

## Public Report for 2023

### Equal Pay Law for Male and Female Workers

#### Pursuant to Section 6B (d) of the Equal Pay for Men and Women Workers Law, 1996

In June 2022, Amendment No. 6 to the "Equal Pay for Workers' Law" came into force, which applies to every employer (legal entity) employing more than 518 workers, who must report and publish data on the percentage of average wage gaps (in percent) between its female and male employees, according to groups with similar characteristics, without revealing the nickname of the employee groups in the workplace, and in a way that does not allow the identification of an employee and does not include "sensitive information". The report can be published on the employer's website.

Readymix Industries (Israel) Ltd., believes in the right to equality and human dignity, and actively works to promote an organizational culture based on ethical values that include the right to equal opportunities and diversity in the workplace. In accordance with the Guidelines for Employers' Equal Opportunities Commission published in May 2021, the company divided all employees of Readymix Industries (Israel) Ltd. into nine groups with similar characteristics according to areas of occupation, seniority, management positions and the nature of work, and examined the percentage of the wage gap for the year 2023 in each group. Below is a detailed report for Readymix Industries (Israel) Ltd., with a snapshot of each of the segmentation groups. The segmentation into groups is according to areas of occupation, seniority, education, management positions and the nature of the work.

The groups of workers segmented	By women	By men	Percentage of Average Monthly Wage Differentials
1	20%	80%	+0.60
2	33%	67%	+13.24%
3	20%	80%	*-23.08%
4	3%	97%	+1.24%
5	3%	97%	+0.13%
6	25%	75%	*-27.11%
7	25%	75%	+15.45%
8	50%	50%	*-8.60%
9	50%	50%	*-23.53%
10	67%	33%	+6.68%

\* Next to the percentage of the average wage gap, the sign "minus" (-) indicates when the wage gap is in favor of men and the sign "plus" (+), when the wage gap is in favor of women. In groups which gaps in excess of 5 percent were found in favor of men, we have performed an in-depth analysis and found that most of them were due to reasons such as seniority, professional experience.

We have not identified any area where specific attention is required.

We have not identified any employee with a need to supplement the salary to reach the minimum wage as defined in Israel.