

Aurubis AG

CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

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C1. Introduction

(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

Aurubis AG is a company in the basic materials industry that operates worldwide. Aurubis AG is the parent company of the Aurubis Group and is based in Hamburg, with production sites in Hamburg and Lünen. As an integrated group, Aurubis processes complex metal concentrates, scrap metals, organic and inorganic metalbearing recycling raw materials, and industrial residues into metals of the highest purity. In addition to the main metal, copper, Aurubis' metal portfolio also includes gold, silver, lead, nickel, tin, zinc, minor metals such as tellurium and selenium, and platinum group metals. Sulfuric acid, iron silicate, and synthetic minerals round off the product portfolio. In the course of our production processes, we convert copper concentrates and recycling materials into copper cathodes. This is the standardized product format that is traded on the international metal exchanges. We produce more than 1 million t of copper cathodes per year. Copper cathodes are the starting product for fabricating additional copper products, but they can also be sold directly. Our product portfolio mainly comprises standard and specialty products made of copper and copper alloys. When it comes to processing, we have manufacturing capabilities for continuous cast copper wire rod, continuous cast shapes, rolled products, strip, specialty wire, and profiles. Additional products result from processing the elements that accompany copper in the feed materials, elements that are in some cases purchased on purpose as part of our multimetal approach. These include different metals such as gold, silver, lead, nickel, tin, zinc, minor metals like tellurium and selenium, and platinum group metals. We also produce iron silicate and synthetic minerals. Sulfuric acid (2 million t p.a.) forms as a by-product of copper concentrate processing. Sulfuric acid customers are very diverse and include international companies from the chemical, fertilizer, and metal processing industries. The company's headquarters, which is also home to one of our two primary smelters, is located in Hamburg, Germany. Most of our sites are in Europe, with larger production centres in Germany, Belgium, Bulgaria, and Spain as well as cold-rolling mills for flat rolled products, slitting centres, and rod plants in Germany and elsewhere in Europe. Outside Europe, Aurubis also has a production site in the US, and a global sales and service network. The company purchases the necessary feed materials, as it doesn't own any mines or stakes in mines. 7,230 employees worked for the Aurubis Group worldwide as of September 30, 2023. The sales markets for our products are varied and international. Aurubis' direct customers include companies from the copper semis industry, the cable and wire industry, the electrical and electronics sector, and the chemical industry, as well as suppliers from the renewable energies, construction, and automotive sectors.

[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
	12/30/2023	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select from: ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(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:

☒ No

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

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

315008342

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
	Select from: ☒ Yes, for all facilities	Reported in 1.8.1

[Fixed row]

(1.8.1) Please provide all available geolocation data for your facilities.

Row 1

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Hamburg, Germany

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

53.521576

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

10.03331

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Active facility

Row 2

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Pirdop, Bulgaria

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

42.703374

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

24.177048

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Active facility

Row 3

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Lünen, Germany

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.60646

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

7.50755

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Active facility

Row 4

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Olen, Belgium

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.1687

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

4.9039

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Active facility

Row 5

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Stolberg, Germany

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

50.759048

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

6.234986

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Active facility

Row 6

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Buffalo, USA

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

42.948404

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-78.892807

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Active facility

Row 7

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Pori, Finland

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

61.462226

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

21.861253

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Active facility

Row 8

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Avellino, Italy

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

40.914388

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

14.790612

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Active facility

Row 9

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

E.R.N., Hamburg, Germany

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

53.526343

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

10.029339

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Activities at this facility stopped during 2023.

Row 10

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Retorte, Hamburg, Germany

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

49.49038

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

11.24973

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Active facility

Row 11

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Peute Baustoffe, Hamburg, Germany

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

53.51133

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

10.0572

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Active facility

Row 12

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Deutsche Giessdraht, Emmerich, Germany

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.82784

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

6.26501

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Active facility

Row 13

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Aurubis Beerse, Belgium

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.31962

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

4.81783

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Active facility

Row 14

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Aurubis Berango, Spain

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

43.36787

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

2.993

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Active facility

[Add row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

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

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

- ☒ Upstream value chain
☒ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

- ☒ Tier 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

The raw material supply chain, primary upstream supply Chain (i.e. raw material from mining) has been mapped to 100% for Tier 1. Secondary upstream Supply Chain has been mapped at 100% for Tier 1 suppliers. Supply Chains for procurement of goods and services have been mapped to 100% for Tier 1. Downstream Supply Chain have been mapped for direct customers. Aurubis still needs to put efforts to map its full and deeper supply chain. Aurubis has a process in place to evaluate its mapped value chain to conduct compliance and human rights related due diligence. Due to lower risk of recycling raw materials, goods, and services, only a part of respective suppliers will be considered for detailed due diligence screening in coherence with Aurubis' processes and regulatory requirements. Primary raw material suppliers have been assessed for Tier-1 suppliers. Downstream business partners are only included in enhanced due diligence assessments if allocated a high-risk indication. Basic compliance (restricted party screening) related due diligence is conducted for downstream business partners. The information gathered on suppliers is amongst others name, size, role, relation, industry, country, possible certificates, DUNS numbers, compliance related data, etc. To gather this information, Aurubis is using a custom-made IT tool. Every new supplier undergoes a due diligence screening. Already screened suppliers are under continuous

adverse media monitoring and, based on a prioritized approach, undergo annual re-evaluation. Depending on the sourced material and the country risk additional information is obtained from the supplier. If the supplier cannot provide enough information on handling ESG impacts/ risks, conditions are formulated which the supplier has to fulfill within a certain time frame. If needed, site visits are conducted.

[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

	Plastics mapping	Value chain stages covered in mapping
	Select from: ☒ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping plastics in our value chain	Select all that apply ☒ Upstream value chain

[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)

3

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

This coincides with the time horizon of the quarterly risk report (at the same time the horizon of Budget / MTP)

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

3

(2.1.3) To (years)

10

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

This is the period of the strategic risk portfolio

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

10

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

Select from:

☒ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

30

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

The long term timeframe should be based on the use life of long-lived assets and this varies from industry to industry. For us, in the metal industry, it is around 20 - 30 years; in addition, this coincides with the main goal of the Paris Climate Agreement and climate neutrality by 2050 (26 years).
[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?
	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Both risks and opportunities	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Water
- ☒ 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

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☒ Full

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☒ Qualitative only

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☒ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☒ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☒ WRI Aqueduct

Enterprise Risk Management

☒ Enterprise Risk Management

International methodologies and standards

☒ Environmental Impact Assessment

☒ IPCC Climate Change Projections

☒ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

☒ Life Cycle Assessment

Other

☒ External consultants

☒ Materiality assessment

☒ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☒ Drought

☒ Tornado

☒ Landslide

☒ Wildfires

☒ Heat waves

☒ Cold wave/frost

☒ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons

☒ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

☒ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

☒ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

- ☒ Water stress
- ☒ Sea level rise
- ☒ Groundwater depletion
- ☒ Declining water quality
- ☒ Increased ecosystem vulnerability
- ☒ Increased severity of extreme weather events
- ☒ Water availability at a basin/catchment level
- ☒ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
- ☒ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Policy

- ☒ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
- ☒ Changes to national legislation
- ☒ Increased pricing of water

Liability

- ☒ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Customers
- ☒ Employees
- ☒ Investors
- ☒ Local communities

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

Select from:

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Risk assessment procedure: Water risks are assessed in an environmental risk assessment. Contextual issues considered: Water availability at a basin/catchment level; Water quality at a basin/catchment level; Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level; Water regulatory frameworks; Status of ecosystems and habitats; Access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees. General comment: The Risk Assessment is carried out by an

external expert for all sites of Aurubis (incl. subsidiaries). While the assessment is conducted annually for the smelter sites which are most relevant for water security, the assessment of remaining sites takes place every three years. The external risk assessment is supervised by Corporate Environmental Protection in close coordination with the Aurubis sites and Corporate Risk Management. Topics of the assessments include emissions to air and water, water management, and handling hazardous substances, but also the challenges that climate change poses. In 2021, we expanded the assessment to include the additional topics of biodiversity, nature conservation, and water availability as well as flood risks. On top we used Munich Re Climate Risk tool and analyzed our sites according to current hazards (incl. flood) and applying a scenario analysis with RCP 2.6 and 8.5 for the year 2050. In focus for scenario analysis was “flood”, “drought stress”, “heat stress” and “precipitation stress”.

Row 2

(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

☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

☒ Upstream value chain

☒ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☒ Partial

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☒ Qualitative only

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☒ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☒ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- ☒ TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures
- ☒ Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify :EcoVadis

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard
- ☒ Life Cycle Assessment

Other

- ☒ External consultants
- ☒ Materiality assessment
- ☒ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ☒ Drought
- ☒ Wildfires
- ☒ Heat waves
- ☒ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- ☒ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- ☒ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- ☒ NGOs
- ☒ Customers
- ☒ Employees
- ☒ Investors
- ☒ Regulators
- ☒ Local communities

☒ Suppliers

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

Select from:

☒ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Aurubis' risk management process spans up to 30 years, aiming to manage and monitor business risks through a tailored system. Early identification of risks is crucial, and economically sensible countermeasures are implemented to limit negative effects on earnings. Risk management (RMS) is integral to the company's planning, management, and monitoring, covering all sites, business sectors, and central functions. The process fosters risk awareness and transparency through a robust planning and management system, risk reporting, open communication, and regular site reviews. Identification: Risk management officers (who are by definition the risk owners) have been appointed for all sites, business sectors and central functions, and they form a network within the Group (Risk Management Organization). The Group headquarters (Corporate Risk Management CRM) supports the plants. The Risk Management System (RMS) is documented in a corporate policy. Quarterly, a standardized bottom-up risk reporting process identifies and evaluates significant risks, including climate-related ones, based on their probability and business impact. Management measures are also outlined. Assessment: Within this format, the identified risks (incl. climate-related risks) and risks beyond a defined threshold - included are risks with a substantive financial or strategic impact - are explained and evaluated based on their probability of occurrence and their business significance (incl. Possible interdependencies). Risk measures are outlined and aggregated into significant clusters by CRM, which are reported to the Executive Board and Audit Committee. Quarterly, these risk clusters are assessed based on probability and impact on earnings, considering mitigation risk management measures (net perspective). Annually, a strategic risk portfolio, including long-term risks (up to 30 years), is presented to the Executive Board and Audit Committee. (incl. initiated or proposed mitigating measures). This strategic risk portfolio also contains results from latest physical climate risk analysis applying RCP 2.6 and RCP 8.5 scenarios covering all Aurubis production sites. Countermeasures include accepting, transferring, avoiding, or reducing risks, with the risk management officer responsible for selecting the appropriate option. For most climate risks, Aurubis focuses on avoiding or reducing them. The individual risk owner (Risk management officer) is responsible for selecting the appropriate countermeasure in his / her sphere of responsibility. For most physical and transition climate risks, the risk owners of Aurubis choose to either avoid the risk or to reduce the risk. CRM is engaged in regular Jour Fixes with Corporate Energy & Climate Affairs, Environmental Protection, and Sustainability for early risk identification and countermeasures. Details can be found in our latest TCFD report within the Sustainability Report 22/23. We conduct an annual materiality analysis of sustainability topics, assessing financial, environmental, and social impacts with input from selected stakeholders. In 2023, we ranked in the top 1% of our sector in the EcoVadis assessment with 78 points. We also perform annual LCAs for our 7 key products, with the latest in September 2024. Additionally, all our sites are ISO 14001 certified.

Row 3

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Water

(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

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Upstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Partial

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative only

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☒ 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

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Other
☒ Other, please specify :IPCC Climate Change Projection; Business Partner Screening is performed using a tool on the market.

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ☒ Drought
- ☒ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- ☒ Heat waves
- ☒ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Chronic physical

- ☒ Water stress

Market

- ☒ Inadequate access to water, sanitation, and hygiene services (WASH)

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☒ Employees

☒ Suppliers

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

Select from:

☒ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Risk assessment procedure: Water risks are assessed in an environmental risk assessment. Contextual issues considered: Water availability at a basin/catchment level; Access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees; Focus on “flooding”, “drought stress”, “heat stress” and “precipitation stress” in / around our top 25 suppliers for concentrates). Comment: We used Munich Re Climate Risk tool and analyzed our top 25 concentrate suppliers according to current hazards (incl. flood) and applying a scenario analysis with RCP 2.6 and 8.5 for the year 2050. In focus for scenario analysis was “flood”, “drought stress”, “heat stress” and “precipitation stress”. All suppliers that have been identified as having potential medium and high risks in our business partner screening process have been considered, including the aspects: water reduction, access of employees to water of suitable quality.

[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

a) All environmental compartments are always considered in the context of permitting processes and interconnections assessed by evaluating different options or scenarios. To give an example, a project for a new/changed production process that is subject to a permitting procedure may contain off-gas cleaning; such off-gas cleaning installations are highly energy-intensive and thus can have a negative impact on climate protection, while having positive impacts on emissions, biodiversity, etc. These interconnected environmental aspects are being assessed and balanced, also taking into account economic aspects. We thus ensure that potential

impacts, risks and opportunities are known and taken into account during planning and the permitting procedure. (b) Risk analyses that we conduct have a holistic approach.
[Fixed row]

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

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☒ Yes, we are currently in the process of identifying 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 of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities

☒ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

Our abstract risk analysis for the German Supply Chain Due Diligence Law supports the prioritization, focusing on country- and sector-specific environmental risks and governance gaps. By factoring in these country and sector specifics, we can identify high-risk countries within particular industries, which helps prioritize locations requiring enhanced due diligence. Following this, we assess environmental impacts through supplier questionnaires and adverse media screening.

(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

☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :EBT

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☒ Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

50000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Aurubis Group defines substantive financial or strategic impact as an impact which limits or delays future possibilities for strategic actions and therefore may require strategy adjustments. This could be the case for risks that bear the potential for a major shareholder or customer concern (e.g. impact on reputation), for risks that pose a physical threat for one of our major sites (e.g. flooding) or for risks that negatively impact two or more major sites in parallel, like a significant reduction in CO2 certificate allowances across all sites, a sharp global or EU-wide increase in energy commodity prices, or a tightening of EU Ambient Air Quality limits for arsenic (As) and sulfur dioxide (SO2) would have a strategic impact, and to some extent, a financial impact.

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

(2.4.7) Application of definition

In general, Aurubis Group defines substantive financial or strategic impact as an impact which limits or delays future possibilities for strategic actions and therefore may require strategy adjustments. This could be the case for risks that bear the potential for a major shareholder or customer concern (e.g. impact on reputation), for risks that pose a physical threat for one of our major sites (e.g. flooding) or for risks that negatively impact two or more major sites in parallel.

[Add row]

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

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☒ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

Environmental aspects including potential impacts of water pollutants on water quality, are being identified and evaluated as part of the environmental management systems that are in place, and certified according to the standard ISO 14001, at all our production sites. The evaluations are based on national and EU regulations, most importantly the EU Water Framework Directive, and in Germany the Federal Water Act (Wasserhaushaltsgesetz). In addition, studies and assessments are being conducted and documented in registration dossiers according to EU REACH Regulation. Our plants need environmental permits as a condition for operating them. During the environmental permitting procedures, assessments of potential impacts on the environment incl. water, and how such impacts will be avoided by the plant are an integral part of the process. The environmental permits that are issued by the authorities set strict requirements to avoid potential environmental impacts. For example, limit values for the concentration and/or load of metals in direct water discharges are typically set, and need to be complied with. The permits also set requirements on how, and in which frequency, the compliance with the permit requirements has to be monitored by measurements, sampling and analyses.

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☒ Inorganic pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

For Aurubis, potential water pollutants are metals, such as copper, zinc, and lead, coming from the production sites. Water needs to be treated to prevent environmental pollution, which we consider as one of our key responsibilities in industrial environmental protection. The potential impacts of water contaminated with metals are: (1) Toxicity to aquatic life; (2) Risks on human health (drinking water or irrigated crops); (3) Impact on agriculture.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- ☒ Water recycling
- ☒ Resource recovery
- ☒ Upgrading of process equipment/methods
- ☒ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements
- ☒ Provision of best practice instructions on product use
- ☒ Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements
- ☒ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- ☒ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements
- ☒ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

For Aurubis, potential water pollutants are metals, such as copper, zinc, and lead, coming from the production sites. Water needs to be treated to prevent environmental pollution, which we consider as one of our key responsibilities in industrial environmental protection. Wastewater is treated directly on-site and discharged into surface waters, or discharged to a third party to be treated there, for instance into the municipal wastewater.

Row 2

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- ☒ Inorganic pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Water that contains metals, such as copper, zinc, and lead, needs to be treated to prevent environmental pollution.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Upstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☒ Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

This requirement is part of our Business Partner Code of Conduct.

[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

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

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

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

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

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

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ No

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

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Not a substantial part of our business model.

(3.1.3) Please explain

Plastics are not a substantial part of our business model.
[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

Policy

☒ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(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

☒ Belgium

☒ Bulgaria

☒ Germany

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Six of our European sites are in the scope of the EU emissions trading system (EU-ETS). Under the EU-ETS, industrial installations considered to be at significant risk of carbon leakage receive special treatment to support their competitiveness. For the current trading period 2021 – 2030 – as copper sector is on the Carbon Leakage lists – Aurubis receives free allocations of CO2 certificates and gets approximately 50% of its indirect CO2 emissions compensated. As part of our strategy published in 2021 Aurubis has committed to reduce scope 1 and scope 2 emissions by 50% by 2030 to reach an emissions level of 800,000t. As it is considered very likely that free allocations of CO2 certificates and indirect CO2 compensation will be cut or at least reduced, the risk Aurubis has to face is how big the impact of the remaining 800,000t of CO2 emissions will be on its P&L, depending on the evolution of CO2 prices of course.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Increased direct 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

☒ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☒ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ High

(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

The financial impact depends very much on the evolution of CO2 prices. CO2 prices for the EU ETS have climbed from 50 /t a year ago to levels around 90 /t in June 2023. Hence, price forecasts for the year 2030 are difficult to predict but a range of 100 – 150 /t should be a reasonable approach. Therefore, the potential financial impact of changes in ETS legislation after 2030 – if no free allocations or compensations are assumed – is derived as follows: 800,000 t CO2 x price range of 100 – 150 / t CO2-price 80 – 120 million per year (maximum). Assuming that, due to ongoing Carbon Leakage protection up to 50% of scope 1 and 2 emissions will be as

free allocations or compensations, the potential financial impact of changes in ETS legislation after 2030 is derived as follows: $800,000 \text{ t CO}_2 \times \text{price range of } 100 - 150 / \text{t CO}_2\text{-price} \times 50\% = 40 - 60 \text{ million per year (minimum)}$.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

40000000

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

120000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The financial impact depends very much on the evolution of CO₂ prices. CO₂ prices for the EU ETS have climbed from 50 /t a year ago to levels around 90 /t in June 2023. Hence, price forecasts for the year 2030 are difficult to predict but a range of 100 – 150 /t should be a reasonable approach. Therefore, the potential financial impact of changes in ETS legislation after 2030 – if no free allocations or compensations are assumed – is derived as follows: $800,000 \text{ t CO}_2 \times \text{price range of } 100 - 150 / \text{t CO}_2\text{-price} = 80 - 120 \text{ million per year (maximum)}$. Assuming that, due to ongoing Carbon Leakage protection up to 50% of scope 1 and 2 emissions will be as free allocations or compensations, the potential financial impact of changes in ETS legislation after 2030 is derived as follows: $800,000 \text{ t CO}_2 \times \text{price range of } 100 - 150 / \text{t CO}_2\text{-price} \times 50\% = 40 - 60 \text{ million per year (minimum)}$.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Pricing and credits

☒ Promotion/purchase of carbon credits

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

100000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

To achieve the SBT, Aurubis initiated projects in 2021 to reduce carbon emissions, including the Industrial Heat project in Hamburg, a PV plant in Pirdop, and energy efficiency improvements at various sites. These projects, with a total investment of over EUR 100 million, include major initiatives like the Industrial Heat project and the PV plant. Aurubis is also exploring ammonia as a natural gas alternative and monitoring technologies like Carbon Capture and Storage. However, both project ideas are in a very early stage and therefore it is not possible to provide a meaningful cost estimate at this time.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Situation: We are currently receiving free allocations of CO2 certificates to cover our direct CO2 emissions according to copper being on the Carbon Leakage list. Plus, we are receiving compensation to cover our indirect CO2 emissions in electricity price. However, considering the political goals of the Paris Agreement, we consider a regime change beyond 2030 to be expected. Very likely there will be a sharp decline or even a complete stop in the free allocation of allowances. We would expect similar developments to happen in CO2 price compensation. This change in regulation combined with a likely increase in CO2 prices would create significant annual financial burdens for Aurubis related to its 800,000 t CO2 emissions for 2030. Task: We set ourselves emission reduction targets to above we have started already, as part of our decarbonization roadmap, to work on further emission reduction plans for the remaining 800,000 t of scope 1 and 2 emissions. The first project ideas have already been evaluated but are still too early to be further elaborated into. Further analysis and R&D work has to be done. Result: To achieve the SBT Aurubis initiated, commenced, and implemented projects in 2021 to reduce carbon, for example the Industrial Heat project in Hamburg, the PV plant in Pirdop or the improvement of energy efficiency in buildings at our sites. The investment costs of these projects sum up to over EUR 100,000,000. These are allocated to big projects like the Industrial Heat project in Hamburg or the PV plant in Pirdop and a variety of other projects. We are exploring the feasibility of using ammonia as a natural gas blend to reduce emissions, particularly as an alternative to hydrogen, which will be scarce in the near future. We're also monitoring technologies like Carbon Capture and Storage to capture emissions from our smelters. However, both projects are in early stages, so we cannot provide a cost estimate yet.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☒ Flooding (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

(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

☒ Germany

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Elbe River

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Aurubis headquarters and its biggest plant is located in the Hamburg port area which is vulnerable to the influence of tides of the North Sea via the river Elbe. Thus, the Hamburg port area is also vulnerable to storm surges caused by major storms in the North Sea area. Climate change models predict these storms can likely grow in intensity. The whole port area of Hamburg as well as the cities along the river Elbe are protected against these floods by a system of well-maintained dams and levees and this also includes the Hamburg plant of Aurubis. Flooding of site Hamburg bears the risk to cause longer production shutdowns and complete breakdown of major equipment and production facilities, plus the flood and corresponding mud can cause major disruptions in the plant infrastructure incl. stability of buildings. A similar event happened in one of our smaller plants in Stolberg where due to torrential rain-water levels of 1.5 - 2 meters including mud swept through the plant leaving the whole site devastated. Adopting this lesson learned effect onto plant Hamburg, the severity of such a flood event and the impacted facilities, major disruption can last for 3 months or even longer for some facilities.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Disruption in production capacity

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

Select all that apply

☒ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☒ Unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ High

(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

See description in the columns on the financial effects (quantitative and explanation).

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

110000000

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

130000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Flooding of site Hamburg bears the risk to cause longer production shutdowns and complete breakdown of major equipment and production facilities, plus the flood and corresponding mud can cause major disruptions in the plant infrastructure incl. stability of buildings. A similar event happened last year in one of our smaller plants in Stolberg where - due to torrential rain-water levels of 1.5 - 2 meters incl. mud swept through the plant leaving the whole site devastated. Adopting this lesson learned effect onto plant Hamburg the severity of such a flood event and the impacted facilities, major disruption can last for 3 months or even longer for some facilities. We would estimate the risk for a three-month production downtime of Hamburg site to be approximately 90 million as one day of full production loss grosses up to 1 million. This 1 million is a combination of margin losses due to production standstill and fixed costs for e.g. personnel, over-head, etc. On top of that comes repair, clean-up and remediation costs which can only be roughly guessed and are estimated to be in the range of 20 to 40 million. Major Capex volumes for collapsed buildings are not included in this estimate. It has to be stated here that this is the gross risk which for the mid-term perspective (next 10 years at least) is minimized to a low net risk by the existence of dams and levees as also described below. These dams and levees are high enough to withstand current projected storm surge levels. However, on a long-term perspective (20-30 years) it is very certain that these dams and flood prevention systems will have to be fundamentally upgraded and improved to protect Hamburg site. Calculation of financial figure: 90 days production standstill x margin losses and fixed costs of one lost production

day of 1 million 90 million - plus 20 million (minimum) clean-up, remediation, repair of machinery and infrastructure 110 million (minimum) - plus 40 million (maximum) clean-up, remediation, repair of machinery and infrastructure 130 million (maximum).

