (partial assessment)

(11.4.2) Comment

Assessed manufacturing sites and all top 90% upstream suppliers with biodiversity risk assessment tool

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:

☒ Yes (partial assessment)

(11.4.2) Comment

Assessed manufacturing sites and all top 90% upstream suppliers with biodiversity risk assessment tool

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:

☒ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

Assessed manufacturing sites and all top 90% upstream suppliers with biodiversity risk assessment tool

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:

☒ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

Assessed manufacturing sites and all top 90% upstream suppliers with biodiversity risk assessment tool

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:

☒ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

Assessed Critical Habitats & Biodiversity Hotspots for manufacturing sites. For all manufacturing sites and all top 90% upstream suppliers, with biodiversity risk assessment tool
[Fixed row]

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Legally protected areas

☒ Ramsar sites

☒ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☒ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ United Kingdom

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Lough Neagh and Lough Beg

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

Row 2

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Legally protected areas

☒ Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☒ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ United States of America

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Blue John Creek

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Light Manufacturing - Owner/Occupier Region: AMS Product: Carpet tile

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

Row 3

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☒ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Netherlands

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

NNN-UT & NNN-GE

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Light Manufacturing - Owner/Occupier Region: AMS Product: Carpet tile

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

Row 4

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☒ Category IV-VI

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Germany

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Bergstraße-Nord

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Light Manufacturing - Owner/Occupier Region: EMEA Product: Rubber

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

Row 5

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Legally protected areas

☒ Ramsar sites

☒ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☒ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ United Kingdom

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Oxford Island Lough Neagh

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Cut and Sew Facility - Manufacturer Region: EMEA Product: Carpet tile

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

Row 6

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☒ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Germany

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Steinbruch Sulzbach

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Light Manufacturing - Owner/Occupier Region: EMEA Product: Rubber

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

Row 7

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☒ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Germany

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Teiche am Landgraben

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Light Manufacturing - Owner/Occupier Region: EMEA Product: Rubber

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

Row 8

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☒ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Germany

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Wachenberg bei Weinheim

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Light Manufacturing - Owner/Occupier Region: EMEA Product: Rubber

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

Row 9

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☒ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Germany

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Weschnitz, Bergstraße und Odenwald bei Weinheim

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Light Manufacturing - Owner/Occupier Region: EMEA Product: Rubber

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

Row 10

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☒ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Germany

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Wüstrnächstenbach und Haferbuckel

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:
☒ Not assessed
[\[Add row\]](#)

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

- ☒ Fuel consumption
- ☒ Methane emissions
- ☒ Base year emissions
- ☒ Emissions breakdown by country/area
- ☒ Energy attribute certificates (EACs)
- ☒ Emissions breakdown by business division
- ☒ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption
- ☒ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation
- ☒ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards
☒ ISO 14064-3

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

As a part of the third-party verification of our Greenhouse Gas Emissions, the pertinent environmental data is reviewed including: Consolidation approach, Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption, Fuel consumption, Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation, Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption, Energy attribute certificates (EACs), Methane emissions, Emissions breakdown by business division, and Emissions breakdown by country/area.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Interface GHG Verification Statement CY2025.pdf

Row 2

(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

☒ Product footprint

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☒ Other general verification standard, please specify :ISO 21930, ISO 14044, ISO 14040, ISO 14025, EN 15804+A2

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

We prepare environmental product declarations (EPDs) for our products because EPDs transparently report the lifecycle assessment of our product in a single, comprehensive report, which is verified against the international ISO 14025 standard. The EPD provides information to buyers about a product's impact on the environment, such as global warming potential, smog creation, ozone depletion and water pollution. An EPD is a summary of the lifecycle assessment (LCA) for a product from material extraction to production, shipping, consumption and disposal. The LCA is developed according to Product Category Rules (PCRs) — product-specific calculation requirements and methodologies that helps ensure consistent data collection and analysis during LCA creation. Because of this, EPDs enable the comparison of environmental impacts of like products, providing increased transparency.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Interface_AMS_Carpet_on_CQuest_Bio_X_Backing_with_100_Recycled_PA6_Yarn_.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

This disclosure contains forward-looking statements, including, without limitation, statements about Interface's plans, strategies, and prospects. These are based on the Company's current assumptions, expectations, and projections about future events. Although Interface believes that the expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, the Company can give no assurance that these expectations will prove to be correct or that savings or other benefits anticipated in the forward-looking statements will be achieved. Important factors, some of which may be beyond the Company's control, that could cause actual results to differ materially from management's expectations are the risks and uncertainties associated with economic conditions in the commercial interiors industry as well as the risks and uncertainties discussed under the heading "Risk Factors" in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 28, 2025, as supplemented in the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended July 5, 2026, each filed with the SEC, which discussions are hereby incorporated by reference. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date made. The Company assumes no responsibility to update or revise forward-looking statements and cautions readers not to place undue reliance on any such statements. Unless another date is indicated, this disclosure report is dated as of

September 16, 2026, and the information contained herein should not be considered accurate as of any other future date. Interface expressly disclaims any obligation to update the information contained herein. References and links to websites contained herein are for reference purposes only, and the content of such websites is not a part of this disclosure or incorporated by reference herein.

[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Vice President, General Counsel & Secretary

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☒ General Counsel

[Fixed row]