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

- ☑ Develop flood emergency plans

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

30000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The costs for Aurubis as a member of the “Polder” community gross up to approx. 30,000 p.a. (Aurubis share). The Polder community takes care of maintenance and repair of dam and levees which protect the Peute peninsula on which Hamburg plant is located. Further costs are the costs for the Hamburg plant firefighting department. However, as the existence of the firefighting department is a legal prerequisite to run our operations, the costs related to flood response for this department cannot be directly allocated and separated. Capital expenditures for a possible increase of levees and dams to protect against higher future flood levels are not foreseen to be planned within this decade. As this risk has a long-term horizon the Capex will be invested probably in the late 2030s.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Our mitigation strategy consists of the following: - Conducting an annual update of the physical climate risk analysis (long term) and constantly monitoring projected flood water levels (short term) to initiate response in good time. The Hamburg plant is protected by dams and levees (called Polder) that surround the peninsula Peute. These dams and levees are high enough to withstand current projected storm surge level. - Conducting an annual flood response, emergency and evacuation trainings including maintaining a plant firefighting department for quick emergency response. - Having specific business continuity measures in place, e.g. flood-proof containers to store oil and storages for some material on floors above flood level. - Engaging in regular exchange with the Hamburg Port Authority (HPA) which is the competent authority for flood protection in the Hamburg port area. According to the HPA, Aurubis facilities are well protected until 2050 with the current Polder and levee system. However, it is also certain that by approx. 2035, a new Polder must be built to keep the Hamburg plant protected for years beyond 2050. At this stage it is too early for an estimated Capex figure. Recommendations from flood risk assessment 2021, to be followed up: - Developing and implementing a repair and maintenance plan for the sewer system. - Expanding the capacity of pipelines to increase retention and drainage capacity during heavy rain events.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☒ Flooding (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

(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

☒ Germany

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Aurubis headquarters and its biggest plant is located in the Hamburg port area which is vulnerable to the influence of tides of the North Sea via the river Elbe. The Hamburg port area is also vulnerable to storm surges caused by major storms in the North Sea area. Climate change models predict these storms can likely grow in intensity. The whole port area of Hamburg as well as the cities along the river Elbe are protected against these floods by a system of well-maintained dams and levees and this also includes the Hamburg plant of Aurubis. Flooding of site Hamburg bears the risk to cause longer production shutdowns and complete breakdown of major equipment and production facilities, plus the flood and corresponding mud can cause major disruptions in the plant infra- structure incl. stability of buildings. In such a scenario the severity of a flood event and the impacted facilities, major disruption can last for at least 3 months.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

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

Select all that apply

☒ Long-term

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

Select from:

☒ Very unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ High

(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

The membership contribution of Aurubis to the "Polder" community grosses up to approx. 30,000 p.a. It takes care of maintenance and repair of dam and levees to protect the Peute peninsula where Hamburg plant is located. Further costs are those for the Hamburg plant firefighting department. However, as its existence is a legal prerequisite for opera - invested probably beginning in the late 2030s until 2050. Situation: Hamburg plant is situated in the port area along River Elbe. The area is subject to flooding risk caused by high tides and storm surges due to heavy storms over the North Sea. Flooding would very likely cause production standstills. It is our understanding from communication with the relevant port authorities (Hamburg Port Authority (HPA)), that the plant is currently protected against flooding by dams and levees which are high enough to sustain even the highest possible flood levels that current estimates provide. Task: The impacts of global warming on the rise of sea levels and intensity of storms are carefully monitored: Communication channels to HPA have been set up to initiate further protection investments like increases of dams and levees (see above) Further to that, we also monitor the situation by applying regular scenario analysis including RCP 2.6 and RCP 8.5 scenarios. Action: At this stage, with dams and levees being sufficiently high, seasonal flood alarm trainings and emergency plan tests to be prepared for the very unlikely event of flooding belong to core activities. However, these costs are not separately recorded, as e.g. the Hamburg plant fire department is involved with all its staff and equipment. Capital Expenditures for a most probably needed increase of levees to protect against higher flood levels are not planned at this stage. However, they must be kept in mind for the late 2030s. Result: No immediate investment response required but Aurubis needs to closely monitor the situation.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

110000000

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

130000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Flooding of site Hamburg bears the risk to cause longer production shutdowns and complete breakdown of major equipment and production facilities, plus the flood and corresponding mud can cause major disruptions in the plant infrastructure incl. stability of buildings. In such a scenario a flood event and the impacted facilities, major disruption can last for at least 3 months. We would estimate the risk for a three-month production downtime of Hamburg site to be approximately 90 million as one day of full production loss grosses up to 1 million. This 1 million is a combination of margin losses due to production standstill and fixed costs for e.g. personnel, overhead, etc. On top of that comes repair, clean-up and remediation costs which can only be roughly guessed and are estimated to be in the range of 20 to 40 million. Major Capex volumes for collapsed buildings are not included in this estimate. It has to be stated here that this is the gross risk which even in the long-term perspective (until 2050) is minimized to a low net risk by the existence of dams and levees as also described below. These dams and levees are high enough to withstand current projected storm surge levels. However, on a longterm perspective it is also very certain that these dams and flood prevention systems will have to be fundamentally upgraded and improved to protect Hamburg site for the years 2050 and beyond. These improvements / upgrades will come with significant Capex spendings for the years 2040 - 2050. Calculation of financial figure: 90 days production standstill x margin losses and fixed costs of one lost production day of 1 million 90 million - plus 20 million (minimum) clean-up, remediation, repair of machinery and infrastructure 110 million (minimum) - plus 40 million (maximum) clean-up, remediation, repair of machinery and infrastructure 130 million (maximum).

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

- ☒ Develop flood emergency plans

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

30000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The membership contribution of Aurubis to the “Polder” community grosses up to approx. 30,000 p.a. It takes care of maintenance and repair of dam and levees to protect the Peute peninsula where Hamburg plant is located. Further costs are those for the Hamburg plant firefighting department. However, as its existence is a legal prerequisite for opera- invested probably beginning in the late 2030s until 2050. Situation: Hamburg plant is situated in the port area along River Elbe. The area is subject to flooding risk caused by high tides and storm surges due to heavy storms over the North Sea. Flooding would very likely cause production standstills. It is our understanding from communication with the relevant port authorities (Hamburg Port Authority (HPA)), that the plant is currently protected against flooding by dams and levees which are high enough to sustain even the highest possible flood levels that current estimates provide.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Task: The impacts of global warming on the rise of sea levels and intensity of storms are carefully monitored: Communication channels to HPA have been set up to initiate further protection investments like increases of dams and levees (see above) Further to that, we also monitor the situation by applying regular scenario analysis including RCP 2.6 and RCP 8.5 scenarios. Action: At this stage, with dams and levees being sufficiently high, seasonal flood alarm trainings and emergency plan tests to be prepared for the very unlikely event of flooding belong to core activities. However, these costs are not separately recorded, as e.g. the Hamburg plant fire department is involved with all its staff and equipment. Capital Expenditures for a most probably needed increase of levees to protect against higher flood levels are not planned at this stage. However, they must be kept in mind for the late 2030s. Result: No immediate investment response required but Aurubis needs to closely monitor the situation.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Technology

☒ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

(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

☒ Italy

☒ Spain

☒ Belgium

☒ Finland

☒ Bulgaria

☒ Germany

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Aurubis is an energy-intensive company, but Aurubis has already gone a long way decarbonizing its core processes. This is validated by carbon footprint of Aurubis cathodes of 1,46 t CO₂ per ton of produced copper cathode while the average benchmark on the market is 3,8 t CO₂ per ton of copper cathode. This result is primarily driven by higher energy efficiency, but also by electrifying some of Aurubis processes. Hence, the production processes at Aurubis require a stable supply of electricity which is even growing with the embarkment on our decarbonization path in alignment with our new strategy. At the same time the electricity supply in Germany is impacted by government led coal phase out to support the Paris climate agreement and the German specific nuclear phase out with last which require additional volumes of electricity to replace fossil fueled processes. The increase in electricity demand and the shift towards renewables on the supply side bears the risk of an imbalanced situation which could lead to blackouts. Such blackouts are risks for an energy-intensive company like Aurubis. Since we produce 24/7, we also have no possibility to flexibilize our production, at times when the energy is available and secured.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

(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

(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:

☒ Medium

(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

Aurubis initiated blackout studies at major production sites. The impact of a blackout varies and depends very much on the production process. As a possible scenario we applied a power blackout of 2-24 hours. Based on these studies we estimate the financial risk of a power blackout for Hamburg to be 25 million, for Pirdop to be 13 million and for Lünen to be 3 million. The main components of our estimate are explained using the case of Hamburg plant: Depending on weather and outside temperatures such a blackout can cause liquid metals in our furnaces and sulfuric acid in cooling towers to freeze and thereby to trigger a shutdown of up to 4 weeks. One day of shutdown for these facilities would cost us a lost margin of 0.6 million (4 weeks 17 million). On top of that we estimate costs to repair the expected damages to be 6 million. Smaller impact in other parts of Hamburg plant, mainly electrical infrastructure amount to 2 million. Cost of a 24h blackout in Hamburg: 17 million lost margin from production standstill 8 million damage and repair cost 25 million. The minimum impact would be from a blackout in the area of Lünen: 3 million The maximum impact would be from such a blackout that affects Hamburg, Lünen, Pirdop at the same time: 25 3 13 million 41 million.

(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)

3000000

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

41000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Aurubis initiated blackout studies at major production sites. The impact of a blackout varies and depends very much on the production process. As a possible scenario we applied a power blackout of 2-24 hours. Based on these studies we estimate the financial risk of a power blackout for Hamburg to be 25 million, for Pirdop to be 13 million and for Lünen to be 3 million. The main components of our estimate are explained using the case of Hamburg plant: Depending on weather and outside temperatures such a blackout can cause liquid metals in our furnaces and sulfuric acid in cooling towers to freeze and thereby to trigger a shutdown of up to 4 weeks. One day of shutdown for these facilities would cost us a lost margin of 0.6 million (4 weeks 17 million). On top of that we estimate costs to repair the expected damages to be 6 million. Smaller impact in other parts of Hamburg plant, mainly electrical infrastructure amount to 2 million. Cost of a 24h blackout in Hamburg: 17 million lost margin from production standstill 8 million damage and repair cost 25 million. The minimum impact would be from a blackout in the area of Lünen: 3 million The maximum impact would be from such a blackout that affects Hamburg, Lünen, Pirdop at the same time: 25 3 13 million 41 million.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☒ Improve monitoring of direct operations

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

15000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Considering the outcome of the studies so far, we estimate investments for Hamburg to be approx. 10 million, for Pirdop 5 million. Total costs of response to risk is 15 million. After these investments – e.g. emergency power generating units have been made for Hamburg and Pirdop we aim to reduce the financial impact in case of risk occurrence to a level of 4 to 5 million for Hamburg and even below 1 million for Pirdop. Limiting the financial impact to 5 -6 million.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

The calculation combined with the approach to shutdown nuclear power plants and at the same time a slow speed of needed electricity grid expansion and storage for renewable energy the risk for secured electricity supplies is increasing. An unanticipated interruption of electricity supply could have a major impact on the operations as metals could freeze in the smelters and acid could freeze in cooling towers causing shutdowns of more than just a few days. Task: Aurubis did a plant-by-plant study for major operating sites to evaluate the local electricity supply situation and the already in place measures like emergency power generators or options of adapting operations to more flexibility. This also includes options to switch to other available electricity sources like nearby renewables to secure critical volumes. Action: The impact without countermeasures is estimated to be 25 million for site Hamburg alone. For more insights into cost composition please see above.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk5

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☒ Drought

(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

- ☒ Brazil
☒ Chile
☒ Peru

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ Unknown

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

We have identified a risk of major droughts in the greater area of the countries Brazil, Chile, and Peru which could force mines to interrupt production of copper ore concentrates, thus impairing or disrupting supplies of concentrates from certain mines or even from this greater area to our primary production plants. These countries are among the greatest producers of copper concentrates worldwide. The risk exists for this whole greater area; it is thus not limited to one specific location, country, or river basin. The risk was identified as we conducted a physical climate risk analysis that also included our top 25 copper ore concentrate suppliers (mines). Analysis was done using Munich Re Climate Change Edition and did include a scenario analysis applying RCP 2.6 and RCP 8.5 scenarios. In scenario RCP 8.5 and looking at the year 2050 half of our concentrate suppliers (mines) would be in areas of highest drought stress index. This representative sample would account for approx. 1/3 of today's concentrate consumption. Hence, the high rating of "potential impact". Nevertheless, we are optimistic that our applied measures (risk response) will provide us the right strategy to tackle this risk.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Disruption in upstream value chain

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Medium-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:

☒ Medium-high

(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

Impaired or disrupted supplies of copper ore concentrates from Brazil, Chile and/or Peru due to droughts (not taking into account mitigation measures) could lead to insufficient raw material supply to our primary production plants, to impaired primary copper production and thus to losses of revenue. The financial effect would highly depend on the extent of disruption, we therefore do not consider this as quantifiable.

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

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☒ Other policies or plans, please specify :Map supplier water risk

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

50000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

This is included in the overall management costs of our departments Commercial and Supply Chain Management.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

The response to this risk is integrated into overarching measures to mitigate risks of disruption of the supply of copper concentrates from certain mines or areas. This includes management of stocks, to ensure sufficient amounts of copper concentrates are available to continue production in case of short-term supply shortages, and plans how to replace the shortage by supply from other mines and areas (supply contracts, logistics, etc.).

[Add row]

(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Germany

☒ Elbe River

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(3.2.7) Production value for the metals and mining activities associated with these facilities (currency)

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ 41-50%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The Hamburg plant is Aurubis largest production site and is a production site for copper and precious metals. We cannot provide a production value.
[Add row]

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

	Water-related regulatory violations	Comment
	Select from: ☒ No	Previously identified issues at our Buffalo site have been corrected in the meantime.

[Fixed row]

(3.5.2) Provide details of each Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) your organization is regulated by.

EU ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

12/31/2022

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/30/2023

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

1072082

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

0

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

465017

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☒ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

N/A

[Fixed row]

(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
Water	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

Energy source

☒ Use of low-carbon energy sources

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Germany

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

DESCRIPTION of operational impact: We operate in 7 countries, 6 within the EU, making us significantly impacted by the EU Green Deal. The EU's 2050 goal for carbon neutrality aligns with Aurubis' commitment to the Science-Based Targets initiative and the 1.5C Paris Climate Agreement. By extracting residual heat from production processes, Aurubis replaces fossil fuels in heat and steam production, boosting energy efficiency and cutting carbon emissions. EFFECT on Aurubis: In October 2018, Aurubis commissioned a 3.7-km-long pipeline that transfers excess heat from our Hamburg plant to our partner Enercity Contracting Nord GmbH, who then supplies the neighborhood HafenCity East with heat. This first stage of the Aurubis industrial heat supply saves about 20,000 t of CO2 emissions annually. In December 2021, Aurubis and Wärme Hamburg signed a long-term heat supply contract. Starting in the 2024/25 heating period, around 20,000 more Hamburg households will receive CO2-free industrial heat from Aurubis copper production, under a new supply contract. This follow-up project advances Hamburg's climate goals and supports Aurubis' sustainability by further reducing its carbon footprint. Using CO2-free industrial heat in the Wärme Hamburg network will replace fossil fuel-based heat. This can save up to 100,000 t of CO2 emissions annually in Hamburg starting in 2025. The planned heat supply will be the largest use of industrial heat in Germany.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Reduced indirect (operating) 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

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

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-high

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

We have received a fix payment from the City of Hamburg (Hamburger Energiewerke) according to our heat supply contract.

(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)

3000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Start of production following ramp-up phase will be in the second half of 2024. At full production, Aurubis expects EBITDA contribution of 3 million coming from this project.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

97000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Estimated investment volume for the project is 97 million

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

With the Green Deal, the EU has an ambitious target for 2050: A resilient economy and society that achieves carbon neutrality through high innovative strength and competitiveness. At the Aurubis plant in Hamburg we show how industry can be a valuable partner in combating climate change. As an industrial plant located near the city centre of Hamburg, we wanted to make our industrial excess heat usable for the households in Hamburg. Task: Aurubis is able to extract residual heat from its production processes. The use of residual heat replaces fossil fuels in the heat and steam production and therefore not only increases the level of energy efficiency, but also reduces carbon emissions. Aurubis takes a close look at all types of waste heat produced from its processes. Action: In October 2018, Aurubis commissioned a 3.7-km-long pipeline that transfers excess heat from our Hamburg plant to our partner Enercity Contracting Nord GmbH, who then supplies the neighborhood HafenCity East with heat. This first stage of the Aurubis industrial heat supply saves about 20,000 t of CO2 emissions annually. In December 2021,

Aurubis and Wärme Hamburg signed long-term heat supply contract. As of the 2024/25 heating period, about 20,000 more households in Hamburg will be supplied with CO2-free industrial heat from a sub-process of Aurubis copper production. This is part of a heat supply contract that the two companies signed. Result: The use of CO2-free industrial heat in the Wärme Hamburg heating network will replace heat that is currently generated from fossil fuels. This can save up to 100,000 t of CO2 emissions annually in Hamburg starting in 2025. The planned heat supply represents the biggest use of industrial heat in Germany. Cost efficiency and project profitability achieved through funding from the German Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy and revenues from heat sales to Wärme Hamburg GmbH.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☒ Reduced impact of product use on water resources

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Italy

☒ United States of America

☒ Spain

☒ Belgium

☒ Finland

☒ Germany

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ Elbe River
- ☒ Savannah River

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

As a water-using company, we recognize our responsibility to preserve this resource. Increasingly, customers and suppliers are demanding higher sustainability standards, including responsible water management and low-water footprint products. This trend is expected to intensify in the coming years and will have an even greater influence on the sourcing decisions of our customers in the future or even create new market opportunities. Already now Aurubis is assessing the impact on water which is included in the life cycle assessments of our products. Here we assess our main products in 16 impact categories including “water use”. Already now the results show that the impact of our copper cathode is about 60 % lower than the ICA global average. With projects like our new water concept in Lünen, aiming to reduce water usage, or our new facility in Richmond (US) which is designed to operate as a “zero discharge” facility in terms of process water we want to improve further. Another example is the water grid update project at the Pirdop site in Bulgaria. The project comprises the improvement and reconstruction of the site’s water supply and sewage system, which is currently implemented. Aurubis’ R&D has explored alternative water sources for the new industrial wastewater treatment plant. We aim to minimize water consumption and enhance water quality as outlined in our environmental policy and Business Code of Conduct, which requires responsible water use from our supply chain.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- ☒ Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Medium-term

(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-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

The expected effect is a positive influence on sourcing decisions of our customers in the future or even creation of new market opportunities. In addition, the reductions of water withdrawals, and water discharges, goes along with lower fees for water consumption, use, and treatment. As a result, we anticipate support of our sales position, increase of efficiency and benefits which contribute to reinforcing our financial position.

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

Select from:

☒ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

We continuously plan and realize technical projects to improve water use, and we increase our activities in recycling with a positive effect on the water footprint of our products. The low water footprint already achieved is a result of past investments, and we continue to drive improvements. Therefore, we do not consider meaningful to calculate a cost value, which would need to include or cut-off specific past and future projects.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

With projects like our new water concept in Lünen, aiming to reduce water usage, or our new facility in Richmond (US) which is designed to operate as a “zero discharge” facility in terms of process water we want to improve further. Another example is the water grid update project at the Pirdop site in Bulgaria. The project comprises the improvement and reconstruction of the site’s water supply and sewage system, which is currently implemented. Aurubis’ R&D has explored alternative water sources for the new industrial wastewater treatment plant. We aim to minimize water consumption and enhance water quality as outlined in our environmental policy and Business Code of Conduct, which requires responsible water use from our supply chain. For the supply chain we are working on obtaining more data on water usage.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☒ Use of recycling

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Germany

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

For operational impact: Metals are the foundation for progress. With the Aurubis strategy, we are providing a clear answer to how we will continue solidifying and expanding our position as the most efficient and sustainable multimetal producer in the world: as a high performance smelter network with a strong core business and new drivers of growth in recycling. Global market trends such as digitalization, the increase in renewable energies, and more sustainable business are driving the circular economy and therefore the reprocessing of valuable materials containing metals. We are taking advantage of this at Aurubis with a sense of purpose in order to significantly expand our recycling capacities in the years to come, penetrating new markets in a targeted way at the same time.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

(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

(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-high

(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

Together with the expansion stage and taking into account a capital expenditure adjustment for infrastructure requirements and inflation of 90 million for the current construction project, Aurubis plans to invest a total of 740 million in the U.S. state of Georgia. Aurubis expects to generate operative earnings (EBITDA) of around 170 million starting in fiscal year 2026/27.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

80000000

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

170000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Aurubis expects to generate operative earnings (EBITDA) of around 170 million starting in fiscal year 2026/27

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Aurubis broke ground on their Richmond plant in June 2022. Together with the expansion stage and taking into account a capital expenditure adjustment for infrastructure requirements and inflation of 90 million for the current construction project, Aurubis plans to invest a total of 7640 million in the U.S. state of Georgia.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Metals are the foundation for progress. With the Aurubis strategy, we are providing a clear answer to how we will continue solidifying and expanding our position as the most efficient and sustainable multimetal producer in the world: as a high-performance smelter network with a strong core business and new drivers of growth in recycling. Task: Aurubis is already enthusiastically shaping the circular economy, processing about 1 million t of recycling materials per year as a leading company for multimetal recycling. With our multimetal recycling, we are making an important contribution to the efficient and environmentally friendly use of valuable resources. The construction of Aurubis Richmond, the largest multimetal recycling plant in the US with a processing capacity of 180,000 tons of valuable materials per year, is impressive proof of our approach. The investment supports the ambitious goals to protect the environment and conserve resources while simultaneously contributing to the company's growth targets. Action: Aurubis plans to spend an additional 250 million to fast-track the expansion of its Richmond plant, which is currently under construction in Augusta, Georgia. This investment is projected to double throughput volume from the previously planned 90,000 tons of complex recycling materials to 180,000 tons per year. Result: Aurubis broke ground on Richmond plant in June 2022. Together with the expansion stage and taking into account a capital expenditure adjustment for infrastructure requirements and inflation of 90 million for the current construction project, Aurubis plans to invest a total of 40 million in the U.S. state of Georgia. Aurubis expects to generate operative earnings (EBITDA) of around 170 million starting in fiscal year 2026/27.

[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

☒ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☒ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

We have a two-tiered system, with a “supervisory board” with independent non executive directors and a separate executive board (with persons with executive powers). The Executive Board meets weekly, the Supervisory Board meets at least quarterly. The Supervisory Board has also adopted a diversity concept for the composition of the Board. This takes into account aspects such as age, gender, educational and professional background.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

Aurubis_Annual Report_FY 2022_23.pdf

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board chair
- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☒ Board mandate

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☒ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☒ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The CEO and the Executive Board define the strategy for the Aurubis Group and afterwards align the strategy with the Supervisory Board. One key pillar of Aurubis' strategy is Sustainability including climate related projects and targets. The CEO and the Executive Board approve the investment budget which is a cornerstone of each years Mid Term Planning prior to final submission for approval by the Supervisory Board. On top of that, each Capital Expenditure project of above 2 million has to be individually approved by the Executive Board with projects above 10 million to be forwarded to the Supervisory Board for final approval. Investment budget and individual project approvals also cover climate-related issues. Each quarter, an in-depth review by the CEO and Executive Board takes place on every major plant's financial and operating performance which also covers sustainability and climate-related issues. A recent example is the expansion of self-generated solar energy at Pirdop plant in Aurubis Bulgaria. The solar park is being expanded to increase its output from 14MWh to 24MWh. The investment amounts to 12 million and commissioning is planned for early 2025. Already comprising of over 20,000 solar panels on a remediated and recultivated landfill of ca. 100,000 m2. The expansion approved in December 2022 will make Aurubis Bulgaria the first industrial consumer in the country to invest in renewable energy production on this scale. In addition, a further expansion to 41.5 MW is now planned by the end of 2025.

Water

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Chief Operating Officer (COO)
- ☒ Board-level committee

(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

- ☒ Board Terms of Reference

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☒ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets | ☒ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy |
| ☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets | ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy |
| ☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets | ☒ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures |
| ☒ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments | ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments |
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures | ☒ Other, please specify : Reviewing and guiding risk management policies |

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Executive Board approves the investment budget which is a cornerstone of each years Mid Term Planning prior to final submission for approval by Supervisory Board. On top of that, each Capital Expenditure project of 2 Mio. has to be individually approved by the Executive Board with projects 10 Mio. to be forwarded to Supervisory Board for final approval. Investment budget and individual project approvals also cover water-related issues. The Executive Board defines the strategy for Aurubis Group and afterwards aligns the strategy with the Supervisory Board. One key pillar of Aurubis strategy is Sustainability incl. water-related projects and targets. Each quarter, an in-depth review by the Executive Board takes place on every major plant's financial and operating performance which also covers

sustainability and water-related issues. Chief Operating Officer for Multimetal Recycling is responsible for the strategic positioning of environmental protection in the Group. Steer Environmental Protection in the Aurubis Group by defining strategy and targets. Secure industrial leadership in environmental protection, licence to operate for Aurubis sites and drive continuous improvement of environmental performance. Monthly environmental protection reporting for all sites to the Executive Board (especially compliance / non-compliance) Regular reporting to the Supervisory Board. Group environmental meetings with COO, Corporate Environmental protection and all sites take place twice per year. It allows overseeing and guiding improvement measures regarding targets achievement, environmental /water projects, performance on water use and effluent discharge, status of improvement projects, new legislation developments.

Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Chief Operating Officer (COO)
- ☒ Board-level committee

(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

- ☒ Board Terms of Reference

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☒ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets | ☒ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy |
| ☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets | ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy |

- ☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- ☒ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

- ☒ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Other, please specify :**Reviewing and guiding risk management policies**

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Chief Operating Officer for Multimetal Recycling is responsible for the strategic positioning of environmental protection in the Group. Steer Environmental Protection in the Aurubis Group by defining strategy and targets. Secure industrial leadership in environmental protection, licence to operate for Aurubis sites and drive continuous improvement of environmental performance. Monthly environmental protection reporting for all sites to the Executive Board (especially compliance / non-compliance) Regular reporting to the Supervisory Board. Group environmental meetings with COO, Corporate Environmental protection and all sites take place twice per year. It allows overseeing and guiding improvement measures regarding targets achievement, environmental /water projects, performance on water use and effluent discharge, status of improvement projects, new legislation developments.

[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
- ☒ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue
- ☒ Other, please specify :Consulting with the departments of Energy and Climate Affairs and Decarbonization which have expert knowledge.

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Academic

☒ Postgraduate education (e.g., MSc/MA/PhD in environment and sustainability, climate science, environmental science, water resources management, forestry, etc.), please specify :The current board members have academic backgrounds in mechanical engineering and business.

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☒ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

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

☒ Other, please specify :Consulting with the Environmental Department which has expert knowledge on the environmental protection topics.

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Academic

☒ Postgraduate education (e.g., MSc/MA/PhD in environment and sustainability, climate science, environmental science, water resources management, forestry, etc.), please specify :The current board members have academic backgrounds in mechanical engineering and business.

Experience

☒ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Strategy and financial planning

☒ Developing a climate transition plan

Other

☒ Other, please specify :Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy Conducting climate-related scenario analysis

(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:

☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CEO is responsible for overall business strategy including all decisions pertaining to it. Sustainability is a core component of Aurubis' strategy - Metals for Progress: Driving Sustainable Growth. The CEO reports directly to the board on the integration of climate-related issues into strategy (e.g. increased focus on recycled raw materials) and the current state of risks and opportunities that Aurubis' faces (from flood risk to energy efficiency opportunities).

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☒ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

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
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

(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:

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Within the executive board, the Chief Operating Officer (COO) is responsible for all large sites in the Aurubis Group. Hence, he is responsible for the composition of the investment budget which contains all Capital Expenditure volumes for the following four financial years. This budget then also includes projects on water-related issues. Chief Operating Officer for Multimetal Recycling is responsible for the strategic positioning of environmental protection in the Group. Full responsibility for Aurubis Group Environmental Protection compliance is formally delegated by the Executive Board (COO) to the Head of Corporate Environmental Protection. Monthly environmental protection reporting for all sites to the Executive Board (especially compliance / non-compliance). Regular reporting to the Supervisory Board. Several times throughout a fiscal year the COO hosts the Group Operations Meeting (GOM) with all major sites, Corporate Environmental Protection (CEP) and e.g. Sustainability and Corporate Energy & Climate Affairs among others to participate. The meeting serves as information exchange on site-relevant topics (e.g. water related) and major projects are presented and reviewed. Group environmental meetings with COO, Corporate Environmental protection and all sites take place twice per year. It allows overseeing and guiding improvement measures regarding targets achievement, environmental /water projects, performance on water use and effluent discharge, status of improvement projects, new legislation developments.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

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
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

(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:

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Within the executive board, the Chief Operating Officer (COO) is responsible for all large sites in the Aurubis Group. Hence, he is responsible for the composition of the investment budget which contains all Capital Expenditure volumes for the following four financial years. This budget then also includes projects on water-related issues. Chief Operating Officer for Multimetall Recycling is responsible for the strategic positioning of environmental protection in the Group. Full responsibility for Aurubis Group Environmental Protection compliance is formally delegated by the Executive Board (COO) to the Head of Corporate Environmental Protection. Monthly environmental protection reporting for all sites to the Executive Board (especially compliance / non-compliance). Regular reporting to the Supervisory Board. Several times throughout a fiscal year the COO hosts the Group Operations Meeting (GOM) with all major sites, Corporate Environmental Protection (CEP) and e.g. Sustainability and Corporate Energy & Climate Affairs among others to participate. The meeting serves as information exchange on site-relevant topics (e.g. biodiversity) and major projects are presented and reviewed. Group environmental meetings with COO, Corporate Environmental protection and all sites take place twice per year. It allows overseeing and guiding improvement measures regarding targets achievement, environmental projects, environmental performance, status of improvement projects, new legislation developments.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

- ☒ Other, please specify :Head of Corporate Environmental Protection

(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

Engagement

- ☒ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

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

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Operating Officer (COO)

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

Select from:

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Full responsibility for Aurubis Group Environmental Protection compliance is formally delegated by the Executive Board (COO) to the Head of Corporate Environmental Protection (CEP). Head of CEP is advising and supporting the COO for the management of environmental protection e.g.: - Definition and implementation of env. targets according to Aurubis strategy - Monitoring and steering of environmental performance and improvement on the basis of transparent and reliable KPIs. - Defining Group-wide standards, strategy, and guidelines for environmental KPIs - Tracking and forecasting target achievement. Defining measures to achieve environmental targets according to achievement forecast - Ensuring compliance with internal/external requirements and fulfillment of requirements of internal/external stakeholders. - Developing and updating the CEP Policy and standards - Reviewing compliance and directly informing the COO in cases of non-compliance/incidents and suggesting suitable measures - Identify and evaluating env. risks and establishing measures - Evaluate env. impact of strategic projects Environmental officers at the production sites oversee the env. protection duties following national env. legislation with technical supervision of CEP. Monthly exchange of CEP with COO Monthly environmental protection reporting for all sites to the Executive Board. Regular reporting to the Supervisory Board. Several times throughout a fiscal year the COO hosts the Group Operations Meeting with all major sites, CEP and other relevant departments. The meeting serves as information exchange on site-relevant topics (e.g. water related) and major projects are presented and reviewed. Group environmental meetings with COO, CEP and all sites take place twice per year. It allows overseeing and guiding improvement measures regarding targets achievement, env. projects, performance on water use and effluent discharge, status of improvement projects, new legislation developments.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

- ☒ Other, please specify :Head of Corporate Environmental Protection

(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

Engagement

- ☒ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

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

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Operating Officer (COO)

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

Select from:

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Full responsibility for Aurubis Group Environmental Protection compliance is formally delegated by the Executive Board (COO) to the Head of Corporate Environmental Protection (CEP). Head of CEP is advising and supporting the COO for the management of environmental protection e.g.: - Definition and implementation of env. targets according to Aurubis strategy - Monitoring and steering of environmental performance and improvement on the basis of transparent and reliable KPIs. - Defining Group-wide standards, strategy, and guidelines for environmental KPIs - Tracking and forecasting target achievement. Defining measures to achieve environmental targets according to achievement forecast - Ensuring compliance with internal/external requirements and fulfillment of requirements of internal/external stakeholders. - Developing and updating the CEP Policy and standards - Reviewing compliance and directly informing the COO in cases of non-compliance/incidents and suggesting suitable measures - Identify and evaluating env. risks and establishing measures - Evaluate env. impact of strategic projects Environmental officers at the production sites oversee the env. protection duties following national env. legislation with technical supervision of CEP.

Monthly exchange of CEP with COO Monthly environmental protection reporting for all sites to the Executive Board. Regular reporting to the Supervisory Board. Several times throughout a fiscal year the COO hosts the Group Operations Meeting with all major sites, CEP and other relevant departments. The meeting serves as information exchange on site-relevant topics (e.g. water related) and major projects are presented and reviewed. Group environmental meetings with COO, CEP and all sites take place twice per year. It allows overseeing and guiding improvement measures regarding targets achievement, env. projects, status of improvement projects, new legislation developments.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

☒ Other, please specify :Head of Corporate Climate and Energy Affairs and Head of Decarbonization

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Strategy and financial planning

☒ Developing a climate transition plan

☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☒ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other

☒ Other, please specify :Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy Conducting climate-related scenario analysis Managing public policy engagement related to climate issues Monitoring progress towards targets on energy and climate

(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:

☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The head of the Corporate Energy & Climate Affairs department is responsible for the implementation and further development of this Group-wide policy and reports directly to the CEO. The Corporate Energy & Climate Affairs department also assists the sites in arriving at a unified understanding. The German Aurubis site energy management officers, for example, are members of an energy efficiency network that holds annual workshops. Topics covered in the workshops include completed and planned energy efficiency projects, results of external energy audits, the current legal situation, and aid programs or implementation assistance for new requirements. Moreover, the corporate department oversees Group-wide energy management and energy monitoring systems. Energy management systems (EMS) contribute to efficiently steering energy consumption and identifying energy savings potential.

[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

10

(4.5.3) Please explain

To achieve the strategic goal of expanding Aurubis' industry leadership in the area of sustainability, ESG goals are explicitly taken into consideration in the annual bonus of the Executive Board. The Supervisory Board defines the criteria for evaluating the ESG component at the start of each fiscal year. The Supervisory Board is guided by a list of criteria derived from the company's sustainability strategy. These criteria are fully aligned with Aurubis' 2030 sustainability targets. A set of criteria catalogue for ESG targets is available, including energy&climate, and environmental protection, among others. The ESG component is 10% of the annual bonus which is one part of the board remuneration. For fiscal year 22/23, the target achievement was the further development of the Business Partner (BP) and Supply Chain Screening.

Water

(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

10

(4.5.3) Please explain

To achieve the strategic goal of expanding Aurubis' industry leadership in the area of sustainability, ESG goals are explicitly taken into consideration in the annual bonus of the Executive Board. The Supervisory Board defines the criteria for evaluating the ESG component at the start of each fiscal year. The Supervisory Board is guided by a list of criteria derived from the company's sustainability strategy. These criteria are fully aligned with Aurubis' 2030 sustainability targets. A set of criteria catalogue for ESG targets is available, including energy&climate, and environmental protection, among others. The ESG component is 10% of the annual bonus which is one part of the board remuneration. For fiscal year 22/23, the target achievement was the further development of the Business Partner (BP) and Supply Chain Screening.

[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

Board or executive level

☒ Board/Executive board

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☒ Other targets-related metrics, please specify :CEO compensation includes a variable bonus component that also includes “corporate social responsibility” and “ecological objectives”.Target achievement for the fiscal year 22/23 was further development of the Business Partner (BP) and Supply Chain.

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The variable pay for the CEO includes various criteria on which individual performance is based. Two of these criteria are corporate social responsibility and ecological objectives. Achievement of any initiative or target pertaining to these can lead to an increase in variable pay.

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

By aligning corporate social responsibility and ecological objectives with CEO bonus schemes, Aurubis ensures that climate-related commitments and goals are part of topdown decision making and is tied on a personal level with executives (climate performance being tied to CEO pay). We see through this link a clear way to ensure that climate related issues are present in all executive decisions.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Board/Executive board

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☒ Other targets-related metrics, please specify :COO compensation includes a variable bonus component that also includes “corporate social responsibility” and “ecological objectives”.Target achievement for the fiscal year 22/23 was further development of the Business Partner (BP) and Supply Chain.

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The variable pay for the CEO includes various criteria on which individual performance is based. Two of these criteria are corporate social responsibility and ecological objectives. Achievement of any initiative or target pertaining to these can lead to an increase in variable pay.

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

By aligning corporate social responsibility and ecological objectives with CEO bonus schemes, Aurubis ensures that environmental-related commitments and goals are part of topdown decision making and is tied on a personal level with executives. We see through this link a clear way to ensure that environmental related issues are present in all executive decisions.

[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

☒ 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

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

We are actively involved in creating and maintaining good conditions for species conservation and biodiversity in our plants and their surroundings. It is clear to us that protecting biological diversity is one of the greatest environmental challenges of our time, which is why we adopted it as an additional dimension in our sustainable development. It has been part of our environmental Targets (in line with Sustainable Development Goal 15(Life on Land)) for a number of years and was

included in our Company Guidelines on Environmental Protection at the start of 2023. We want to further expand and systematize our commitment in this area and our biodiversity management.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☒ Other environmental commitment, please specify :Environmental Protection Target: Improving nature conservation at the production sites.

(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 another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

2024 Umweltbericht_EN.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Water

(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

Our water policy is company-wide in scope and is part of our Environmental Policy. Water is used in metal production for many important processes e.g cooling processes, processing, steam generation. Sufficient amount of water is relevant for securing the operation. Continuous improvement of the environmental performance in water management as e.g for water pollution control and conservation of natural resources, are key goals within the scope of our Environmental Policy. As a producer of copper and other non-ferrous metals, we are aware of our responsibility toward the environment and people who could be directly/indirectly impacted by our business activities. Compliance with legal regulations is the basis and minimum standard of our activities. Ongoing improvement in env. protection is enshrined in our corporate strategy and is one of our key responsibilities. Our “Business partner Code of Conduct” applies to all business partners of the Aurubis Group, including subsidiaries that are majority-owned by Aurubis (50 %). Aurubis expects its business partners to establish and maintain processes and procedures to minimize environmental impact and risks and to continuously improve environmental performance. This relates to (but not exclusively) resource efficiency, including water use, as well as e.g. emissions to water. Contractors working for us must be selected, informed, and advised in such a way as to ensure that laws and our environmental protection standards are observed

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Water-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution
- ☒ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes
- ☒ Commitment to safely managed WASH in local communities
- ☒ Commitment to the conservation of freshwater ecosystems
- ☒ Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action

(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 Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

2024 Umweltbericht_EN.pdf

Row 3

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(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

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

The group-wide energy strategy essentially entails ensuring and optimizing the energy supply within the Aurubis Group at the right time, with the right quality, according to location-specific requirements, for the best possible price and while considering the ecological benefits. It is based on and compiles with the group strategy and sustainability strategy and the decarbonization targets according to the SBTi.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ☒ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

Climate-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to 100% renewable energy
- ☒ Commitment to net-zero emissions
- ☒ Commitment to not invest in fossil-fuel expansion

(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:

- ☒ Not publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Corporate Energy and Climate Policy_EN.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

- ☒ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)
- ☒ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)
- ☒ UN Global Compact

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

SBTi: Since 2021, we have set targets for Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions under the SBTi framework and continuously monitor our progress. TCFD: Starting in 2023, we have been publishing a report in line with TCFD guidelines and requirements. UNGC: We have been a member of UNGC Germany since 2014, publishing the Communication on Progress (CoP) annually. We also participate regularly in member meetings and, since last year, are part of a peer learning group focused on climate change.

[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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers
- ☒ 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

- ☒ Paris Agreement

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

2024 Umweltbericht_EN.pdf

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on

Select all that apply

☒ Mandatory government register

(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization

German national Lobby Register: R001636; EU Transparency Register: 11160169347-78

(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

As an energy-intensive company, Aurubis feels committed to climate protection. We hence invest in energy-efficient plant technologies at all sites, carry out measures to save additional energy, and implement projects such as the use of industrial heat for heating copper smelters and refineries. We have also committed to the Science Based Targets Initiative setting science-based CO2 reduction targets. We want to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 50% and the scope 3 GHG emissions by 24% per ton copper cathode by 2030 (2018 base year). Also, we want to become carbon-neutral well before 2050. At all the relevant production sites, we have been successfully implementing CO2 reduction projects through different energy efficiency measures for years. Furthermore, we are working on making our electricity uptake more flexible, so that we can react to fluctuating electricity availability and use more renewable energies. Shifting the electricity supply to renewable energies, utilizing hydrogen as a reducing agent in the copper process, and investing in new facilities: this is what the future holds. And we also provide solutions outside of our plants, solutions that save energy and thus CO2 such as the Industrial Heat project. The individual production steps in the Aurubis value chain are complex and very energy intensive. Accordingly, the effective and efficient use of energy is an issue of ecological and economic responsibility. The use of energy is the main source of CO2 emissions in the Group. Taking the entire value chain into consideration, over half of the CO2 emissions are upstream and downstream. Most of the Scope 3 emissions originate from the activities of the mining companies from which we source ore concentrates. The Life Cycle Assessment shows, that the CO2 footprint of our copper cathode is 60% below the average worldwide. Also, our silver products are 50% below world average, and 55% lower for gold. The values for tin are even at 76 % below the global average of the International Tin Association. In 2022 we also screened the effects of climate change on our own business activities based on the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosure.

[Fixed row]

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

European Emission Trading System (EU-ETS)

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Financial mechanisms (e.g., taxes, subsidies, etc.)

☒ Emissions trading schemes

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ Regional

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☒ Europe

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

Aurubis is active in a sector that is considered to be at Carbon-Leakage risk. Aurubis therefore engages to ensure the current level of Carbon-Leakage protection. Aurubis engages as well to ensure that there is no double cost burden due to EU-ETS and other climate related policies. Aurubis supports flexibility between technical solutions, market opportunities and the current state of research and technology. Aurubis also strongly supports the increase of incentives for frontrunner companies and the application of innovative technologies. Aurubis emphasizes that a drastic reduction in free allocation of ETS certificates with simultaneously sharply rising CO2 prices will tie up a lot of capital in the future. This would make investments in low-carbon technologies more difficult.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Policy Papers Association Work Contact with decision makers

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

We are and have been focusing on reducing our environmental impact and our emissions. The result shows our environmental footprint continues to be well below the average for copper cathodes worldwide reported by the International Copper Association (ICA). This is due to the high input of recycling material, reduced greenhouse gas emissions, high energy efficiency, and the comprehensive use of renewable energies in production, to name a few examples. Therefore, our ambition does not only come from the regulation, but is more based on our ambition to become a frontrunner. This can be also seen in the newly installed H2-ready anode furnaces that were integrated into the plant Hamburg during this year's shutdown.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Circular Economy Action Plan

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Other

☒ Other, please specify :Circular Economy

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ Regional

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☒ Europe

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Policy Papers Association Work Contact with decision makers

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

We are one of the largest multimetal recyclers in the world. It is in our vital interest to further support circular economy.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 3

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Financial mechanisms (e.g., taxes, subsidies, etc.)

☒ Carbon taxes

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ Regional

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☒ Europe

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ Oppose

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

CBAM is not a solution for the copper sector. Copper is traded internationally as a commodity on the stock exchange. As a price taker, EU copper producers cannot therefore pass on direct and indirect emission costs to their customers. However, if copper were also included in the CBAM, the copper producers would have to bear the full CO2 costs. In contrast, global producers only pay the CO2 costs for the proportion of their products that are imported into the EU. In addition, copper is not usually imported as a pure metal, but mainly used in products. Due to the large number of individual parts of these products (e.g. electronic devices), which are produced in global value chains, it is not comprehensible which CO2 footprint the contained copper contains.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Policy Papers Association Work Contact with decision makers

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

CBAM is not a solution for the copper sector. Copper is traded internationally as a commodity on the stock exchange. As a price taker, EU copper producers cannot therefore pass on direct and indirect emission costs to their customers. However, if copper were also included in the CBAM, the copper producers would have to bear the full CO2 costs. In contrast, global producers only pay the CO2 costs for the proportion of their products that are imported into the EU. In addition, copper is not usually imported as a pure metal, but mainly used in products. Due to the large number of individual parts of these products (e.g. electronic devices), which are produced in global value chains, it is not comprehensible which CO2 footprint the contained copper contains.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 4

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Financial mechanisms (e.g., taxes, subsidies, etc.)

☒ Other financial mechanisms, please specify :Funding for Climate Change Investments

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☒ Germany

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Association Work Contact with decision makers

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

In order to transform our production processes to be carbon neutral, we will need to make large investments. CCfDs have the potential to help us to achieve this.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 5

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Taxonomy

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Financial mechanisms (e.g., taxes, subsidies, etc.)

☒ Other financial mechanisms, please specify :Sustainable Finance

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ Regional

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☒ Europe

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

Copper is not included as Taxonomy-eligible yet. Due to the heterogeneity of the copper sector, no product benchmarks were established under the ETS. We have fallback approach. Since there are no ETS product benchmarks, it is more difficult to establish criteria for copper. Thus, there is unequal treatment of sectors with ETS fallback benchmarks compared to sectors with ETS product benchmarks. Currently the EU-Commission is working on technical screening criteria to include sectors not covered. The legislation already obliges companies to report whether they are taxonomy eligible or non-eligible. This creates a problem, as for the time being reporting as non-eligible (even if under assessment) might send wrong signals to the investors. Therefore, the creation of a separate re- porting category "under assessment" is essential. Additionally, it will be crucial to define criteria for the substantial contribution of copper production to climate mitigation and the other environmental objectives, based on objective metrics and include copper in the list of sustainable economic activities. The taxonomy still omits many activities. The background to this is that the current version of the taxonomy only covers the activities of companies in sectors that account for more than 90% of direct greenhouse gas emissions in Europe. Given the current status of the EUT, it would be a misinterpretation of the EUT to regard economic activities that are non-eligible for the taxonomy per se as non-sustainable in the overall context

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Policy Papers Association Work Contact with decision makers

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

Copper is not included as Taxonomy-eligible yet. Due to the heterogeneity of the copper sector, no product benchmarks were established under the ETS. We have fallback approach. Since there are no ETS product benchmarks, it is more difficult to establish criteria for copper. Thus, there is unequal treatment of sectors with ETS fallback benchmarks compared to sectors with ETS product benchmarks. Currently the EU-Commission is working on technical screening criteria to include sectors not covered. The legislation already obliges companies to report whether they are taxonomy eligible or non-eligible. This creates a problem, as for the time being reporting as non-eligible (even if under assessment) might send wrong signals to the investors. Therefore, the creation of a separate re- porting category “under assessment” is essential. Additionally, it will be crucial to define criteria for the substantial contribution of copper production to climate mitigation and the other environmental objectives, based on objective metrics and include copper in the list of sustainable economic activities. The taxonomy still omits many activities. The background to this is that the current version of the taxonomy only covers the activities of companies in sectors that account for more than 90% of direct greenhouse gas emissions in Europe. Given the current status of the EUT, it would be a misinterpretation of the EUT to regard economic activities that are non-eligible for the taxonomy per se as non-sustainable in the overall context..

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 6

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Water

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Environmental impacts and pressures

☒ Water pollution

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ Regional

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☒ EU27

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

The Water Framework Directive (WFD) aims to ensure good water quality by reducing pollution and maintaining sufficient water availability for wildlife and human needs. Its proposed revision from 2022 is contemporarily erasing some existing solid principles (e.g., risk-based assessment, cost-effective measures, river-basin specific pollutants) whilst also proposing unachievable standards which go beyond the existing science as overly precautionary (e.g., EQSs for Silver and Nickel overly conservative and/or set at natural background levels) without necessarily improving the condition of our water. At the same time, the proposal omits the revision of one essential concept, "non-deterioration principle", which has already hampered the obtention of permits for very sustainable projects to produce strategic and critical raw materials. We remain strongly committed to ensure the protection of our water from pollution. We have already significantly reduced our emissions to

water and in the years ahead we plan to further invest in technologies to improve such standards. We wholly support the proposal of the Council of the EU to reintroduce Article 16 in amendment 12 of its General Approach (GA). In addition, we support the amendments to point 6 of Article 16 on the phasing out of Priority Hazardous Substances (PHS), as it is not technically feasible to phase out naturally occurring inorganic substances. When deriving (and implementing) Environmental Quality Standards for metals, it is crucial to consider the specific water chemistries of national water bodies by using bioavailability modelling. This ensures that safe concentration thresholds for metals are derived based on a scientific assessment of different chemical parameters (e.g., hardness, pH, dissolved organic carbon). We wholly support the EU Parliament's position, which ensures that when setting EQS for metals, bioavailability models shall be considered to account for various water quality parameters that affect bioavailability of metals.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Contact with decision makers

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

The Water Framework Directive (WFD) aims to ensure good water quality by reducing pollution and maintaining sufficient water availability for wildlife and human needs. We fully support this subjective and it is fully in line with our commitment and target to reduce emissions to water

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

Row 7

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Industrial Emission Directive (Water use performance levels)

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Water

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Low-impact production and innovation

☒ Water use and efficiency

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ Regional

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☒ EU27

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

Industrial Emissions Directive, Water use performance levels Article 15(3a) of the IED requires that the competent authority shall set environmental performance limits that do not exceed the environmental performance levels associated with BAT (BAT-AEPL). Environmental performance levels for water use shall not be mandatory, they may be set where appropriate and used as a reference. The NFM BREF provides BAT conclusions for energy efficiency, reduction of waste and reduction of water but there are not associated BAT-AEPLs, and these are not possible to be set. The reason is that copper sector is heterogeneous. There is a significant variability between undertakings in the copper sector in terms of scale of operation, complexity of raw materials, production routes, deployed technologies and process configuration, level of integration and stage in the value chain. There are also small number of installations processing variety of raw materials (e.g. different grades of copper concentrates, blister, copper scrap and other complex materials with different content of copper and other metals), and each smelter has its own specificities. The IED's integrated approach has an important role in identifying BAT through which installations can improve overall environmental performance. This requires flexible and not rigid regulations. The additional environmental performance limit values could be counterproductive in their interactions or even contrary to the emission requirements.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Policy Papers Association Work Contact with decision makers

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

The new Industrial Emission Directive puts more emphasis on water efficiency which is in line with our commitment to reduce the water use per t of product (ref. LCA impact category "water use")

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

[Add 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:

☒ Other, please specify :Industry association

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

Eurometaux is a collective of non-ferrous metals producers and recyclers in Europe. They are an umbrella association representing the interests of the combined non-ferrous metals industry towards EU policy makers. Membership includes: - Non-ferrous metals producers, transformers and recyclers -European metals associations - National metals associations Eurometaux aims to promote sustainable production, use and recycling of non-ferrous metals in Europe; as well as a supportive business.

(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

Support of the EU Climate protection goals. We encourage them with this.

(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:

☒ Other, please specify :Industry association

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

An interest group, to address the positions of a wide range of industrial sectors and industry-related service providers vis-à-vis NGOs, civil society and science. BDI highlights the impact of economic policy on society, provides information and economic policy advice on all industry-relevant issues, and assists in opening up international markets by providing political support. They have an extensive network in Germany and Europe, in all important markets and in international organizations.

(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

☒ Water

(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

Support of the EU Climate protection goals. Support of the EU and national climate protection goals.

(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:

☒ No, we have not evaluated

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☒ German Chemical Industry Association (VCI)

(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

Support of the EU Climate protection goals. Support of the EU and national climate protection goals.

(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 4

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- ☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

- ☒ Other trade association in Europe, please specify :(BDE) Bundesverband der Deutschen Entsorgungs- Wasser und Rohstoffwirtschaft

(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
☒ Water

(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

Support of the EU Climate protection goals. Support of the EU and national climate protection goals.

(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 5

(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:

- ☒ Other, please specify :Industry association

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

The International Copper Association (ICA) is a leading advocate for the copper industry. They are a nonprofit organization bringing together the copper industry and its partners to make a positive contribution to society's sustainable development goals and support markets for copper.

(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

Support of the EU Climate protection goals. Support of the EU and national climate protection goals.

(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 6

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- ☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

- ☒ Eurometaux

(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

- ☒ Water

(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

Support of WFD (Water Framework Directive) to ensure good water quality. We have reservations about changing some principles in the revision of the directive (risk-based assessment, cost effective measures, river basis specific pollutants)

(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

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

Row 7

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☒ Eurometaux

(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

☒ Water

(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

Support water use performance levels. But they should remain indicative and not mandatory

(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

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☒ In voluntary communications

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☒ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☒ Governance

☒ Risks & Opportunities

☒ Emissions figures

☒ Emission targets

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Annual Report 22/23, pp.84-90; Sustainability KPI Update 22/23, pp. 5-9; Environmental Report 2024, pp. A-37 – A-41; TCFD Report 22/23, pp. 1-14; Non-Financial Report 22/23, pp. pp.84-90; Risk and Opportunity Report 22/23, pp. 168-182.

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

(4.12.1.8) Comment

TCFD Report 22/23

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☒ In voluntary communications

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☒ Water

☒ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☒ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☒ Strategy

☒ Governance

☒ Emission targets

☒ Emissions figures

☒ Risks & Opportunities

☒ Value chain engagement

☒ Water pollution indicators

☒ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

2024 Umweltbericht_EN.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Environmental management system (ISO 14001 or EMAS (Environmental Declaration)); European chemical regulation, REACH
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

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

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☒ Annually

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☒ Annually

[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

☒ Market

☒ Reputation

☒ Technology

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2018

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Finance and insurance

☒ Cost of capital

Stakeholder and customer demands

☒ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☒ Global regulation

☒ Level of action (from local to global)

☒ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

1.5C scenario – RCP 2.6 (and IEA NZE 2050):- Limiting the global temperature increase to 1.5C by 2100 (as established in the Paris Agreement) » Global CO2 emissions reach a level of net zero by 2050; » Developed national economies reach the net zero target before less-developed national economies; » Expectation of drastic and non-linear political adaptation measures to achieve the net zero target, which will in turn have the following impacts: - Rising CO2 price up to US 250/t in 2050; » Falling commodity prices for fossil fuels such as oil, gas and coal – but at a high price level; - Introduction of systems comparable to the European ETS in many additional countries (including the US, China); - Subsidies to promote the green energy transformation, for example the US Inflation Reduction Act; - Global decarbonization will boost demand for metals like copper and nickel for green energy, leading to higher metal prices due to slow supply growth from new mining deposits. - Mining development will be limited by society's growing focus on sustainability, including environmental protection and human rights as outlined in Germany's LkSG and the EU's CSDDD. - These factors will increase political support for recycling in the Western hemisphere, as seen with the US Critical Minerals Act adding copper to the list of critical metals for energy transformation. The Aurubis smelter network would likely benefit long-term from expected metal price increases and higher refining charges for scrap and recycling materials. 4C scenario – RCP 8.5: A further increase in global CO2 emissions by 2050 compared to today, with fossil fuels making up the majority of the energy supply: » An increase of more than 4.1C in the average global temperature by 2100 compared to the pre-industrial age; » Global climate crisis with extreme weather, water shortages, and rising sea levels. » Increasing regional and global conflicts over scarce resources. » Global migration driven by climate and geopolitical crises. Reduced global assets and insurance coverage due to natural disasters. » The result is decreasing global GDP. This scenario involves increased physical climate risks and lower insurance protection for our sites, amid global crises and economic challenges. With no move towards a climate-neutral society, we face significant transition risks and lack opportunities for our business model and strategy.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

We used these specific scenarios since there were no relevant change in risks, when using other scenarios. The climate risk and scenario analysis outlined in the previous section is based on the following process: For the climate risk analysis, we examined the 17 Aurubis sites and the sites of our key concentrate suppliers. For this purpose, we acquired a license for the Location Risk Intelligence Tool offered by MunichRe. One component of our scenario analysis was chronic changes to the climate.

Water

(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 | ☒ Chronic physical |
| ☒ Market | |
| ☒ Reputation | |
| ☒ Technology | |
| ☒ Acute physical | |

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2018

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Finance and insurance

☒ Cost of capital

Stakeholder and customer demands

☒ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☒ Global regulation

☒ Level of action (from local to global)

☒ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

1.5C scenario – RCP 2.6 (and IEA NZE 2050):- Limiting the global temperature increase to 1.5C by 2100 (as established in the Paris Agreement) » Global CO2 emissions reach a level of net zero by 2050; » Developed national economies reach the net zero target before less-developed national economies; » Expectation of drastic and non-linear political adaptation measures to achieve the net zero target, which will in turn have the following impacts: - Rising CO2 price up to US 250/t in 2050; » Falling commodity prices for fossil fuels such as oil, gas and coal – but at a high price level; - Introduction of systems comparable to the European ETS in many additional countries (including the US, China); - Subsidies to promote the green energy transformation, for example the US Inflation Reduction Act; - Global

decarbonization will boost demand for metals like copper and nickel for green energy, leading to higher metal prices due to slow supply growth from new mining deposits. - Mining development will be limited by society's growing focus on sustainability, including environmental protection and human rights as outlined in Germany's LkSG and the EU's CSDDD. - These factors will increase political support for recycling in the Western hemisphere, as seen with the US Critical Minerals Act adding copper to the list of critical metals for energy transformation. The Aurubis smelter network would likely benefit long-term from expected metal price increases and higher refining charges for scrap and recycling materials. 4C scenario – RCP 8.5: A further increase in global CO2 emissions by 2050 compared to today, with fossil fuels making up the majority of the energy supply: » An increase of more than 4.1C in the average global temperature by 2100 compared to the pre-industrial age; » Global climate crisis with extreme weather, water shortages, and rising sea levels. » Increasing regional and global conflicts over scarce resources. » Global migration driven by climate and geopolitical crises. Reduced global assets and insurance coverage due to natural disasters. » The result is decreasing global GDP. This scenario involves increased physical climate risks and lower insurance protection for our sites, amid global crises and economic challenges. With no move towards a climate-neutral society, we face significant transition risks and lack opportunities for our business model and strategy.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

We used these specific scenarios since there were no relevant change in risks, when using other scenarios. The climate risk and scenario analysis outlined in the previous section is based on the following process: For the climate risk analysis, we examined the 17 Aurubis sites and the sites of our key concentrate suppliers. For this purpose, we acquired a license for the Location Risk Intelligence Tool offered by MunichRe. One component of our scenario analysis was chronic changes to the climate.

[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
- ☒ Resilience of business model and strategy

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- ☒ Facility

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Our company strategy is based on a thorough risk analysis. Regarding climate-related risks, we distinguish between physical and transition risks. Transition risks result from the transition to a lower-carbon economy, while physical risks reflect the direct impacts of climate change on an organization. Political, legal, and technological market changes can represent a transition risk during the transition to a lower-carbon economy and may negatively influence an organization's reputation. In contrast, physical risks can endanger an organization due to certain events (acute) or longer-term changes in climate patterns (chronic) and, as such, harm the assets of the organization or within the supply chain. We have identified the transition and physical risks for our own business activities as well as the physical risks for our suppliers. The individual risk categories are divided into different risk types, also considering the chronological categories, we distinguish between a short-term (up to three years), a medium-term (four to ten years), and a long-term time frame (11 to 30 years). In our assessment, opportunities are predominantly present in the RCP 2.6/NZE 2050 scenario, especially in the long-term view. In the short and medium term, we will mitigate the transition risks in particular by consistently implementing our strategic targets, for instance those related to decarbonization. In contrast, we don't see any workable opportunities for our business model in the RCP 8.5 scenario, while the physical risks to our sites would increase. The potential impacts and risks of the climate crisis for the global economy and society cannot be predicted from today's perspective. This scenario analysis reinforces our view that we have embarked on the right path in aligning our strategy with the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. Only two extreme scenarios (adherence to the Paris Agreement vs. no efforts to mitigate climate change) were analyzed. In reality, future developments could lie somewhere between these two scenarios.

Water

(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
- ☒ Resilience of business model and strategy

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Out of the 17 facilities operated by Aurubis, three are exposed to flood risk to varying degrees. However, only our facility in Hamburg carries a significant risk of flooding that could have a substantial impact on our business. The Hamburg site, located in Germany, is particularly vulnerable to the high risk of river flooding caused by storm surge. In a scenario with a temperature increase of 2.6C, the Berango site in Spain faces a moderate risk of river flooding, while in a scenario with a temperature increase of 4C, the Stolberg site in Germany is similarly affected by a moderate risk of river flooding. Flooding at Aurubis facilities presents the potential for extended production shutdowns and severe damage to critical equipment and production facilities. Additionally, the floodwaters and accompanying mud can cause significant disruptions to the plant's infrastructure, including the stability of buildings.

[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

- ☒ No, but we are developing a climate transition plan within the next two years

(5.2.15) Primary reason for not having a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

Select from:

- ☒ Other, please specify :We are working on a publicly available version of our internal climate transition plan.

(5.2.16) Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

Aurubis has so far focused on publishing the sustainability report and has included the SBTi-verified 1,5C goals and some projects to reach this goal in this document. However, we are working on a publicly available version of our internal climate transition plan. In the past year we have marked this question with yes, thinking that with our SBTi Commitment and our decarbonization plans, we fulfill the criteria for a CTP. We have since revised this assumption.

[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

☒ 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

Recycling is a driver of growth for Aurubis. The average recycled copper content in our copper cathodes was 44% across the Group (fiscal year 2022/23). In the coming years, we plan to further increase both the volume and complexity of the recycling proportion. We want to achieve 50% average recycling content in copper cathodes by 2030. The rising importance of sustainability in Europe and the US will lead to higher recycling rates and thus a growing regional supply of complex recycling materials and electronic scrap. The Aurubis Modular Recycling System is a scalable system we developed for new recycling plants that enables us to build new capacities using a modular – and therefore flexible and needs-based – approach and integrate them into the expanded Aurubis smelter network

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

To close the value chain for copper and other metals, we place a high priority on the closing-the-loop approach. The focus of this approach is on materials such as production waste and residues that accumulate along the copper value chain in production, for example with our customers. Closing the loop is only possible if metals are returned after use, which is why we consider how metals can be returned in our customer relationships and product marketing as well. The production units provide individualized solutions for taking back the recycling materials that accumulate from the processing of copper products and other metals. This takes place along the different value-added stages of our product customers and their customers. This entire process provides customers with a range of options, such as selling production residues or copper scrap to Aurubis and receiving refined copper in return. Thanks to our integrated smelter network, we can identify solutions for metallurgical challenges as well, so we can serve customers from a wide variety of sectors. As part of our closing-the-loop activities, we have established targeted product distribution partnerships through which we not only sell our products, but also take back accumulated recycling raw materials, in addition to other services. This is how the raw material cycle comes full circle.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

Innovations play a key role in Aurubis success. The development of new metallurgical processes, new products, and decarbonization solutions supports Aurubis growth strategy. At the same time, optimizing existing production processes boosts Aurubis's core business. Research & Development (R&D) focuses on developing metallurgical expertise with the objective of efficiently and sustainably recovering a significant number of metals from increasingly complex raw materials and recycling materials. The entire Aurubis Group's R&D expenditures in fiscal year 2022/23 amounted to 15 million. In this fiscal year, R&D work concentrated on decarbonization activities in our production facilities and research on battery recycling, especially the operation of our black mass recycling pilot plant in the R&D Technical Center in Hamburg.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

We responsibly transform raw materials into metals for an innovative and sustainable world. In keeping with this maxim, sustainable conduct and business activities are integral to our company strategy. Green hydrogen is considered a key technology for decarbonizing industry. Aurubis sees great potential for using hydrogen efficiently and cost-effectively in the anode furnaces. We completed a comprehensive test series in the Hamburg plant in 2021. In testing, hydrogen was used as a reducing agent in place of natural gas in the process step involving the anode furnaces. This reduced the proportion of oxygen in the copper melt in the anode copper, due to the reaction with hydrogen. This forms water vapor rather than CO₂, as when natural gas is used as a reducing agent. The procedural results of this test series have encouraged us to take on additional activities involving hydrogen. In 2023, for example, we were one of the first copper smelters in the world to decide to invest in hydrogen-ready anode furnaces. In 2024 the new furnaces were installed in the Hamburg plant as part of the plant's routine maintenance shutdown. They can be fueled with hydrogen instead of natural gas — and then only emit water vapor, eliminating carbon dioxide as a by-product. An important step in decarbonizing metal production and along Aurubis' path to carbon-neutral production well before 2050. Using only hydrogen as a reduction agent at the Hamburg site, this 40 million investment will allow the company to prevent at least 5,000 t of CO₂ a year, further reducing the carbon footprint of its copper, already well below the industry average today.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☒ Water

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

The continuous improvement of water pollution control, soil conservation, climate protection, and emission prevention is key to achieving sustainable environmental protection. This can only be done with continuous investment: Aurubis has invested more than 830 million Group-wide in environmental protection measures since 2000. As a company that uses water, we see the growing responsibility we bear for preserving this natural resource. So we are committed to reducing our own water consumption as much as possible, and continuously improving the water quality in our sphere of influence. This commitment is set out in our environmental policy, and in our Business Code of Conduct we stipulate that our partners must use water responsibly along the supply chain. Although we have already accomplished a lot, in our strategy we have set a target of reducing specific metal emissions to water in grams per ton of multimetal copper equivalent by a further 25 % by 2030 compared to 2018. Here compliance with legal regulations is the foundation and minimum standard of our activities. To minimize water consumption, we use water in our production processes and for cooling purposes mainly in closed cycles. We conserve drinking water resources by using river and rainwater wherever possible. Measures to reuse or recycle water have been implemented at all sites – where possible – in order to reduce the input of fresh water and the volume of wastewater. In 2021, we used a total of 77.9 million m³ of water at our production sites (2020: 78.3 million m³) – the majority as cooling water. With the help of more efficient facilities, we have successfully further reduced water withdrawal in copper production from 59 m³ per ton of copper output in 2012 to 46 m³ in 2021. As such, Aurubis' water intake is already quite low, though we would like to reduce it even further.

[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

Aurubis is one of the world's leading recyclers of copper and complex recycling raw materials. It is also a pioneer in sustainability with a focus on ecological, social and ethical criteria. In light of the rising importance of resource efficiency, we expect demand for recycling solutions and low-loss metal production and recovery to continue growing. This is also supported and promoted by increasingly strict national and international legislation and initiatives such as the European Green Deal. More and more, customers and suppliers are making higher sustainability demands at the same time, which can also benefit Aurubis. Thanks to our multimetal recycling activities and proximity to our copper product customers, we consider ourselves to be in a position to offer enhanced closing-the-loop solutions. Aurubis' smelter network now spans two primary sites and four recycling sites whose process strengths we use to optimize material flows and metal recovery. With our investment decision for a new recycling plant in the US, we are now significantly expanding our regional service offering in North America as well. The expansion of national and international recycling regulations and stronger than anticipated growth in our markets' demand for recycling solutions, either generally or with increasing sustainability requirements, could positively affect the Aurubis Group's procurement situation and therefore its earnings. The average recycled copper content in our copper cathodes was 44 % across the Group (fiscal year 2022/23). In the coming years, we plan to further increase both the volume and complexity of the recycling proportion.

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

☒ 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

In December 2023, Aurubis confirmed plans to expand its solar park at the Aurubis plant in Bulgaria. With an investment volume of just under 15 million, the company is almost doubling the output of the existing plant and the third stage currently under construction, adding 18 MWp (megawatt peak) for a total of almost 42 MWp. Once complete, the entire solar park will generate roughly 55,000 MWh of electricity per year, covering over 10 % of the Bulgarian plant's needs. As such, the multimetal provider is upgrading what is already the largest in-house solar park in Southeast Europe today. Taken together, all stages of the solar park will generate enough electricity to power 15,000 four-person households, or the equivalent of a small city. Aurubis will be preventing around 28,000 t of CO2 emissions per year.

Row 3

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☒ Access to capital

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ 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

In addition to a syndicated loan and a bonded loan (Schuldscheindarlehen), Aurubis linked additional financing instruments to its EcoVadis sustainability rating in the past fiscal year. A further factoring program (sale of receivables) with an initial volume of 150 million over three years and plans to successively increase this amount up to 300 million are linked to the annual sustainability rating as well. Moreover, the existing syndicated credit line was raised from 350 million to 500 million. We are thus emphasizing the importance of sustainability activities as a key pillar of the company strategy and are continuing to connect them with the Group's financing structures.

Row 4

(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

☒ 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

☒ Water

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

The continuous improvement of water pollution control, soil conservation, climate protection, and emission prevention is key to achieving sustainable environmental protection. This can only be done with continuous investment: Aurubis has invested more than 830 million Group-wide in environmental protection measures since 2000. Each Aurubis site is responsible for managing any identified climate risks – as with all other risks – and mitigating them with suitable measures as part of a risk management system. Below you can see examples for measures for limiting climate-related risks: 1) Hamburg (risk: flooding due to storms): Investment in the construction of new flood protection systems is required. Aurubis will start the new construction in a larger investment project starting around 2035; 2) Pirdop (risk: hailstorms; increasing drought periods long-term): Investments have already been made in hail-resistant solar modules. Investments are regularly made in the plant's water supply infrastructure).

[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	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> ☒ A sustainable finance taxonomy	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ At both the organization and activity level

[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:

☒ A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☒ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

☒ Climate change mitigation

(5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ CAPEX

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

50977000

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

8

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

0

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

0

(5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)

0

(5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)

0

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

We all under the reporting obligations of the EU Taxonomy. Aurubis' core business activities - production of copper, other non-ferrous metals and by products and processing and recycling complex concentrates and reusable raw materials, are currently not covered by the EUT and are designated as non-taxonomy eligible in accordance with the delegated acts. Therefore, only supporting economic activities and activities that are not part of the core business are classified as taxonomy

eligible. For the fiscal year 2022/23, the economic activities which were identified to classify as taxonomy-eligible under the EUT were: - Production of heat/ cool using waste heat; -Freight rail transport; -Transport by motorbikes, passenger cars and light commercial vehicles; - Renovation of buildings; - Installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficient equipment; - Installation, maintenance and repair of charging stations for electric vehicles in buildings; - Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies. Based on the description of the activities and the technical evaluation criteria, Aurubis classifies all of the above-mentioned activities under the first environmental target. "Climate change mitigation". The CapEx KPI represents the proportion of capital expenditures associated with taxonomy-eligible economic activities or related to the acquisition of products or services from taxonomy-eligible economic activities. Capital expenditures disclosed in accordance with the EUT includes additions to financial fixed assets excluding goodwill, additions to financial fixed assets and proportions accounted for using the equity method. Capitalized capital expenditures for CapEx projects that are attributed to taxonomy-eligible activities are included in the numerator when determining the taxonomy-eligible proportions. Five taxonomy-aligned activities were identified at Aurubis. They can be assigned to the following EU Taxonomy activities: - Production of heat/ cool using waste heat; - Renovation of buildings; - Installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficient equipment; - Installation, maintenance and repair of charging stations for electric vehicles in buildings; - Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies. Because the core business and the revenue-generating activities of Aurubis are currently not reflected in the taxonomy, the mentioned activities primarily result in the recognition of taxonomy-aligned CapEx for fiscal year 2022/23 were: - Extraction of carbon-free industrial heat from a sub-process of copper production for use in the Hamburg district heating; system. Aurubis AG and Hamburg Energiewerke GmbH are taking advantage of this opportunity to further expand one of the largest industrial heat supply systems in Germany. - Construction of a photovoltaic facility in Pirdop (Bulgaria); this will be one of the largest photovoltaic facilities for internal electricity generation by a company in Bulgaria. Capital expenditures under the Taxonomy Regulation differs significantly from capital expenditures for environmental protection measures reported in the Annual Report due to the definition, the taxonomy test to be performed, and the simplified approach to identifying relevant capital expenditures adopted in the year of first-time reporting. The background of this is, among other things, that Aurubis 'core business and the related production facilities are currently not chargeable under the Taxonomy Regulation. This means that these items cannot be transferred to environmental investments in the current fiscal year.

[Add row]

(5.4.2) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that was associated with eligible and aligned activities under the sustainable finance taxonomy in the reporting year.

Row 1

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☒ Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☒ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☒ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☒ CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☒ Own performance

☒ Activity enabling mitigation

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

5860000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

1

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

1

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

The key performance indicators published in the EU Taxonomy are calculated as in the Aurubis Group financial report in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and include all fully consolidated companies of Aurubis AG. Companies not included in the scope of consolidation, associated companies, and companies classified as held for sale pursuant to IFRS 5 are fundamentally not included in reporting in accordance with the EU Taxonomy. Double counts were prevented by only assigning a taxonomy-eligible project not already included under another activity to an enabling activity. Aurubis has released the key performance indicators for the 2022/23 fiscal year in the Non-Financial Report 2022/2023.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

Some of the activities relevant for Aurubis are substantially contributing to climate change mitigation per se when being carried out (referencing to the EU Taxonomy economic activities: 4.25, 7.4, 7.6), while for other activities a high level of energy efficiency has to be ensured for them to substantially contribute to climate change mitigation (referencing to the EU Taxonomy economic activities: 7.2, 7.3). "Transport" activities fulfill the substantial contribution criteria if they result in low or no CO₂ emissions (referencing to the EU Taxonomy economic activities: 6.2, 6.5). Aurubis fulfills the substantial contribution criteria for a large part of the taxonomy-eligible projects, in particular for the Industrial Heat project as well as the installation of electric charging infrastructure and photovoltaic technology. Some of the taxonomy-eligible renovation and infrastructure projects as well as the electric and hybrid vehicles also fulfill the substantial contribution criteria.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

An important step is to ensure that Aurubis does no significant harm to other environmental objectives while conducting activities. Specifically, for "Climate Change Adaptation," a physical climate risk analysis was conducted at the Group level, meeting the requirements of Annex A. Since 2021/22, Aurubis has performed climate risk analyses following TCFD guidelines, involving Corporate Risk Management and local managers to address significant risks. The value chain of each activity was also evaluated for climate risk relevance. Consequently, none of the activities screened harm the "Climate Change Adaptation" objective. Criteria for other environmental objectives—such as water protection, circular economy, pollution prevention, and biodiversity—are legally binding within the EU and met by European projects. Non-European sites lack taxonomy-eligible projects. The renovation and energy-efficiency projects, including the Industrial Heat project and the installation of electric charging infrastructure and photovoltaic technology, are taxonomy aligned. However, due to insufficient data, electric and hybrid vehicles are listed as taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy aligned.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

Aurubis_Non Financial Report_FY 2022_23.pdf

Row 2

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☒ Production of heat/cool using waste heat

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☒ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☒ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☒ CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☒ Activity enabling mitigation

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

7

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

7

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

The key performance indicators published in the EU Taxonomy are calculated as in the Aurubis Group financial report in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and include all fully consolidated companies of Aurubis AG. Companies not included in the scope of consolidation, associated companies, and companies classified as held for sale pursuant to IFRS 5 are fundamentally not included in reporting in accordance with the EU Taxonomy. Double counts were prevented by only assigning a taxonomy-eligible project not already included under another activity to an enabling activity. Aurubis has released the key performance indicators for the 2022/23 fiscal year in the Non-Financial Report 2022/2023.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☒ Yes**(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis**

Some of the activities relevant for Aurubis are substantially contributing to climate change mitigation per se when being carried out (referencing to the EU Taxonomy economic activities: 4.25, 7.4, 7.6), while for other activities a high level of energy efficiency has to be ensured for them to substantially contribute to climate change mitigation (referencing to the EU Taxonomy economic activities: 7.2, 7.3). "Transport" activities fulfill the substantial contribution criteria if they result in low or no CO₂ emissions (referencing to the EU Taxonomy economic activities: 6.2, 6.5). Aurubis fulfills the substantial contribution criteria for a large part of the taxonomy-eligible

projects, in particular for the Industrial Heat project as well as the installation of electric charging infrastructure and photovoltaic technology. Some of the taxonomy-eligible renovation and infrastructure projects as well as the electric and hybrid vehicles also fulfill the substantial contribution criteria.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

An important step is to ensure that Aurubis does no significant harm to other environmental objectives while conducting activities. Specifically, for "Climate Change Adaptation," a physical climate risk analysis was conducted at the Group level, meeting the requirements of Annex A. Since 2021/22, Aurubis has performed climate risk analyses following TCFD guidelines, involving Corporate Risk Management and local managers to address significant risks. The value chain of each activity was also evaluated for climate risk relevance. Consequently, none of the activities screened harm the "Climate Change Adaptation" objective. Criteria for other environmental objectives—such as water protection, circular economy, pollution prevention, and biodiversity—are legally binding within the EU and met by European projects. Non-European sites lack taxonomy-eligible projects. The renovation and energy-efficiency projects, including the Industrial Heat project and the installation of electric charging infrastructure and photovoltaic technology, are taxonomy aligned. However, due to insufficient data, electric and hybrid vehicles are listed as taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy aligned.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

Aurubis_Non Financial Report_FY 2022_23.pdf

Row 3

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☒ Renovation of existing buildings

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☒ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☒ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☒ CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☒ Own performance

☒ Activity enabling mitigation

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

179000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

The key performance indicators published in the EU Taxonomy are calculated as in the Aurubis Group financial report in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and include all fully consolidated companies of Aurubis AG. Companies not included in the scope of consolidation, associated companies, and companies classified as held for sale pursuant to IFRS 5 are fundamentally not included in reporting in accordance with the EU Taxonomy. Double counts were prevented by only assigning a taxonomy-eligible project not already included under another activity to an enabling activity. Aurubis has released the key performance indicators for the 2022/23 fiscal year in the Non-Financial Report 2022/2023.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

Some of the activities relevant for Aurubis are substantially contributing to climate change mitigation per se when being carried out (referencing to the EU Taxonomy economic activities: 4.25, 7.4, 7.6), while for other activities a high level of energy efficiency has to be ensured for them to substantially contribute to climate change mitigation (referencing to the EU Taxonomy economic activities: 7.2, 7.3). "Transport" activities fulfill the substantial contribution criteria if they result in low or no CO₂ emissions (referencing to the EU Taxonomy economic activities: 6.2, 6.5). Aurubis fulfills the substantial contribution criteria for a large part of the taxonomy-eligible projects, in particular for the Industrial Heat project as well as the installation of electric charging infrastructure and photovoltaic technology. Some of the taxonomy-eligible renovation and infrastructure projects as well as the electric and hybrid vehicles also fulfill the substantial contribution criteria.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

An important step is to ensure that Aurubis does no significant harm to other environmental objectives while conducting activities. Specifically, for "Climate Change Adaptation," a physical climate risk analysis was conducted at the Group level, meeting the requirements of Annex A. Since 2021/22, Aurubis has performed climate risk analyses following TCFD guidelines, involving Corporate Risk Management and local managers to address significant risks. The value chain of each activity was also evaluated for climate risk relevance. Consequently, none of the activities screened harm the "Climate Change Adaptation" objective. Criteria for other environmental objectives—such as water protection, circular economy, pollution prevention, and biodiversity—are legally binding within the EU and met by European projects. Non-European sites lack taxonomy-eligible projects. The renovation and energy-efficiency projects, including the Industrial Heat project and the installation

of electric charging infrastructure and photovoltaic technology, are taxonomy aligned. However, due to insufficient data, electric and hybrid vehicles are listed as taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy aligned.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

Aurubis_Non Financial Report_FY 2022_23.pdf

Row 4

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☒ Installation, maintenance and repair of charging stations for electric vehicles in buildings (and parking spaces attached to buildings)

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☒ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☒ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☒ CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☒ Own performance

☒ Activity enabling mitigation

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

454000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

The key performance indicators published in the EU Taxonomy are calculated as in the Aurubis Group financial report in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and include all fully consolidated companies of Aurubis AG. Companies not included in the scope of consolidation, associated companies, and companies classified as held for sale pursuant to IFRS 5 are fundamentally not included in reporting in accordance with the EU Taxonomy. Double counts were prevented by only assigning a taxonomy-eligible project not already included under another activity to an enabling activity. Aurubis has released the key performance indicators for the 2022/23 fiscal year in the Non-Financial Report 2022/2023.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

Some of the activities relevant for Aurubis are substantially contributing to climate change mitigation per se when being carried out (referencing to the EU Taxonomy economic activities: 4.25, 7.4, 7.6), while for other activities a high level of energy efficiency has to be ensured for them to substantially contribute to climate change mitigation (referencing to the EU Taxonomy economic activities: 7.2, 7.3). "Transport" activities fulfill the substantial contribution criteria if they result in low or no CO₂ emissions (referencing to the EU Taxonomy economic activities: 6.2, 6.5). Aurubis fulfills the substantial contribution criteria for a large part of the taxonomy-eligible projects, in particular for the Industrial Heat project as well as the installation of electric charging infrastructure and photovoltaic technology. Some of the taxonomy-eligible renovation and infrastructure projects as well as the electric and hybrid vehicles also fulfill the substantial contribution criteria.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

An important step is to ensure that Aurubis does no significant harm to other environmental objectives while conducting activities. Specifically, for "Climate Change Adaptation," a physical climate risk analysis was conducted at the Group level, meeting the requirements of Annex A. Since 2021/22, Aurubis has performed climate risk analyses following TCFD guidelines, involving Corporate Risk Management and local managers to address significant risks. The value chain of each activity was also evaluated for climate risk relevance. Consequently, none of the activities screened harm the "Climate Change Adaptation" objective. Criteria for other environmental objectives—such as water protection, circular economy, pollution prevention, and biodiversity—are legally binding within the EU and met by European projects. Non-European sites lack taxonomy-eligible projects. The renovation and energy-efficiency projects, including the Industrial Heat project and the installation of electric charging infrastructure and photovoltaic technology, are taxonomy aligned. However, due to insufficient data, electric and hybrid vehicles are listed as taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy aligned.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

Aurubis_Non Financial Report_FY 2022_23.pdf

Row 5

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

- ☒ Installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

- ☒ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

- ☒ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

- ☒ CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

- ☒ Own performance
☒ Activity enabling adaptation

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

857000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

The key performance indicators published in the EU Taxonomy are calculated as in the Aurubis Group financial report in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and include all fully consolidated companies of Aurubis AG. Companies not included in the scope of consolidation, associated companies, and companies classified as held for sale pursuant to IFRS 5 are fundamentally not included in reporting in accordance with the EU Taxonomy. Double counts were prevented by only assigning a taxonomy-eligible project not already included under another activity to an enabling activity. Aurubis has released the key performance indicators for the 2022/23 fiscal year in the Non-Financial Report 2022/2023.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

Some of the activities relevant for Aurubis are substantially contributing to climate change mitigation per se when being carried out (referencing to the EU Taxonomy economic activities: 4.25, 7.4, 7.6), while for other activities a high level of energy efficiency has to be ensured for them to substantially contribute to climate change mitigation (referencing to the EU Taxonomy economic activities: 7.2, 7.3). "Transport" activities fulfill the substantial contribution criteria if they result in low or no CO₂ emissions (referencing to the EU Taxonomy economic activities: 6.2, 6.5). Aurubis fulfills the substantial contribution criteria for a large part of the taxonomy-eligible projects, in particular for the Industrial Heat project as well as the installation of electric charging infrastructure and photovoltaic technology. Some of the taxonomy-eligible renovation and infrastructure projects as well as the electric and hybrid vehicles also fulfill the substantial contribution criteria.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

An important step is to ensure that Aurubis does no significant harm to other environmental objectives while conducting activities. Specifically, for "Climate Change Adaptation," a physical climate risk analysis was conducted at the Group level, meeting the requirements of Annex A. Since 2021/22, Aurubis has performed climate risk analyses following TCFD guidelines, involving Corporate Risk Management and local managers to address significant risks. The value chain of each activity was also evaluated for climate risk relevance. Consequently, none of the activities screened harm the "Climate Change Adaptation" objective. Criteria for other environmental objectives—such as water protection, circular economy, pollution prevention, and biodiversity—are legally binding within the EU and met by European projects. Non-European sites lack taxonomy-eligible projects. The renovation and energy-efficiency projects, including the Industrial Heat project and the installation of electric charging infrastructure and photovoltaic technology, are taxonomy aligned. However, due to insufficient data, electric and hybrid vehicles are listed as taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy aligned.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

Aurubis_Non Financial Report_FY 2022_23.pdf
[Add row]

(5.4.3) Provide any additional contextual and/or verification/assurance information relevant to your organization's taxonomy alignment.

(5.4.3.1) Details of minimum safeguards analysis

The minimum safeguards ensure that there are no violations or negative limitations with respect to the following topic areas: » Human rights, including worker and consumer rights » Corruption/bribery » Taxation » Fair competition The minimum standards were reviewed at the Group level and are safeguarded at Aurubis through existing standards, Group guidelines, and standards of conduct for employees, suppliers and other business partners. Aurubis has processes for human rights due diligence, processes and training courses for detecting corruption and bribery, instruction in taxation and tax laws, rules of conduct, and instruction in and training on antitrust law. In the 2022/23 fiscal year, there were no convictions against Aurubis AG, any of its subsidiaries, or senior executives in any of the four topic areas. There are procedures and processes for all four topic areas mentioned, which also include inspecting the supply chain. Compliance with the minimum safeguards can be considered fulfilled for all activities in the 2022/23 fiscal year.

(5.4.3.2) Additional contextual information relevant to your taxonomy accounting

No further information

(5.4.3.3) Indicate whether you will be providing verification/assurance information relevant to your taxonomy alignment in question 13.1

Select from:

☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(5.5) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

(5.5.1) Investment in low-carbon R&D

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.5.2) Comment

Research and development (R&D) at Aurubis is clearly aligned with the multimetal strategy and includes both optimization of existing processes and the development of new processes and products. The key focus is on further developing metallurgical expertise to efficiently, sustainably process complex raw materials and recycling materials. Used in place of natural gas or other fossil reducing agents, hydrogen can reduce CO2 emissions in copper production in the future. R&D is investigating the metallurgical use of hydro- gen in Aurubis' processes. A flagship project is the large-scale trial on the use of hydrogen in the anode furnace of the Hamburg primary smelter. We have kicked of additional projects to- gether with universities in order to investigate key metallurgical fundamentals regarding the behavior of hydrogen in complex metallurgy. The entire Aurubis Group's R&D expenditures in fiscal year 2022/23 amounted to 15 million.

[Fixed row]

(5.5.4) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for metals and mining production activities over the last three years.

Row 1

(5.5.4.1) Technology area

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Green metals

(5.5.4.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Pilot demonstration

(5.5.4.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

20

(5.5.4.4) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

550000

(5.5.4.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

15

(5.5.4.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Aurubis performed tests using hydrogen as a reductant in the anode furnace to substitute natural gas. Aurubis is also continuously collaborating with EU innovation and research projects to further investigate the potential offered by iron silicate in new applications and to develop less carbon-intensive construction materials. There are multiple projects in which Aurubis actively takes part in, e.g. DuRSAAM and SOCRATES, both financed by Horizon 2020. Furthermore, Aurubis is preparing tests with hydrogen in the cathode-shaft furnace as well as our TBRC-converters to find out what the impacts of switching are on the product and if at works. Aurubis is a partner in the H4Copper-Project which has the aim of developing new burners for the cathode-shaft-furnace which will be able to use not only up to 30% H2 but also beyond that.

[Add row]

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

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> ☒ Carbon

[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 low-carbon investment

☒ Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities

☒ Navigate regulations

☒ Other, please specify :For investments above €1 million we rely on the price of carbon to provide us with a traffic light indicator on the attractiveness of the investment.

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☒ Alignment with the price of allowances under an Emissions Trading Scheme

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

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

- ☒ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

- ☒ Static

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

85

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

85

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Other, please specify :For investments above €1 million, we rely on the price of carbon to provide us with a traffic light indicator on the attractiveness of the investment.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, for all decision-making processes

(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

Aurubis is since 2013 part of the EU-ETS. The EU-ETS means direct and indirect carbon costs for Aurubis. With an implicit carbon price we are able to describe this cost burden today, but also in the future. All new projects with relevance to the energy supply and consumption are checked by Corporate Energy and Climate Affairs and/or the responsible energy departments on site. Within the assessment of the project, carbon costs are considered, either as direct costs or as indirect costs in the electricity price or both.

[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 ☒ Water
Customers	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select all that apply ☒ Climate change ☒ Water

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

[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:

☒ Less than 1%

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

There is no threshold. We however assess only the suppliers with the potentially most relevant decarbonization lever.

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

Select from:

☒ Unknown

Water

(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

☒ Impact on water availability

☒ Impact on pollution levels

(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

There is no threshold.

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

Select from:

☒ Unknown

[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

☒ Other, please specify :Assesses potential adverse impacts on human rights and environment

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Aurubis Supply Chain DD system assesses potential adverse impacts on human rights and environment. For prioritization and a first, abstract risk assessment, environmental performance indices are included in the non-supplier but country and industry specific assessments (similar to a CAHRA-approach). Based on assessment's results, a prioritization of suppliers is conducted, based on which a concrete, supplier specific risk assessment is performed by Aurubis. Environmental aspects are part of that assessment as well. Results from the abstract and concrete assessments give indications on when to engage with suppliers on environmental issues.

Water

(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

☒ Other, please specify :Assesses potential adverse impacts on human rights and environment

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Aurubis Supply Chain DD system assesses potential adverse impacts on human rights and environment. For prioritization and a first, abstract risk assessment, environmental performance indices are included in the non-supplier but country and industry specific assessments (similar to a CAHRA-approach). Based on assessment's results, a prioritization of suppliers is conducted, based on which a concrete, supplier specific risk assessment is performed by Aurubis. Environmental aspects are part of that assessment as well. Results from the abstract and concrete assessments give indications on when to engage with suppliers on environmental issues.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to introduce environmental requirements related to this environmental issue within the next two years

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

Select from:

☒ No, we do not have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Requirements related to climate change will be incorporated into the contracts with our suppliers of primary materials.

Water

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

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to introduce environmental requirements related to this environmental issue within the next two years

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

Select from:

☒ No, we do not have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

We are talking about water related issues with our suppliers and have our first pilot projects with some of them to help improve potential issues or challenges. However as of today no requirements on a broad basis are planned.

[Fixed 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:

☒ Adaptation to climate change

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

☒ Collect environmental risk and opportunity information at least annually from suppliers

☒ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

☒ Collect water quality information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., discharge quality, pollution incidents, hazardous substances)

Innovation and collaboration

- ☒ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services
- ☒ Other innovation and collaboration activity, please specify :Collaboration with suppliers through MoUs and joint initiatives (primarily Anglo American and Codelco).

(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:

- ☒ Less than 1%

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

Select from:

- ☒ Less than 1%

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

The objective of the collaboration between Anglo American and Aurubis is to provide assurances for the way copper is mined, processed, transported, and brought to market. Applying their combined expertise, Aurubis and Anglo American will also explore the opportunities of technology-driven traceability solutions to bring greater transparency to the entire production cycle, as well as areas of common interest in technology development. Aurubis and Codelco, signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU). In support of the German-Chilean Raw Materials Partnership, the agreement includes cooperating and sharing insights with the aim of contributing to building a more sustainable, responsible, and growing copper industry (copper is essential to meet climate targets) and value chain. In this context, it identifies potential areas of cooperation with respect to smelter operations and circular economy projects in Chile. Our commitment is clear and can be summed up in one product label: Tomorrow Metals and delivered using only the highest ecological and social standards – today and in the future. This applies to our responsibility in the supply chain in particular. The comparative figures from our life cycle assessments also show how much better we are than the industry average. The cooperation with Codelco comprises six core working areas: Firstly, technical projects for more environmentally friendly production in Chile. Secondly, an employee exchange program, in part to promote awareness of a sustainable supply chain. Thirdly, the partners plan to expand commercial activities to secure more metals for the European energy transition. The additional workflows address the exchange of information on ESG development with a particular focus on The Copper Mark sustainability quality seal, innovation, and new decarbonizing processes, expanding the circular economy and recycling in Chile.

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

Select from:

☒ No

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ No other supplier engagement

[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

☒ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

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

Outreach to all customers on sustainability and climate

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

As part of broader customer outreach Aurubis engages with all customers on sustainability when educating them about Aurubis products. This engagement takes the form of educating customers of Aurubis's own GHG footprint, its ESG performance (including supply chain, sourcing) and its climate targets and reduction measures.

Water

(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

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 26-50%

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

Provide information on water footprint of our products based on Life Cycle Assessment.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

As a company that uses water, we see the growing responsibility we bear for preserving this natural resource. Also more and more, customers and suppliers are making higher sustainability demands (including responsible water management and products with a low water footprint). This trend is expected to intensify in the coming years and will have an even greater influence on the sourcing decisions of our suppliers in the future or even create new market opportunities. Already now Aurubis is assessing the impact on water which is included in the life cycle assessments of our products. Here we assess our main products in 16 impact categories including "water use". Already now the results show that the impact of our copper cathode is about 60 % lower than the ICA global average.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Employees

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

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

Outreach to employees on sustainability, especially daily commuting.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We also see our employees as other partners in the value chain. Steps have been made to improve the connection between the plant premises and local public transport. During the reporting year, two StadtRAD (a bike rental/sharing system) stations started up near the plant premises with the same goal. Additional projects for sustainable mobility are in the planning stage. Increasing flexibility in electricity sourcing (target of 10 % by fiscal year 2022/23). As part of its mobility plan, Aurubis Belgium provides the option of bike leasing, including e-bikes and speed pedelecs. Employees with speed pedelecs can complete the mandatory safety training in sessions organized by the site.

[Add row]

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

	Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement	Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives	Explain why your organization has not implemented any environmental initiatives
	Select from: ☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	Select from: ☒ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant	Aurubis has implemented environmental initiatives, however, they are not part of the CDP Supply Chain member engagement.

[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

Aurubis AG is the parent company of the Aurubis Group and is based in Hamburg, Germany. For us, sustainability and the related action areas and measures apply to all Group companies. In addition to Aurubis AG, the scope of consolidation includes all of the fully consolidated subsidiaries (as at September 30, 2023)

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

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

Aurubis AG is the parent company of the Aurubis Group and is based in Hamburg, Germany. For us, sustainability and the related action areas and measures apply to all Group companies. In addition to Aurubis AG, the scope of consolidation includes all of the fully consolidated subsidiaries (as at September 30, 2023)

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

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

Aurubis AG is the parent company of the Aurubis Group and is based in Hamburg, Germany. For us, sustainability and the related action areas and measures apply to all Group companies. In addition to Aurubis AG, the scope of consolidation includes all of the fully consolidated subsidiaries (as at September 30, 2023)

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

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

Aurubis AG is the parent company of the Aurubis Group and is based in Hamburg, Germany. For us, sustainability and the related action areas and measures apply to all Group companies. In addition to Aurubis AG, the scope of consolidation includes all of the fully consolidated subsidiaries (as at September 30, 2023)

[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]

(7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

	Base year recalculation
	Select from: ☒ No, because we do not have the data yet and plan to recalculate next year

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

(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	Aurubis calculates Scope 2 emissions both market-based and location-based. This approach is part of the verification

[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 within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:

☒ No

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

565989

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Aurubis reports CO2 emissions according to the methodology of the “European Union Emission Trading System (EU ETS): The Monitoring and Reporting Regulation (MRR) - General Guidance for Installations” and “The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)”.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

808486

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Aurubis reports CO2 emissions according to the methodology of the “European Union Emission Trading System (EU ETS): The Monitoring and Reporting Regulation (MRR) - General Guidance for Installations” and “The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)”.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

987513.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Aurubis reports CO2 emissions according to the methodology of the “European Union Emission Trading System (EU ETS): The Monitoring and Reporting Regulation (MRR) - General Guidance for Installations” and “The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)”.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5120869.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Aurubis reports CO2 emissions according to the methodology of the “European Union Emission Trading System (EU ETS): The Monitoring and Reporting Regulation (MRR) - General Guidance for Installations” and “The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)”.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

91386.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Aurubis reports CO2 emissions according to the methodology of the “European Union Emission Trading System (EU ETS): The Monitoring and Reporting Regulation (MRR) - General Guidance for Installations” and “The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)”.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

191922.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Aurubis reports CO2 emissions according to the methodology of the “European Union Emission Trading System (EU ETS): The Monitoring and Reporting Regulation (MRR) - General Guidance for Installations” and “The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)”.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

347169

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Aurubis reports CO2 emissions according to the methodology of the “European Union Emission Trading System (EU ETS): The Monitoring and Reporting Regulation (MRR) - General Guidance for Installations” and “The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)”.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5181.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Aurubis reports CO2 emissions according to the methodology of the “European Union Emission Trading System (EU ETS): The Monitoring and Reporting Regulation (MRR) - General Guidance for Installations” and “The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)”.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2116.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Aurubis reports CO2 emissions according to the methodology of the “European Union Emission Trading System (EU ETS): The Monitoring and Reporting Regulation (MRR) - General Guidance for Installations” and “The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)”.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11650.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Aurubis reports CO2 emissions according to the methodology of the “European Union Emission Trading System (EU ETS): The Monitoring and Reporting Regulation (MRR) - General Guidance for Installations” and “The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)”.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

731749.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

GHG Protocol

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

[Fixed row]

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

	Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Methodological details
Reporting year	551669	Determined according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol method

[Fixed row]

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

	Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)	Methodological details
Reporting year	527952	658860	Determined according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol method

[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)

3374472

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Supplier-specific method

☒ Average data method

☒ Spend-based method

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

73.5

(7.8.5) Please explain

Calculation based on Greenhouse Gas Protocol Scope 3 Standard, using supplier-specific emissions factors where available, specific regional emission factors for the remaining primary raw materials from LCA databases, and the spend-based method for other materials.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology*Select all that apply*☒ Spend-based method**(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners**

6.3

(7.8.5) Please explain

Calculation based on Greenhouse Gas Protocol Scope 3 Standard, using supplier-specific emissions factors where available, specific regional emission factors for the remaining primary raw materials from LCA databases, and the spend-based method for other materials.

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)**

196176

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology*Select all that apply*☒ Hybrid method**(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners**

4.3

(7.8.5) Please explain

Calculation based on Greenhouse Gas Protocol Scope 3 Standard, using supplier-specific emissions factors where available, specific regional emission factors for the remaining primary raw materials from LCA databases, and the spend-based method for other materials.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

564475

(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

12.3

(7.8.5) Please explain

Calculation based on Greenhouse Gas Protocol Scope 3 Standard, using supplier-specific emissions factors where available, specific regional emission factors for the remaining primary raw materials from LCA databases, and the spend-based method for other materials.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

16326

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify

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

0.4

(7.8.5) Please explain

The GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard applies the 'recycled content method' to account for emissions from recycling. This method allocates the recycling emissions to the user of the recycled material. Thus, the recycling emissions within these categories were set to zero.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

908

(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

0.02

(7.8.5) Please explain

Calculation based on Greenhouse Gas Protocol Scope 3 Standard, using supplier-specific emissions factors where available, specific regional emission factors for the remaining primary raw materials from LCA databases, and the spend-based method for other materials.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

3953

(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

0.1

(7.8.5) Please explain

Calculation based on Greenhouse Gas Protocol Scope 3 Standard, using supplier-specific emissions factors where available, specific regional emission factors for the remaining primary raw materials from LCA databases, and the spend-based method for other materials.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not evaluated

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

143841

(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

3

(7.8.5) Please explain

Calculation based on Greenhouse Gas Protocol Scope 3 Standard, using supplier-specific emissions factors where available, specific regional emission factors for the remaining primary raw materials from LCA databases, and the spend-based method for other materials.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not evaluated

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not evaluated

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not evaluated

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not evaluated

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not evaluated

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not evaluated

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not evaluated

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not evaluated

[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:

☒ Underway but not complete for reporting year – previous statement of process attached

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

Aurubis_Non Financial Report_FY 2022_23.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Section "Energy and Climate" on pages 84-89; and "Limited Assurance Audit Report" on pages 118-121

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISAE3000

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

(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:

☒ Underway but not complete for reporting year – previous statement of process attached

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Aurubis_Non Financial Report_FY 2022_23.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISAE3000

(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: Capital goods | ☒ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution |
| ☒ Scope 3: Business travel | ☒ Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution |
| ☒ Scope 3: Employee commuting | ☒ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) |
| ☒ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services | |
| ☒ 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:

☒ Underway but not complete for reporting year – previous statement of process attached

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

Aurubis_Non Financial Report_FY 2022_23.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Section "Energy and Climate" on pages 84-89; and "Limited Assurance Audit Report" on pages 118-121

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

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

Select from:

☒ Decreased

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

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

107171

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

8.1

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The values are calculated by summing up the site specific electricity emission factors multiplied with the corresponding electricity consumption.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3000

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.22

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Sum of small scale decarbonization and energy efficiency projects realized on the sites in the reporting period.

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

-

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

-

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

-

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

-

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

49000

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

3.7

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The electricity emission factors for some sites have changed due to changes in national methodology.

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

-

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

-

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

-

Other

(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

-

[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) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:

☒ No

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

73958

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

40417

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

46215

Bulgaria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

53286

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

161682

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

161682

Finland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

22766

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

2206

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

5069

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

346047

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

326367

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

434268

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17044

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

5821

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

5821

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10528

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

0

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

0

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

27934

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

11199

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

1013

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ By facility

(7.17.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business facility.

Row 1

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Retorte, Hamburg, Germany

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

302

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

49.49038

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

11.24973

Row 2

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Beerse, Belgium

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

31858

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

51.31962

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

4.81783

Row 3

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Buffalo, USA

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

27934

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

42.948404

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-78.892807

Row 4

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Deutsche Giessdraht, Emmerich, Germany

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16536

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

51.82784

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

6.26501

Row 5

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Peute Baustoffe, Hamburg, Germany

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

64

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

53.51133

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

10.05728

Row 6

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Berango, Spain

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10528

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

43.36787

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

2.993

Row 7

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Stolberg, Germany

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2684

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

50.759048

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

6.234986

Row 8

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Olen, Belgium

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

42100

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

51.177305

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

4.879092

Row 9

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Lünen, Germany

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

161460

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

51.60646

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

7.50755

Row 10

(7.17.2.1) Facility

E.R.N., Hamburg, Germany

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

105

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

53.526343

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

10.029339

Row 11

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Pirdop, Bulgaria

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

53286

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

42.703374

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

24.177048

Row 12

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Avellino, Italy

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17044

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

40.914388

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

14.790612

Row 13

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Hamburg, Germany

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

164998

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

53.521576

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

10.03331

Row 14

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Pori, Finland

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

22766

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

61.462226

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

21.861253

[Add row]

(7.19) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e	Comment
Metals and mining production activities	551670	-

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ By facility

(7.20.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business facility.

Row 1

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Lünen, Germany

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

52261

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

72318

Row 2

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Retorte, Germany

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

749

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

1044

Row 3

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Stolberg, Germany

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

10344

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

14258

Row 4

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Berango, Spain

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

0

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

0

Row 5

(7.20.2.1) Facility

E.R.N, Germany

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

119

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

119

Row 6

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Beerse, Belgium

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

12719

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

18517

Row 7

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Buffalo, USA

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

11199

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

1013

Row 8

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Avellino, Italy

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

5821

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

5821

Row 9

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Olen, Belgium

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

35218

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

35218

Row 10

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Hamburg, Germany

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

257921

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

339684

Row 11

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Emmerich, Germany

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

5007

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

6791

Row 12

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Peute Baustoffe, Germany

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

85

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

172

Row 13

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Pirdop, Bulgaria

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

161682

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

161682

Row 14

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Pori, Finland

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

2206

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

5069
[Add row]

(7.21) Break down your organization’s total gross global Scope 2 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Scope 2, location-based, metric tons CO2e	Scope 2, market-based (if applicable), metric tons CO2e	Comment
Metals and mining production activities	555212	661671	-

[Fixed 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)

551669.6

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

555211.9

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

661670.63

(7.22.4) Please explain

Only 100% daughter group members are reported.

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

Only 100% daughter group members are reported.

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Deutsche Giessdraht

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Copper

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

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16286

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

5007

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

6791

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Row 2

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Peute Baustoff GmbH

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Iron & steel

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

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

64

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

85

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

172

(7.23.1.15) Comment

GHG Protocol Methode

Row 3

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

E.R.N. Elektro-Recycling Nord GmbH

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Recycling

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

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

105

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

119

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

119

(7.23.1.15) Comment

GHG Protocol Methode

Row 4

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

RETORTE GmbH Selenium Chemicals & Metals

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Other non-metallic minerals

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

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

302

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

749.0

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

1044.0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

GHG Protocol Methode

[Add row]

(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

The establishment of a common approach to enable the private sector to assess, display and benchmark the environmental performance of products, services and companies based on the comprehensive assessment of environmental Impacts over the life-cycle.

[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

Aurubis continues its involvement in the Environmental Footprint project. With the development of the environmental footprint, the EU Commission wants to create a consistent method for calculating the environmental performance of products and organizations throughout Europe, assess them and facilitate comparisons. In 2013 the Commission published the Environmental Footprint (EF) methodology to measure and communicate the life cycle environmental performance of products (Product Environmental Footprint, PEF) and organizations (Organisational Environmental Footprint, OEF), and launched a pilot phase. Aurubis was active in both areas. Aurubis took a leading role in the OEF pilot on “Copper Production”, which was coordinated by the research center of the EU Commission (Joint Research Center, JRC). For the PEF pilot phase, Aurubis worked together with the European organization Eurometaux, the European Copper Institute and other companies from the non-ferrous metals and steel industries on the pilot project “Metal Sheet Metal for Various Applications”. In 2017 we finalised the OEF sector-specific rules for copper production and tested how to communicate Environmental Footprint information to stakeholders and the effectiveness of the communication vehicle. The OEF sector rules for copper production have been successfully approved by the Steering Committee on 15 February 2018. The Copper OEF develops a harmonized method to measure and communicate the life cycle environmental performance of copper producing companies, and well demonstrates the positive aspects of copper metallurgy and multi-metal recycling. The PEF category rules for metal sheet have been also finalised and were approved in November 2018. The Environmental Footprint pilot phase ended in April 2018 and a transition phase is now established until possible adoption of policies implementing the Product Environmental Footprint (PEF) and Organisation Environmental Footprint (OEF) methods. Aurubis will continue to contribute to the further developments of the EF methodology during the transition phase. As part of its commitment to sustainable Development, the copper industry is committed to providing data and information to enable users of copper to evaluate its impacts and benefits across the life cycle, from raw material extraction to end-of life recycling. Aurubis has been involved for many years in life cycle assessment of copper cathode and contributed to the generation of cradle-to-gate life cycle inventory (LCI) that evaluates the environmental impacts associated with global copper cathode production (in cooperation with the International Copper Association). The latest update of the environmental profile of global

copper cathode has been released by the International Copper Association at the beginning of 2018. The LCA for the Aurubis Copper Cathode was also published in that year. An update of this LCA we have published since 2022 on a yearly basis. The latest in September 2024.
 [Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☒ More than 10% but less than or equal to 15%

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

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

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1667061

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

1667062

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

211643

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1526654

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

1747791

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

1

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

32619

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

32619

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

45465

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☒ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

241510

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

3193715

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

3435225
[Fixed row]

(7.30.4) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) for metals and mining production activities in MWh.

	Heating value	Total MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Select from: ☒ HHV (higher heating value)	1667062

	Heating value	Total MWh
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ HHV (higher heating value)	1747791
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ HHV (higher heating value)	32619
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ HHV (higher heating value)	45468
Total energy consumption	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ HHV (higher heating value)	3435225

[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	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ 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) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Currently, reporting is in accordance with the EU Monitoring Regulation and the GHG Protocol.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Currently, reporting is in accordance with the EU Monitoring Regulation and the GHG Protocol.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1734

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Currently, reporting is in accordance with the EU Monitoring Regulation and the GHG Protocol.

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

112929

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Currently, reporting is in accordance with the EU Monitoring Regulation and the GHG Protocol.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

345987

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

141

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Currently, reporting is in accordance with the EU Monitoring Regulation and the GHG Protocol.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1169770

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

96780

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Currently, reporting is in accordance with the EU Monitoring Regulation and the GHG Protocol.

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

36240

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Currently, reporting is in accordance with the EU Monitoring Regulation and the GHG Protocol.

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1667061

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

141

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

96780

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Currently, reporting is in accordance with the EU Monitoring Regulation and the GHG Protocol.
[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)

1768164.28

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

45466.39

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

29867.95

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

29867.95

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)

731954.99

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

731954.99

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

721840.29

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

721840.29

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]

(7.30.12) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed for metals and mining production activities.

	Total gross generation (MWh) inside metals and mining sector boundary	Generation that is consumed (MWh) inside metals and mining sector boundary
Electricity	1768164.28	45466.39
Heat	0	0
Steam	731954.99	731954.99
Cooling	0	0

[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

382378

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Contract

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

Select from:

☒ United States of America

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

N/A

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Spain

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11552.98

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Contract

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

Select from:

☒ Spain

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

N/A

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Germany

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Solarpower, Hydropower, Windpower

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

270000

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ No instrument used

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

Select from:

☒ Germany

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

N/A

[Add row]

(7.42.1) Provide details on the commodities relevant to the metals production activities of your organization.

Row 1

(7.42.1.1) Output product

Select from:

☒ Copper

(7.42.1.2) Capacity (metric tons)

1111000

(7.42.1.3) Production (metric tons)

1111000

(7.42.1.4) Annual production in copper-equivalent units (thousand tons)

1111

(7.42.1.5) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

551670

(7.42.1.6) Scope 2 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

661671

(7.42.1.7) Scope 2 emissions approach

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.42.1.8) Pricing methodology for-copper equivalent figure

Production of copper is based on the total production of copper cathodes.

(7.42.1.9) Comment

With our current production output we use nearly 100% of our capacity.

[Add row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.000711

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

1213340.33

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☒ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

17064000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☒ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

0.1

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☒ Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.45.9) Please explain

There were no significant changes that influences this intensity figure.

[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☒ Absolute target

☒ Intensity 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

AURU-GER-001-OFF Certificate.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

04/19/2021

(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)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2018

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

565989

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

987513

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

0.000

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

1553502.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

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

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

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

776751.000

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

557989.07

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

658745.77

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

1216734.840

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

43.36

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target covers 100% of scope 1 and 2 emissions and includes no exclusions

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

In June 2021, the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) validated the targets. This confirms our contribution to limiting global warming to 1.5C pursuant to the Paris Agreement with our targets. The SBTi is an international initiative of the CDP, the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), the UN Global Compact, and the World Resources Institute (WRI) with the goal of keeping global warming below 1.5C through a 4.2 % annual reduction in CO2 emissions.

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

We are currently developing a detailed roadmap to help us achieve our climate goals. Regarding Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, we rely on technical measures such as decarbonizing plant facilities by using green hydrogen instead of fossil fuels, electrifying our production, utilizing waste heat, and expanding the purchase of green electricity. Approaches for reducing Scope 3 emissions include cooperation in the supply chain and increased recycling activities, for example.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Int 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.2.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

AURU-GER-001-OFF Certificate.pdf

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 2°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

04/19/2021

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3

(7.53.2.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☒ Category 2: Capital goods

☒ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

- ☒ Category 6: Business travel
- ☒ Category 7: Employee commuting
- ☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
- ☒ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

- ☒ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
- ☒ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

- ☒ Metric tons CO2e per metric ton of product

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/30/2018

(7.53.2.15) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

4.492

(7.53.2.16) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.08

(7.53.2.17) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.168

(7.53.2.18) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.305

(7.53.2.19) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.005

(7.53.2.20) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.002

(7.53.2.21) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.01

(7.53.2.23) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.642

(7.53.2.32) Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

5.7040000000

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

5.7040000000

(7.53.2.36) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure

78.8

(7.53.2.37) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods covered by this Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods intensity figure

1

(7.53.2.38) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) covered by this Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) intensity figure

3

(7.53.2.39) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution intensity figure

5.3

(7.53.2.40) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations covered by this Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations intensity figure

0.1

(7.53.2.41) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel covered by this Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel intensity figure

0

(7.53.2.42) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by this Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting intensity figure

0.2

(7.53.2.44) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution intensity figure

11.3

(7.53.2.53) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

24

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

4.3350400000

(7.53.2.59) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

24

(7.53.2.62) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

3.0562

(7.53.2.63) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.2635

(7.53.2.64) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.1777

(7.53.2.65) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.5112

(7.53.2.66) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0148

(7.53.2.67) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0008

(7.53.2.68) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0036

(7.53.2.70) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.1303

(7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

4.1581000000

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

4.1581000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

112.93

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Excluded categories 8. Upstream leased assets, 10. Processing of sold products, 11. Use of sold products, 12. End-of-life treatment of sold products, 13. Downstream leased assets, 14. Franchises, 15. Investments are not applicable as Aurubis has no emission stemming from these categories.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

Aurubis have set binding sustainability targets, which Aurubis now regularly monitor and back up with concrete measures. The production techniques make a pivotal contribution to responsibly handling resources and, together with the products, play a role in the energy transition.

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

Our first step to achieve the target is to improve our data base for Scope 3 emissions. For this reason, we started a survey within our concentrate suppliers as well as a new system to calculate the transport related emissions during the reporting year. When the data is validated, we will develop the plan to achieve the target based on this data. Through supplier engagement Aurubis is collaborating with key suppliers like Anglo American and Codelco in order to provide assurances in the mining, processing and transporting of copper (e.g., Copper Mark Chain of Custody). These collaborations also place a strong focus on climate change mitigation, as the partners have also developed ambitious decarbonization plans. Additionally, we are working to explore opportunities to increase transparency and traceability in the

supply chain alongside identifying efficiency drivers. Further in Chile we are identifying opportunities to contribute towards circular economy projects as part of the German-Chilean Raw Materials Partnership.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☒ Net-zero targets

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

12/05/2021

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☒ Abs1

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/31/2049

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Aurubis set itself the target to become carbon-neutral way before 2050. This includes all Scopes 1,2,3 and we work on multiple initiatives to achieve this target. The biggest challenge state process emissions that are not avoidable. CCS and CCU are possible solutions

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

social responsibility

(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, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(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

We set an intermediate target to reduce our Scope 12 emissions until 2030 by 50% and our Scope 3 emissions by 24% per ton of product. In the course of this process we developed a roadmap to identify appropriate measures. The identified measures consist of the switch to green electricity, use of hydrogen, ammonia and the electrification of processes. To achieve the 2030 target, multiple measures have to be implemented by 2030.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Transitioning to carbon neutral production is a real challenge for an energy intensive company. Aurubis is testing new, low emission energy sources and constantly enhancing our facilities to drive the decarbonization of the processes.

[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.

Select from:

☒ Yes

(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 (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	61	<i>Numeric input</i>
To be implemented	5	16840
Implementation commenced	5	38000
Implemented	12	40710
Not to be implemented	3	<i>Numeric input</i>

[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

Energy efficiency in buildings

☒ Maintenance program

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

11000

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

n.a

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Process optimization

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

1460

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Mandatory

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1250000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

n.a

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☒ Low-carbon electricity mix

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

28000

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

n.a

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Electrification

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

800

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1200000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

n.a

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☒ Building Energy Management Systems (BEMS)

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

800

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

4000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

n.a

[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:

☒ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards: Investments in emissions reductions are done in alignment with EU-ETS reduction targets (binding target) to avoid the obligation for additional certificate purchase.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Internal incentives/recognition programs

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Internal incentives/recognition programs: New ideas could be submitted via a company suggestion system and in case of implementation they are honoured with a bonus depending on the savings. Furthermore, certain managers have individual bonus pay-outs depending on climate related targets that also consist of emission reductions.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Internal price on carbon

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Internal price on carbon: When investments in projects with fossil fuels but also process optimization or new facilities that reduce emissions are made, they are valued with a CO2 price forecast. The resulting savings are taken into account for investment calculations and are therefore a driver for investment decisions.
[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:

☒ No

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

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:

☒ No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

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

Power

☒ Other, please specify :Industrial Heat

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

Industrial Heat: Aurubis extracts industrial heat for the heat supply of Hamburg's HafenCity East district, and since 2021 for the Rothenburgsort district as well. This heat forms when sulfur dioxide is converted to sulfuric acid. Each year, up to 160 million kWh of heat can be extracted from the processes, equivalent to a more than 20,000 t reduction in CO₂ annually. We save about half of this quantity on the plant premises since we use waste heat, not natural gas, to produce steam. The other half of the CO₂ reduction is due to the transmission of heat to the HafenCity East neighborhood, where conventional fuels would otherwise generate district heating. In 2021 the decision was made to expand the project: As of the 2024/25 heating period, about 20,000 more households in Hamburg will be supplied with CO₂-free industrial heat from a sub process of Aurubis copper production. The use of CO₂-free industrial heat in the heating network will replace heat that is currently generated from fossil fuels. This can save up to 100,000 t of CO₂ emissions annually in Hamburg starting in 2025. The planned heat supply represents the biggest use of industrial heat in Germany

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

[Add row]

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

Select from:

☒ No

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Measurements of the volumes of all water withdrawals are carried out continuously by using permanently installed flow meters at the sites. Measurements are monitored regularly and the results are continuously available (e.g. by real-time monitoring in an online operation system at Hamburg site).

(9.2.4) Please explain

The volumes of water withdrawals have been evaluated to be a relevant environmental aspect for Aurubis, as the amounts withdrawn are significant. These volumes are measured continuously, and the total volumes are regularly (at least yearly) monitored for all sites. More than 80 % of total volumes of water withdrawals of Aurubis group takes place at the Hamburg site. Total volumes of water withdrawals are part of our Environmental KPIs, which are provided annually by the environmental manager of the individual sites and verified annually by independent external auditors. The total volumes of groupwide water withdrawals are officially reported in the yearly published environmental report. The term 'sites' relates to our different geographic operations / production sites (see responses to questions 1.5, 6.1, and 9.1).

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Measurements of all water withdrawals by source are carried out continuously by using permanently installed flow meters at the sites. Measurements are monitored regularly, and the results are continuously available (e.g. by real-time monitoring in an online operation system at Hamburg site).

(9.2.4) Please explain

The volumes of water withdrawals by source have been evaluated to be relevant for Aurubis, as environmental impacts, availability and other aspects can vary significantly between different sources. These volumes are measured continuously, and regularly (at least yearly) monitored for all sites. They are part of our Environmental KPIs, which are provided annually by the environmental manager of the individual sites and verified annually by independent external auditors. The volumes by source of group-wide water withdrawals are officially reported in the yearly published environmental report

Entrained water associated with your metals & mining and/or coal sector activities - total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Entrained water (water in the raw materials) is mainly relevant for the mining sector. However, we do not own or have holdings in mines. Our raw materials are typically dry resp. contain only minor amounts of entrained water; we therefore consider entrained water not to be relevant for us. This water aspect is also not expected to be relevant in the future.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Measurements of key parameters are conducted through direct monitoring of continuous measurements (mainly for temperature) and/or analysis of samples taken automatically or manually, which are subsequently analyzed in laboratories. Key parameters to determine the suitability of the water for its intended use are typically: - temperature - content of solid matter - salt content.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Relevance of this water aspect for the individual sites has been considered depending on their water sources: Measuring and monitoring of the quality is needed at the sites where water is withdrawn from surface waters to ensure suitable quality for its intended use. At the sites where only municipal water is used, this is not relevant, as suitable quality is typically ensured by the supplier. 57% of our sites (8 out of 14 sites) withdraw surface water. Key measurements required to ensure suitability of the water quality are carried out frequently (typically daily), depending on the specific requirements. Extended measurements are carried out several times a year (e.g. at Hamburg site by manual sampling and lab testing). This also allows us to check the water quality before and after operation to prevent deterioration of the water. More than 80 % of groupwide water withdrawals take place at the Hamburg site (e.g. water quality from river Elbe is measured and monitored at Hamburg site).

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Measurements are carried out continuously by using permanently installed flow meters. Measurements are monitored regularly and continuously available (e.g. by real-time monitoring in an online operation system at Hamburg site).

(9.2.4) Please explain

Volumes of water discharges (m³) are considered relevant for Aurubis, as the amounts are significant. The volumes are measured continuously, and the total volumes are regularly (at least yearly) monitored for all sites. The total volumes are part of our Environmental KPIs, which are provided annually by the environmental manager of the individual sites and verified annually by independent external auditors. The total volumes of groupwide water discharges are officially reported in the yearly published environmental report.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Measurements are carried out continuously by using permanently installed flow meters. Measurements are monitored and continuously available (e.g. by real-time monitoring in an online operation system at Hamburg site).

(9.2.4) Please explain

Volumes of water discharges by destination are considered relevant for Aurubis, as the destination needs to be considered to decide on the necessary quality (maximum content of pollutants, prior treatment method) of the discharged water. The discharged volumes are regularly measured and monitored for all sites. Total volumes of water discharges by destination are part of our Environmental KPIs, which are annually provided by the respective environmental manager of the individual sites and verified annually by independent external auditors. The volumes of groupwide water discharges by destination are officially reported in the yearly published environmental report.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Site-specific measurements are carried out continuously at the sites by using permanently installed flow meters. Measurements are monitored and continuously available (e.g. by real-time monitoring in an online operation system at Hamburg site).

(9.2.4) Please explain

Volumes of water discharges by treatment method are regularly measured and monitored at all sites, which measure the volumes of all relevant effluents and discharges separately, but not reported and not centrally monitored. The reason for this is that we consider the metal emissions to water as the leading indicator for our water discharges in relation to treatment methods and quality/pollution (cf. "Water discharge quality – emissions to water") All effluents that contain relevant amounts/concentrations of pollutants are treated prior to discharge by applying a tertiary treatment including filtration and chemical precipitation to remove suspended solids and dissolved metals. Treatment takes place on site in most cases, or in some cases by a third party (municipal treatment plant). In all cases the discharged water complies with regulatory requirements and strict standards. The permitted water discharge quality is thus the leading indicator for our water discharges.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Site-specific measurements are carried out according to the respective permits, e.g. at Hamburg site by continuous self-monitoring through manual sampling and lab testing, as well as spot sampling by the authority without prior notice.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Relevance of this water aspect was considered: Water discharge quality by standard effluent parameters is regularly measured and monitored at all sites according to their individual permit, in line with the Industrial emission directive. Reporting requirements are in line with the permit and reported annually in public E-PRTR (Industrial Pollutant Release and Transfer Register) for relevant sites. In all cases the discharged water complies with regulatory requirements and strict standards. The permitted water discharge quality is thus the leading indicator for our water discharges.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Site-specific measurements are carried out according to the respective permits, e.g. at Hamburg site by continuous self-monitoring through manual sampling and lab testing, as well as spot sampling by the authority without prior notice.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Relevance of this water aspect for the individual sites was considered: Measuring and monitoring of water discharge quality – emissions to water is relevant, and conducted, for the sites with direct discharges to water bodies, and with indirect discharge to municipal wastewater treatment plants, according to the respective permits. This applies to 86% (12 out of 14) of our sites. For our operations, metal emissions to water are considered relevant in the NFM BREF in accordance with the

IED thus considered as leading parameter (concentration and load). Group metal emissions to water via direct discharges in our multimetal production are officially reported in our yearly env. report and verified by third party. Metals which are priority substances according to the water framework directive are included in the measurements and reported in the public E-PRTR. Other pollutants, such as nitrates, phosphates, and pesticides have no or only minor relevance for our operations.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

For temperature measurements on site level, we use regularly maintained sensors to monitor temperature in effluent water / wastewater, e.g. fixed installed thermometers that provide real-time online measurements at Hamburg site.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Relevance of this water aspect was considered: Temperature of water discharge is measured and monitored at all the sites where temperature is a relevant parameter (mainly sites that have a direct discharge to waterbodies); this applies to 64% of our sites. More than 80 % of water discharge of Aurubis group takes place at the Hamburg site, where temperature is part of the parameters that are measured and monitored.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Resulting from calculation: total volumes of water withdrawals minus total volumes of water discharges. Measurements of the volumes of all water withdrawals and of all water discharges are carried out continuously by using permanently installed flow meters at the sites. Measurements are monitored and continuously available (e.g. by real-time monitoring in an online operation system at Hamburg site).

(9.2.4) Please explain

Total volume of water consumption is calculated based on the difference between the two environmental KPIs 1) volumes of water withdrawals 2) (minus) volumes of water discharges. Both input parameters are measured continuously, and the resulting consumption is monitored for all sites on a yearly basis, at least

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Site-specific measurements are carried out by using permanently installed flow meters, e.g. at Hamburg site for the treatment process of spent electrolyte and the subsequent return to the electrolysis process, or the reuse of rainwater in the processes (continuous monitoring of direct connection via flow meter).

(9.2.4) Please explain

Relevance of this water aspect was considered: Water recycled/reused is measured, accounted, and monitored in the water balance on site level; however, this not part of the annual external verification on group level. All sites have implemented measures to reuse or recycle water where possible in order to reduce freshwater

input or to reduce generation of wastewater, and the sites will continue to develop and realize new such measures. Examples are reuse of water from slag granulation, reuse of surface run-off, use of closed-circuit cooling systems, recycling of pickling solutions or rinse water, reuse of water from flotation process, etc.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Sanitary wastewater is sampled, measured, and monitored regularly (typically several times a year with different frequencies, and on demand) by manual sampling and lab testing.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services are provided to all workers at all sites. Compliance with the permitted values is also checked by the authorities on regular basis.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

73200

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

For water volumes, we have defined a threshold of 15% when changes compared to the previous year are considered as higher/lower; an automatic plausibility check has been implemented in our IT systems requesting closer examination if the threshold is exceeded. This threshold represents the typical variability due to fluctuations in business activity, such as planned maintenance shutdowns. Changes compared to previous year 30 % (2-times the mentioned threshold) are considered as much higher/lower. The total water withdrawals in 2023 were about the same / only slightly higher (3.5%) than in 2022. The main reason was, in 2022, a planned maintenance shutdown at the Hamburg site that affected the groupwide water use, as more than 80 % of total water withdrawals take place at Hamburg site. Compared to 2021, the withdrawals 2023 were about the same / slightly lower (-6%). This KPI is verified yearly by external auditors. According to current estimations, water withdrawals are expected to stay about the same in five years (threshold: fluctuations)

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

67500

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

The total water discharges in 2023 were about the same / only slightly higher (1.7%) than in 2022. The main reason was, in 2022, a planned maintenance shutdown at the Hamburg site that affected the groupwide water use, as more than 80 % of total water withdrawals take place at Hamburg site. Compared to 2021, the discharges 2023 were about the same / slightly lower (-4%). For water volumes, we have defined a threshold of 15% when changes compared to the previous year are considered as higher/lower; an automatic plausibility check has been implemented in our IT systems requesting closer examination if the threshold is exceeded. This threshold represents the typical variability due to fluctuations in business activity, such as planned maintenance shutdowns. This KPI is verified yearly by external auditors. According to current estimations, water discharges are expected to stay about the same in five years (threshold: fluctuations

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

5800

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

*The total water consumption in 2023 was much higher than in 2022 (34%). The main reason was, in 2022, a planned maintenance shutdown at the Hamburg site that affected the groupwide water use, as more than 80 % of total water withdrawals take place at Hamburg site. Compared to 2021, the consumption 2023 was lower (-24%). Water withdrawals and discharges depend on various factors, such as weather-related factors (e.g. amount of precipitation and evaporation) as well as production-related factors (e.g. increased evaporation during production processes and measurement deviations); these effects become more visible in the difference of the two indicators, which result in the water consumption. For water volumes, we have defined a threshold of 15% when changes compared to the previous year are considered as higher/lower; an automatic plausibility check has been implemented in our IT systems requesting closer examination if the threshold is exceeded. This threshold represents the typical variability due to fluctuations in business activity, such as planned maintenance shutdowns. Changes compared to previous year 30 % (2-times the mentioned threshold) are considered as much higher/lower. This KPI is verified yearly by external auditors. According to current estimations, water consumption is expected to stay about the same in five years (threshold: fluctuations
[Fixed row]*

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

5700

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

7.79

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☒ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

7.8 % of the water was withdrawn from areas with water stress in 2023 (2022: 8.6%, 2021: 7.6 %). Percentage is about the same / only slightly higher than in previous reporting year (-9%), because only a small part of total water withdrawals is taken from areas with water stress, and fluctuations of increase/decrease in business activities at the different sites in areas with/without water stress compensated each other. For water indicators, we have defined a threshold of 15% when changes compared to the previous year are considered as higher/lower. This threshold represents the typical variability due to fluctuations in business activity, such as planned maintenance shutdowns. An automatic plausibility check has been implemented in our IT systems requesting closer examination if the threshold is exceeded. For our sites, no relevant impacts are experienced in the areas defined as "water stress areas" by WRI Aqueduct, neither in terms of water availability, water quality, nor water accessibility. An external expert carried out an environmental risk assessment for us, which also revealed no indications of the above-mentioned potential impacts. The overall water risk for our sites determined by WRI Aqueduct stays in the range of low to medium-high. Areas with water stress and overall water risk determined by using WRI Aqueduct version 4.0. (baseline data, annual temporal resolution, indicator water stress, default weighting). Proportion of withdrawals from areas with water stress are calculated according to CDP requirements by dividing „volume withdrawn in stress areas” with “total volume for company-wide withdrawals” (stress areas are defined as areas identified as equal to/greater than "High": 40 according to WRI Aqueduct). We expect a similar result in a five-year forecast, although such estimation depends on future fluctuations, and in case of the percentage it is only relative: a reduction of water withdrawal from areas without water stress leads to a higher proportion / a higher value for this indicator, even if impacts in areas with water stress stay the same or decrease to a certain extent. Moreover, we are planning to increase our business activity, including potential acquisitions, which could happen to be situated in areas with water stress.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

70700

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

The volume of water withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, has remained about the same / only slightly higher in 2023 compared to the previous year. The main reason for this fluctuation was, in 2022, a planned maintenance shutdown at the Hamburg site that affected the groupwide water use, as more than 80 % of total water withdrawals take place at Hamburg site, and the greatest part of this is withdrawn from fresh surface water. For water volumes, we have defined a threshold of 15% when changes compared to the previous year are considered as higher/lower; an automatic plausibility check has been implemented in our IT systems requesting closer examination if the threshold is exceeded. This threshold represents the typical variability due to fluctuations in business activity, such as planned maintenance shutdowns. This KPI is verified yearly by external auditors.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Aurubis sites do not withdraw water from brackish surface water / seawater; this source is therefore not relevant for Aurubis.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

400

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

The volume of water withdrawals from renewable groundwater has remained about the same in 2023 compared to the previous year. There were no specific events that impacted these withdrawals. Definition of the threshold for considering withdrawals as higher/lower please cf. response on fresh surface water. This KPI is verified yearly by external auditors.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Aurubis sites do not withdraw water from non-renewable groundwater; this source is therefore not relevant for Aurubis.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Entrained water (water in the raw materials) is mainly relevant for the mining sector. However, we do not own or have holdings in mines. Our raw materials are typically dry resp. contain only minor amounts of entrained water; we therefore consider entrained water not to be relevant for us.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

2200

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Third party sources comprise in our case mainly municipal water, and other waters such as demineralized water, steam, etc. The volume of water withdrawals from third party sources has remained about the same in 2023 compared to the previous year. There were no specific incidents that impacted these withdrawals. This KPI is verified yearly by external auditors. Definition of the threshold for considering withdrawals as higher/lower please cf. response on fresh surface water.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

66500

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

The volume of water discharged to fresh surface water has remained about the same / only slightly higher than in the previous year. The main reason was a planned maintenance shutdown at the Hamburg site in 2022 that affected the groupwide water use and discharge during that year, as more than 80 % of total water discharge takes place at Hamburg site, with the greatest part discharged to fresh surface water. This KPI is verified yearly by external auditors. We have set a threshold for comparison with the previous reporting year for water indicators: a change of more than 15 % is considered "higher/lower"; more than 30% (twice this threshold) is considered as "much higher/lower".

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Aurubis sites do not discharge water to brackish surface water / seawater; this destination is therefore not relevant for Aurubis.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Aurubis sites do not discharge water to groundwater; this destination is therefore not relevant for Aurubis.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1000

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

The volume of water discharged to third-party destinations including municipal wastewater treatment plants has remained about the same compared to the previous year. There were no specific incidents that impacted these volumes. This KPI is verified yearly by external auditors. We have set a threshold for comparison with the previous reporting year for water indicators: a change of more than 15 % is considered "higher/lower"; more than 30% (twice this threshold) is considered as "much higher/lower".

[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☒ Relevant but volume unknown

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

All contaminated effluents (such as process water, surface run-off or direct cooling water) are treated prior to discharge according to the respective permit of the individual sites by applying a tertiary treatment including filtration and chemical precipitation to remove suspended solids and dissolved metals. Treatment takes place on site in most cases, or in some cases by a third party (municipal treatment plant). In all cases the discharged water complies with the respective permit, regulatory requirements, and strict standards. We therefore consider the permitted water discharge quality as the leading indicator for our water discharges. The volumes of water discharges by treatment method are regularly measured and monitored at the individual sites according to their respective permit, but not reported and not centrally monitored. We therefore cannot report the respective volumes of water discharge by treatment method. We consider this as less relevant, and currently do not plan to monitor these volumes in the future.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☒ Relevant but volume unknown

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Secondary treatment instead of tertiary treatment may be applied in individual cases according to the permit of the respective site for less contaminated effluents. An overall explanation on the permitted water discharge quality as the leading indicator for our water discharges is laid down in the section on tertiary treatment.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☒ Relevant but volume unknown

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Primary treatment may be applied in individual cases according to the permit of the respective site for less contaminated effluents. An overall explanation on the permitted water discharge quality as the leading indicator for our water discharges is laid down in the section on tertiary treatment.

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☒ Relevant but volume unknown

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment is applied in individual cases according to the respective site's permit for effluents that are not contaminated, such as certain streams of cooling water. An overall explanation on the permitted water discharge quality as the leading indicator for our water discharges is laid down in the section on tertiary treatment.

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☒ Relevant but volume unknown

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

In some cases, treatment of water effluents takes place by a third party instead of an on-site treatment. This is typically a municipal treatment plant applying tertiary treatment. An overall explanation on the permitted water discharge quality as the leading indicator for our water discharges is laid down in the section on tertiary treatment.

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

No other than the above-mentioned cases are relevant for our operations.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.10) Provide details of your organization's emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

(9.2.10.1) Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tons)

(9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included

Select all that apply

☒ Priority substances listed under the EU Water Framework Directive

(9.2.10.3) List the specific substances included

Cadmium, lead, mercury, nickel

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

Metals, which are priority substances under the Water Framework Directive, are part of our measurements of metal emissions to water (see answer to question 9.2, entry 'Quality of water discharge - emissions to water'). We consider metal emissions to water to be a leading indicator of our water discharge quality. The data refer to the share (tonnes) of the aforementioned priority substances of the metal emissions to water from multi-metal production in the Aurubis Group. The indicator "Metal emissions to water" includes the following metals: Cu, As, Cd, Hg, Pb, Ni, Zn. The target according to the sustainability strategy refers to the reduction of metal emissions into water as such, which also includes the priority substances. All sites that emit these substances into bodies of water are regularly inspected by self-monitoring and authority controls. In all cases the discharged water complies with regulatory requirements and strict standards. Impacts to the receiving waterbodies have been assessed during permitting procedures.

[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

☒ 1-25

(9.3.4) Please explain

Based on our risk analysis using the Munich re Climate Risk Tool, we have identified some of our 14 production sites are exposed to flood risk, each with varying degree of severity. However, only one of our facilities in Hamburg is at risk of flooding that could have a substantive impact on our business. Note that for the purpose of reporting, our definition of 'facility' is the same as our definition for a site, i.e., for which there could be several different types of factory operating in the same location. Site in focus here is: Aurubis AG, Hamburg.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☒ No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, but we are planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

*We don't consider this an immediate priority in view of limited available resources
[Fixed row]*

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Aurubis AG, Hamburg site

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Germany

☒ Elbe River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

53.521576

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

10.03331

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

60222

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

59619

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

603

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

57419

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

57356

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

63

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

2803

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The water-related substantive risk of this site is flooding / storm surge. This is not related to water withdrawals or discharges. Increase in water consumption in 2023 compared to previous year is due to a planned maintenance standstill in 2022 with a significant impact on the site's water consumption.
[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Total volume of water withdrawal is part of our annually reviewed environmental KPIs, which are standardized for the Aurubis group and verified by external auditors from TÜV Nord Cert. The verification services provided are accredited under EMAS standard (Verification of group-wide harmonized environmental KPIs on the basis of Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009 as amended on 25 November 2009).

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Volume of water withdrawal by source is part of our annually reviewed environmental KPIs, which are standardized for the Aurubis group and verified by external auditors from TÜV Nord Cert. The verification services provided are accredited under EMAS standard (Verification of group-wide harmonized environmental KPIs on the basis of Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009 as amended on 25 November 2009).

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Proportion with regard to the Hamburg facility 100%. Water quality from river Elbe at Hamburg site is measured and monitored.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Total volume of water discharges is part of our annually reviewed environmental KPIs, which are standardized for the Aurubis group and verified by external auditors from TÜV Nord Cert. The verification services provided are accredited under EMAS standard (Verification of group-wide harmonized environmental KPIs on the basis of Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009 as amended on 25 November 2009).

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Volume of water discharge by destination is part of our annually reviewed environmental KPIs, which are standardized for the Aurubis group and verified by external auditors from TÜV Nord Cert. The verification services provided are accredited under EMAS standard (Verification of group-wide harmonized environmental KPIs on the basis of Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009 as amended on 25 November 2009).

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

The permitted water discharge quality is the leading parameter for our water discharges. Therefore, water discharge volumes by final treatment level is not relevant and not expected to be considered as relevant in the future.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Water discharge quality (metal concentration and load) is regularly measured and monitored during the entire year on a regular basis for all sites with direct discharge to water bodies and for sites with indirect discharge to municipal wastewater treatment plants according to permits. Water discharge quality is part of our annually reviewed environmental KPIs, which are standardized for the Aurubis group and verified by external auditors from TÜV Nord Cert. The verification services provided, are accredited under EMAS standard (Verification of group-wide harmonized environmental KPIs on the basis of Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009 as amended on 25 November 2009).

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Total volume of water consumption is part of our annually reviewed environmental KPIs, which are standardized for the Aurubis group and verified by external auditors from TÜV Nord Cert. The verification services provided, are accredited under EMAS standard (Verification of group-wide harmonized environmental KPIs on the basis of Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009 as amended on 25 November 2009).

[Fixed row]

(9.4.1) Indicate which of the facilities referenced in 9.3.1 could impact a requesting CDP supply chain member.

Row 1

(9.4.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 1

(9.4.1.2) Facility name

Aurubis AG, Hamburg site

(9.4.1.3) Requesting member

Select from:

(9.4.1.4) Description of potential impact on member

Aurubis site Hamburg is located in the Hamburg port area which is vulnerable to the influence of tides of the North Sea via the river Elbe and thus also vulnerable to storm surges caused by major storms in the North Sea area. The whole port area of Hamburg as well as the cities along the river Elbe are protected against these floods by a system of well-maintained dams and levees and this also includes the Hamburg plant of Aurubis. In the exceptional scenario that there are longer production shutdowns or breakdown of major production facilities, product deliveries (e.g. rod) could be taken over from other (e.g. rod producing) sites of Aurubis in order to maintain product supply to our customers. Aurubis also supplies the Prysmian Group from other Aurubis sites, so there is no sole dependency on the Hamburg site.

(9.4.1.5) Comment

Potential impact described is valid in a similar way for the other requesting members, depending on which products they purchase from Aurubis, Hamburg site.

[Add row]

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

17063708000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

233110.77

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

Overall, water withdrawal of Aurubis' group has shown a decreasing trend over the years. Due to continuous efficiency improvement measures, we expect to achieve further increases in water withdrawal efficiency in the future. However, it should be considered that various influencing factors (e.g. extreme weather conditions), can lead to slight upward or downward fluctuations. Note: Aurubis AGs operating revenue is stated in EUR for fiscal year 2022/23.

[Fixed row]

(9.10.1) For your top 5 products by revenue, provide the following intensity information associated with your metals and mining activities.

Row 1

(9.10.1.1) Product name

Multimetal production

(9.10.1.2) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Metal emissions to waterbodies via direct discharge

(9.10.1.3) Denominator

Select from:

☒ Ton of final product

(9.10.1.4) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.10.1.5) Please explain

The reduction of metal emissions to water in Aurubis group copper and multimetal production is part of our environmental targets and within the scope of our sustainability strategy 2030: Reducing specific metal emissions to water per multimetal output by 25 % until 2030 compared to 2018. A reduction of 29 % was achieved in 2023. The specific metal emissions to water were lower than in the previous year (deviation more than 15 %), with 0.62 g/t copper equivalent compared to 0.74 g/t copper equivalent in 2022. This KPI is verified externally every year. Thus, our metal emissions to water are already on a very low level and will be further reduced. Nevertheless, slight upward or downward fluctuations occurred during the last years and are likely to occur also in the future. As one of our group environmental targets and within the sustainability strategy, we consider this indicator a decisive KPI which underlines Aurubis' ambitions in sustainability and commitment to further implementing sustainable development in project evaluations and in our operations. The indicator "Metal emissions to water" includes the following metals: Cu, As, Cd, Hg, Pb, Ni, Zn. Thus, our metal emissions to water are already on a very low level and will be further reduced in future. The denominator "copper equivalents" considers all the metals Aurubis produces. It standardizes the entire metal production using a weighting factor based on the respective average metal prices. The resulting tonnages in copper equivalents represent the weighted multimetal output. The calculation method was verified by external auditors in 2021.

Row 2

(9.10.1.1) Product name

Copper production

(9.10.1.2) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☒ Total water withdrawals

(9.10.1.3) Denominator

Select from:

☒ Ton of final product

(9.10.1.4) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.10.1.5) Please explain

The reduction of metal emissions to water in Aurubis group copper production is part of our environmental targets and within the scope of our sustainability strategy 2023: Reducing specific metal emissions to water by 50 % in g/t of copper output until 2022 compared to 2012. A 63% total reduction was achieved in 2022. Thus, our metal emissions to water are already on a very low level and will be further reduced in future. Nevertheless, slight upward or downward fluctuations occurred during the last years and are likely to occur also in the future. The change from previous year is stated as "About the same" as the deviation from previous year is

Row 3

(9.10.1.1) Product name

Copper cathode

(9.10.1.2) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☒ Freshwater use

(9.10.1.3) Denominator

Select from:

☒ Ton of final product

(9.10.1.4) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ This is our first year of measurement

(9.10.1.5) Please explain

In the latest update of our Cu Cathode life cycle assessment (LCA), an impact category for the use of freshwater is included and now available for the first time. The result for water use is at a value of 1160 m³ world equiv/t copper Cathode in 2023 to produce our copper from cradle to gate. This is less than 60% that of the global average of ICA.

Row 4

(9.10.1.1) Product name

Gold

(9.10.1.2) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☒ Freshwater use

(9.10.1.3) Denominator

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :kg of final product

(9.10.1.4) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ This is our first year of measurement

(9.10.1.5) Please explain

In the latest update of our gold life cycle assessment (LCA), an impact category for the use of freshwater is included and now available for the first time. The result for water use is at a value of 26000 m³ world equiv/kg gold in 2023 to produce our gold from cradle to gate.

Row 5

(9.10.1.1) Product name

(9.10.1.2) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☒ Freshwater use

(9.10.1.3) Denominator

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Kg of final product

(9.10.1.4) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ This is our first year of measurement

(9.10.1.5) Please explain

In the latest update of our silver life cycle assessment (LCA), an impact category for the use of freshwater is included and now available for the first time. The result for water use is at a value of 1360 m³ world equiv/t Wire Rod in 2023 to produce our Wire Rod from cradle to gate.

[Add row]

(9.12) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization's products or services.

Row 1

(9.12.1) Product name

Multimetal production

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

0.62

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Metal emissions to waterbodies via direct discharge

(9.12.4) Denominator

Ton of multimetal output, normalized to copper equivalents

(9.12.5) Comment

The reduction of metal emissions to water in our multimetal production is part of our environmental targets and embedded in our sustainability strategy 2030: Reducing specific metal emissions to water per multimetal output by 25 % by 2030 compared to 2018. A reduction of 29 % was achieved in 2023. Thus, our metal emissions to water are already on a very low level and will be further reduced. This KPI is verified externally every year. In the previous year 2022, the specific metal emissions to water were 0.74 g/t copper equivalent. The indicator “Metal emissions to water” includes the following metals: Cu, As, Cd, Hg, Pb, Ni, Zn. The denominator “copper equivalents” considers all the metals Aurubis produces. It standardizes the entire metal production using a weighting factor based on the respective average metal prices. The resulting tonnages in copper equivalents represent the weighted multimetal output. The calculation method was verified by external auditors in 2021.

Row 2

(9.12.1) Product name

Multimetal production

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

40

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☒ Water withdrawn

(9.12.4) Denominator

Ton of multimetal output, normalized to copper equivalents

(9.12.5) Comment

Conserving water resources is one of our environmental objectives to minimize the environmental impact of our business activities, described also in our environmental policy. Compared to the reference year 2018, water withdrawal per multimetal output was reduced by 7 %. The value was about the same as in the previous year, with 40 m³/t copper equivalent in 2023 compared to 39 m³/t copper equivalent in 2022. This KPI is verified yearly by external auditors. Thus, our water withdrawal intensity has been significantly reduced during the last years to a very low level, and we intend to further reduce also in the future. Due to various influencing factors (e.g. extreme weather conditions), slight upward or downward fluctuations occur and may also occur in the future. This indicator relates the absolute volumes of water withdrawn in our multimetal production to the tonnage of multimetal output. An explanation of the multimetal denominator is laid down in the entry on metal emissions to water

Row 3

(9.12.1) Product name

Copper Cathode

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

1160

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Water use impact category according to EF 3.0 (m³ world equivalent)

(9.12.4) Denominator

Ton of copper cathode

(9.12.5) Comment

Aurubis is regularly conducts life cycle assessments for its products in accordance with the ISO 14040 and 14044 standards. The environmental impacts of Aurubis products is calculated using the Environmental footprint assessment method (EF3.0) based on 16 impact categories in order to align with the best scientific and industrial reporting practices. Water related impacts are assessed in the “water use” impact category. “Water use” is defined as: Water removal potential (method of

available water supply). Based on the inverse value of the difference between water availability per area and water demand per area. The environmental profiles of the Aurubis products were tested by TÜV NORD CERT in accordance with the DIN EN ISO 14040:2021 and DIN EN ISO 14044:2021 standards.

Row 4

(9.12.1) Product name

Wire Rod

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

1360

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Water use impact category according to EF 3.0 (m³ world equivalent)

(9.12.4) Denominator

Ton of wire rod

(9.12.5) Comment

Aurubis is regularly conducts life cycle assessments for its products in accordance with the ISO 14040 and 14044 standards. The environmental impacts of Aurubis products is calculated using the Environmental footprint assessment method (EF3.0) based on 16 impact categories in order to align with the best scientific and industrial reporting practices. Water related impacts are assessed in the “water use” impact category. “Water use” is defined as: Water removal potential (method of available water supply). Based on the inverse value of the difference between water availability per area and water demand per area. The environmental profiles of the Aurubis products were tested by TÜV NORD CERT in accordance with the DIN EN ISO 14040:2021 and DIN EN ISO 14044:2021 standards.

Row 5

(9.12.1) Product name

Shapes

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

1160

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Water use impact category according to EF 3.0 (m³ world equivalent)

(9.12.4) Denominator

Ton of shapes

(9.12.5) Comment

Aurubis is regularly conducts life cycle assessments for its products in accordance with the ISO 14040 and 14044 standards. The environmental impacts of Aurubis products is calculated using the Environmental footprint assessment method (EF3.0) based on 16 impact categories in order to align with the best scientific and industrial reporting practices. Water related impacts are assessed in the “water use” impact category. “Water use” is defined as: Water removal potential (method of available water supply). Based on the inverse value of the difference between water availability per area and water demand per area. The environmental profiles of the Aurubis products were tested by TÜV NORD CERT in accordance with the DIN EN ISO 14040:2021 and DIN EN ISO 14044:2021 standards.

Row 6

(9.12.1) Product name

Foxrod

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

935

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Water use impact category according to EF 3.0 (m³ world equivalent)

(9.12.4) Denominator

Ton of oxygen free rod

(9.12.5) Comment

Aurubis is regularly conducts life cycle assessments for its products in accordance with the ISO 14040 and 14044 standards. The environmental impacts of Aurubis products is calculated using the Environmental footprint assessment method (EF3.0) based on 16 impact categories in order to align with the best scientific and industrial reporting practices. Water related impacts are assessed in the “water use” impact category. “Water use” is defined as: Water removal potential (method of available water supply). Based on the inverse value of the difference between water availability per area and water demand per area. The environmental profiles of the Aurubis products were tested by TÜV NORD CERT in accordance with the DIN EN ISO 14040:2021 and DIN EN ISO 14044:2021 standards.

Row 7

(9.12.1) Product name

Tin

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

313

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Water use impact category according to EF 3.0 (m³ world equivalent)

(9.12.4) Denominator

Ton of tin

(9.12.5) Comment

Aurubis is regularly conducts life cycle assessments for its products in accordance with the ISO 14040 and 14044 standards. The environmental impacts of Aurubis products is calculated using the Environmental footprint assessment method (EF3.0) based on 16 impact categories in order to align with the best scientific and industrial reporting practices. Water related impacts are assessed in the “water use” impact category. “Water use” is defined as: Water removal potential (method of

available water supply). Based on the inverse value of the difference between water availability per area and water demand per area. The environmental profiles of the Aurubis products were tested by TÜV NORD CERT in accordance with the DIN EN ISO 14040:2021 and DIN EN ISO 14044:2021 standards.

Row 8

(9.12.1) Product name

Silver

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

336

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Water use impact category according to EF 3.0 (m³ world equivalent)

(9.12.4) Denominator

Kg of silver

(9.12.5) Comment

Aurubis is regularly conducts life cycle assessments for its products in accordance with the ISO 14040 and 14044 standards. The environmental impacts of Aurubis products is calculated using the Environmental footprint assessment method (EF3.0) based on 16 impact categories in order to align with the best scientific and industrial reporting practices. Water related impacts are assessed in the “water use” impact category. “Water use” is defined as: Water removal potential (method of available water supply). Based on the inverse value of the difference between water availability per area and water demand per area. The environmental profiles of the Aurubis products were tested by TÜV NORD CERT in accordance with the DIN EN ISO 14040:2021 and DIN EN ISO 14044:2021 standards.

Row 9

(9.12.1) Product name

Gold

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

26000

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Water use impact category according to EF 3.0 (m³ world equivalent)

(9.12.4) Denominator

Kg of gold

(9.12.5) Comment

Aurubis is regularly conducts life cycle assessments for its products in accordance with the ISO 14040 and 14044 standards. The environmental impacts of Aurubis products is calculated using the Environmental footprint assessment method (EF3.0) based on 16 impact categories in order to align with the best scientific and industrial reporting practices. Water related impacts are assessed in the “water use” impact category. “Water use” is defined as: Water removal potential (method of available water supply). Based on the inverse value of the difference between water availability per area and water demand per area. The environmental profiles of the Aurubis products were tested by TÜV NORD CERT in accordance with the DIN EN ISO 14040:2021 and DIN EN ISO 14044:2021 standards.

Row 10

(9.12.1) Product name

Nickel sulphate

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

1535

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Water use impact category according to EF 3.0 (m³ world equivalent)

(9.12.4) Denominator

Ton of Nickel content in Nickel Sulphate (NiSO₄)

(9.12.5) Comment

Aurubis is regularly conducts life cycle assessments for its products in accordance with the ISO 14040 and 14044 standards. The environmental impacts of Aurubis products is calculated using the Environmental footprint assessment method (EF3.0) based on 16 impact categories in order to align with the best scientific and industrial reporting practices. Water related impacts are assessed in the “water use” impact category. “Water use” is defined as: Water removal potential (method of available water supply). Based on the inverse value of the difference between water availability per area and water demand per area. The environmental profiles of the Aurubis products were tested by TÜV NORD CERT in accordance with the DIN EN ISO 14040:2021 and DIN EN ISO 14044:2021 standards.

[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.13.1) What percentage of your company's revenue is associated with products containing substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

Row 1

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☒ Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation above 0.1% by weight (EU Regulation)

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

☒ Less than 10%

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

There is one product from our product portfolio that is on the so-called Candidate List, namely lead. Lead is produced in massive form and mainly used in lead acid batteries without exposure. Safe use has been demonstrated in REACH dossier (Exposure scenarios). We provide safety data sheets to inform customers about hazardous substances, like lead. These safety data sheets reflect the information in the registration dossiers and provide guidance for handling materials safely throughout the value chain. Additionally, we offer safety information sheets for non-hazardous substances, such as copper and iron silicate, based on the format and content of safety data sheets. We can also issue plant certificates that disclose material properties for each delivery. Aurubis produces Copper-Lead Alloys for specific application where lead contributes to certain required mechanical properties. Lead free alloys (BlueBrass) are developed and used where possible.

Row 2

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Technical Rules for Hazardous Substances "Lead" (TRGS 505) (German rules)

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

☒ Less than 10%

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

In 2021, Germany implemented the new Technical Rules for Hazardous Substances "Lead" (TRGS 505), setting a lower limit value for lead in the blood. We have updated our risk assessments accordingly and implemented necessary technical, organizational, and/or personal protective measures.

[Add row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.14.2) Definition used to classify low water impact

Comparison with global average copper cathode of International Copper Association

(9.14.4) Please explain

For getting a holistic view of the environmental impacts and our sustainable development, we evaluated the env. profile of our core product copper cathode and the env. performance of the whole organization based on -Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) ISO standards 14040, 14044 -Environmental Footprint (EF) Methods adopted by the EU Commission (Recom. on use of EF methods) -Environmental product declarations (EPD) for our Cu sheets used in architecture (ISO 15804) The LCA for our produced Cu cathode includes impact categories of carbon footprint, primary energy demand, acidification, summer smog, and eutrophication. An impact category "water use" is included in the latest update of our Cu Cathode LCA and is available since 2023. The results show that the water use to produce our copper from cradle to gate is less than 60% that of the global average of ICA.

[Fixed row]

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

Water pollution

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☒ Yes

Water withdrawals

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☒ Yes

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☒ Yes

Other

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

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

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

We consider the categories water pollution, withdrawals and WASH services as the key indicators which cover the important water-related aspects relevant for our business activities.

[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Target 2

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water pollution

☒ Reduction in concentration of pollutants

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/30/2023

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2018

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0.87

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

0.65

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

0.62

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved and maintained

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers metal emissions to waterbodies via direct discharge per ton of metal output; discharges to third parties, such as municipal water treatment plants, are not relevant and therefore excluded from this scope. These streams will pass a treatment subsequently, therefore the metals contained therein are not to be considered as emissions to waterbodies. The target is a product-related (specific) intensity target, defined as metal emissions to water per multimetal production. It does not cover fabrication if not linked to metal production at the same site

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Several improvement projects for effluent treatment contribute to achieving this target. Most important are improvements in existing wastewater cleaning facilities at the Hamburg plant; and a sand filter to remove undissolved substances in the existing facility for industrial wastewater at the Pirdop plant in 2020

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

The reduction of metal emissions to water in Aurubis group copper and multimetal production is part of our environmental targets and within the scope of our sustainability strategy 2030: Reducing specific metal emissions to water per multimetal output by 25 % until 2030 compared to 2018. A reduction of 29 % was achieved in 2023. The specific metal emissions to water were lower than in the previous year (deviation more than 15 %), with 0.62 g/t copper equivalent compared to 0.74 g/t copper equivalent in 2022. This KPI is verified externally every year. Thus, our metal emissions to water are already on a very low level and will be further reduced in future. Nevertheless, slight upward or downward fluctuations occurred during the last years and are likely to occur also in the future. We anticipate that implementing growth projects will contribute to emissions, which could impact target achievement. Our objective is therefore to maintain this low emissions level and further reduce it by continuing improvements to our facilities and implementing new improvement projects. As one of our group environmental targets and within the sustainability strategy, we consider this indicator a decisive KPI which underlines Aurubis' ambitions in sustainability and commitment to further implementing sustainable development in project evaluations and in our operations.

Row 3

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Target 10

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☒ Reduction in withdrawals per product

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/30/2023

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

1250

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2023

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

1250

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

1160

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved and maintained

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

As this target is related to water use (m^3 world eq/ t Cu cathode) based from LCA from cradle to gate, it also includes suppliers and materials needed for copper production

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Within our direct activities, several projects to optimize water collection and water management at our production sites (e.g. plants in Lünen and Pirdop) contributed to achieving this target. Also, we extended the recycling of secondary materials significantly over the past years, which is reflected in a lower footprint in the LCA results.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Life cycle assessment (LCA) of copper cathode: year by year, improve or at least keep the level of water use that was achieved in the previous year.

Row 4

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Target 20

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

☒ Increase in the proportion of employees using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/30/2023

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2023

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

100

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2024

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

100

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

100

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved and maintained

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

All employees at all sites are within the scope

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Renovation or reconstruction of wash houses at the Hamburg and Pirdop plants

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services are provided to all workers at all sites. The target is to continue ensuring 100% fulfillment of this requirement year by year.

[Add row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

	Targets in place	Please explain
	Select from: ☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	Plastics is not relevant to our business model.

[Fixed row]

(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

not applicable

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

not applicable

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

not applicable

Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

not applicable

Provision/commercialization of services that use plastic packaging (e.g., food services)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

not applicable

Provision of waste management and/or water management services

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

not applicable

Provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

not applicable

Other activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

not applicable

[Fixed 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 protection

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?
	Select from: ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

	Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity	Comment
Legally protected areas	Select from: ☒ Yes	Nature Reserve and EU Bird Sanctuary / Natura 2000 network of protected areas / Vlaams Ecologisch Netwerk (Flemish Ecological Network).
UNESCO World Heritage sites	Select from: ☒ Not assessed	Natura 2000 protected areas regarded as most relevant for locations of our sites and are also the ones with closest proximity to our sites
UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves	Select from: ☒ Not assessed	Natura 2000 protected areas regarded as most relevant for locations of our sites and are also the ones with closest proximity to our sites
Ramsar sites	Select from: ☒ Not assessed	Natura 2000 protected areas regarded as most relevant for locations of our sites and are also the ones with closest proximity to our sites
Key Biodiversity Areas	Select from: ☒ Not assessed	Natura 2000 protected areas regarded as most relevant for locations of our sites and are also the ones with closest proximity to our sites
Other areas important for biodiversity	Select from: ☒ Not assessed	Natura 2000 protected areas regarded as most relevant for locations of our sites and are also the ones with closest proximity to our sites

[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

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Germany

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Hamburger Unterelbe

(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

Aurubis Hamburg site is a primary and secondary copper smelter. It is the largest Aurubis AG production site where also the Group headquarters are located. The plant produces around 400,000 t of pure copper from copper ores, recycling materials such as scrap, and other various complex recyclable materials. Multimetal recovery also generates other metals, such as precious metals, nickel, lead, and zinc, as well as iron silicate products and sulfuric acid.

(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:

☒ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☒ Operational controls

☒ Abatement controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

We are actively involved in creating and maintaining good conditions for species conservation and biodiversity in our plants and their surroundings. It is clear to us that protecting biological diversity is one of the greatest environmental challenges of our time, which is why we adopted it as an additional dimension in our sustainable development. It has been part of our environmental targets for a number of years and was included in our Company Guidelines on Environmental Protection at the start of 2023. We want to further expand and systematize our commitment in this area and our biodiversity management. The aspect of biodiversity was also inspected by governmental authorities as part of authorization procedures with environmental compatibility tests. If any impacts on biodiversity were expected, we implemented the required compensation measures. Furthermore, we conserve the habitats of animals and plants in the areas surrounding our sites with our extensive water treatment, air emission reduction, and waste treatment methods. Wherever possible, we maintain or expand green areas on the grounds of every plant. We take part in the Hamburg initiative UnternehmensNatur to promote biodiversity at our site there, for instance. Due to long-time industrial use, however, there can be soil contamination typical for industrial areas, which we work to prevent from mobilizing and spreading. We commissioned a new sewer line at the Olen site to protect the nature conservation area Olens Broek in late 2015. When we have to expand the usable area on any plant premises, we choose areas that naturally have limited biodiversity. Additional measures are currently being devised to protect and reinforce biodiversity. For example, a fayalite landfill that was closed at the Pirdop site in late 2018 was ecologically restored. At the Hamburg site, a pilot project to set up a green facade was implemented to promote biodiversity and improve the ambient air.

Row 2

(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:

☒ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Germany

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

(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

Aurubis Hamburg site is a primary and secondary copper smelter. It is the largest Aurubis AG production site where also the Group headquarters are located. The plant produces around 400,000 t of pure copper from copper ores, recycling materials such as scrap, and other various complex recyclable materials. Multimetal recovery also generates other metals, such as precious metals, nickel, lead, and zinc, as well as iron silicate products and sulfuric acid.

(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:

☒ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☒ Operational controls

☒ Abatement controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

We are actively involved in creating and maintaining good conditions for species conservation and biodiversity in our plants and their surroundings. It is clear to us that protecting biological diversity is one of the greatest environmental challenges of our time, which is why we adopted it as an additional dimension in our sustainable development. It has been part of our environmental targets for a number of years and was included in our Company Guidelines on Environmental Protection at the start of 2023. We want to further expand and systematize our commitment in this area and our biodiversity management. The aspect of biodiversity was also inspected by governmental authorities as part of authorization procedures with environmental compatibility tests. If any impacts on biodiversity were expected, we implemented the required compensation measures. Furthermore, we conserve the habitats of animals and plants in the areas surrounding our sites with our extensive water treatment, air emission reduction, and waste treatment methods. Wherever possible, we maintain or expand green areas on the grounds of every plant. We take part in the Hamburg initiative UnternehmensNatur to promote biodiversity at our site there, for instance. Due to long-time industrial use, however, there

can be soil contamination typical for industrial areas, which we work to prevent from mobilizing and spreading. We commissioned a new sewer line at the Olen site to protect the nature conservation area Olens Broek in late 2015. When we have to expand the usable area on any plant premises, we choose areas that naturally have limited biodiversity. Additional measures are currently being devised to protect and reinforce biodiversity. For example, a fayalite landfill that was closed at the Pirdop site in late 2018 was ecologically restored. At the Hamburg site, a pilot project to set up a green facade was implemented to promote biodiversity and improve the ambient air.

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:

☒ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Germany

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Heuckenlock/ Schweenssand

(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

Aurubis Hamburg site is a primary and secondary copper smelter. It is the largest Aurubis AG production site where also the Group headquarters are located. The plant produces around 400,000 t of pure copper from copper ores, recycling materials such as scrap, and other various complex recyclable materials. Multimetal recovery also generates other metals, such as precious metals, nickel, lead, and zinc, as well as iron silicate products and sulfuric acid.

(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:

☒ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☒ Operational controls

☒ Abatement controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

We are actively involved in creating and maintaining good conditions for species conservation and biodiversity in our plants and their surroundings. It is clear to us that protecting biological diversity is one of the greatest environmental challenges of our time, which is why we adopted it as an additional dimension in our sustainable development. It has been part of our environmental targets for a number of years and was included in our Company Guidelines on Environmental Protection at the start of 2023. We want to further expand and systematize our commitment in this area and our biodiversity management. The aspect of biodiversity was also inspected by governmental authorities as part of authorization procedures with environmental compatibility tests. If any impacts on biodiversity were expected, we implemented the required compensation measures. Furthermore, we conserve the habitats of animals and plants in the areas surrounding our sites with our extensive water treatment, air emission reduction, and waste treatment methods. Wherever possible, we maintain or expand green areas on the grounds of every plant. We take part in the Hamburg initiative UnternehmensNatur to promote biodiversity at our site there, for instance. Due to long-time industrial use, however, there can be soil contamination typical for industrial areas, which we work to prevent from mobilizing and spreading. We commissioned a new sewer line at the Olen site to protect the nature conservation area Olens Broek in late 2015. When we have to expand the usable area on any plant premises, we choose areas that naturally have limited biodiversity. Additional measures are currently being devised to protect and reinforce biodiversity. For example, a fayalite landfill that was closed at the Pirdop site in late 2018 was ecologically restored. At the Hamburg site, a pilot project to set up a green facade was implemented to promote biodiversity and improve the ambient air.

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:

☒ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Bulgaria

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Pirdop - Tsentralen Balkan – bufer (nature conservation area) - Tsentralen Balkan – bufer (bird sanctuary) - Sredna gora (The nature conservation area Sredna Gora is home to the Dushantsi Reservoir, which was created at the same time the copper smelter was constructed in the 1950s to supply industrial water to the Pirdop plant and is operated by Aurubis).

(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

Aurubis Bulgaria is a primary copper smelter and the largest copper producer in southeastern Europe. The Pirdop site produces mainly copper anodes, copper cathodes, and sulfuric acid from primary raw materials. The plant is located near nature conservation areas. The closest are the Tsentralen Balkan buffer, about 1 km away, and Sredna Gora about 2 km away. Protecting nature and biodiversity is one of our environmental targets, and Aurubis Bulgaria has defined measures to improve the habitat conditions of plants and animals. For example, we have taken the initiative to rehabilitate areas by planting grasses, bushes and trees. Defunct landfill areas on the premises are renatured in the course of their closing. Other environmental projects to reduce emissions likewise have a positive impact on the environment. For example, the reduction in metal emissions to water, which have been reduced by over 98 % since 2000, improves habitat conditions in rivers.

(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:

☒ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☒ Operational controls

☒ Abatement controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

We are actively involved in creating and maintaining good conditions for species conservation and biodiversity in our plants and their surroundings. It is clear to us that protecting biological diversity is one of the greatest environmental challenges of our time, which is why we adopted it as an additional dimension in our sustainable development. It has been part of our environmental targets for a number of years and was included in our Company Guidelines on Environmental Protection at the start of 2023. We want to further expand and systematize our commitment in this area and our biodiversity management. The aspect of biodiversity was also inspected by governmental authorities as part of authorization procedures with environmental compatibility tests. If any impacts on biodiversity were expected, we implemented the required compensation measures. Furthermore, we conserve the habitats of animals and plants in the areas surrounding our sites with our extensive water treatment, air emission reduction, and waste treatment methods. Wherever possible, we maintain or expand green areas on the grounds of every plant. We take part in the Hamburg initiative UnternehmensNatur to promote biodiversity at our site there, for instance. Due to long-time industrial use, however, there can be soil contamination typical for industrial areas, which we work to prevent from mobilizing and spreading. We commissioned a new sewer line at the Olen site to protect the nature conservation area Olens Broek in late 2015. When we have to expand the usable area on any plant premises, we choose areas that naturally have limited biodiversity. Additional measures are currently being devised to protect and reinforce biodiversity. For example, a fayalite landfill that was closed at the Pirdop site in late 2018 was ecologically restored. At the Hamburg site, a pilot project to set up a green facade was implemented to promote biodiversity and improve the ambient air.

Row 5

(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:

☒ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Germany

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Lünen (DE) - In den Kämpfen, Im Mersche, and Langer Hufeisen - Lippeaue - Lippe-Unna, Hamm, Soest, Warendorf

(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

Aurubis Lünen is one of the world's largest secondary copper smelters with a production capacity of up to 230,000t of copper cathodes per year. Since the plant in Lünen is located only a few kilometers from several Natura 2000 nature conservation areas, it is important for the site to maintain and promote good conditions in the plant environment for species protection and biodiversity. As a matter of principle, the potential impact on biodiversity and the possibilities for promoting biodiversity are examined for every construction initiative or project.

(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:

☒ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☒ Operational controls

☒ Abatement controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

We are actively involved in creating and maintaining good conditions for species conservation and biodiversity in our plants and their surroundings. It is clear to us that protecting biological diversity is one of the greatest environmental challenges of our time, which is why we adopted it as an additional dimension in our sustainable development. It has been part of our environmental targets for a number of years and was included in our Company Guidelines on Environmental Protection at the start of 2023. We want to further expand and systematize our commitment in this area and our biodiversity management. The aspect of biodiversity was also inspected by governmental authorities as part of authorization procedures with environmental compatibility tests. If any impacts on biodiversity were expected, we implemented the required compensation measures. Furthermore, we conserve the habitats of animals and plants in the areas surrounding our sites with our extensive water treatment, air emission reduction, and waste treatment methods. Wherever possible, we maintain or expand green areas on the grounds of every plant. We take part in the Hamburg initiative UnternehmensNatur to promote biodiversity at our site there, for instance. Due to long-time industrial use, however, there can be soil contamination typical for industrial areas, which we work to prevent from mobilizing and spreading. We commissioned a new sewer line at the Olen site to protect the nature conservation area Olens Broek in late 2015. When we have to expand the usable area on any plant premises, we choose areas that naturally have limited biodiversity. Additional measures are currently being devised to protect and reinforce biodiversity. For example, a fayalite landfill that was closed at the Pirdop site in late 2018 was ecologically restored. At the Hamburg site, a pilot project to set up a green facade was implemented to promote biodiversity and improve the ambient air.

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:

☒ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Belgium

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

(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

Aurubis Olen site is a secondary copper smelter, specialized in the production of high-grade cathodes, wire rod, oxygen-free wire rod, as well as bars and profiles. Since the plant is near several nature conservation areas, potential impacts on these areas are evaluated and measures realized when needed. To give an example: In order to avoid the impact to the nature reserve Olens Broek from cleaned effluent from the site's wastewater treatment plant, a new effluent pipeline was commissioned in 2015. With this pipeline, the creek that runs through the nature reserve is no longer used for the cleaned effluent and the nature reserve is completely bypassed by the new effluent pipeline. In addition, the point of discharge was chosen in such a way that contact with the nature reserve is ruled out due to the direction of the river's flow.

(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:

☒ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☒ Operational controls

☒ Abatement controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

We are actively involved in creating and maintaining good conditions for species conservation and biodiversity in our plants and their surroundings. It is clear to us that protecting biological diversity is one of the greatest environmental challenges of our time, which is why we adopted it as an additional dimension in our sustainable development. It has been part of our environmental targets for a number of years and was included in our Company Guidelines on Environmental Protection at the start of 2023. We want to further expand and systematize our commitment in this area and our biodiversity management. The aspect of biodiversity was also inspected by governmental authorities as part of authorization procedures with environmental compatibility tests. If any impacts on biodiversity were

expected, we implemented the required compensation measures. Furthermore, we conserve the habitats of animals and plants in the areas surrounding our sites with our extensive water treatment, air emission reduction, and waste treatment methods. Wherever possible, we maintain or expand green areas on the grounds of every plant. We take part in the Hamburg initiative UnternehmensNatur to promote biodiversity at our site there, for instance. Due to long-time industrial use, however, there can be soil contamination typical for industrial areas, which we work to prevent from mobilizing and spreading. We commissioned a new sewer line at the Olen site to protect the nature conservation area Olens Broek in late 2015. When we have to expand the usable area on any plant premises, we choose areas that naturally have limited biodiversity. Additional measures are currently being devised to protect and reinforce biodiversity. For example, a fayalite landfill that was closed at the Pirdop site in late 2018 was ecologically restored. At the Hamburg site, a pilot project to set up a green facade was implemented to promote biodiversity and improve the ambient air.

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:

☒ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Belgium

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

De Vallei van de Kleine Nete Benedenstroom - Het Olensbroek en Langendonk

(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

Aurubis Olen site is a secondary copper smelter, specialized in the production of high-grade cathodes, wire rod, oxygen-free wire rod, as well as bars and profiles. Since the plant is near several nature conservation areas, potential impacts on these areas are evaluated and measures realized when needed. To give an example: In order to avoid the impact to the nature reserve Olens Broek from cleaned effluent from the site's wastewater treatment plant, a new effluent pipeline was commissioned in 2015. With this pipeline, the creek that runs through the nature reserve is no longer used for the cleaned effluent and the nature reserve is completely bypassed by the new effluent pipeline. In addition, the point of discharge was chosen in such a way that contact with the nature reserve is ruled out due to the direction of the river's flow.

(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:

☒ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☒ Operational controls

☒ Abatement controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

We are actively involved in creating and maintaining good conditions for species conservation and biodiversity in our plants and their surroundings. It is clear to us that protecting biological diversity is one of the greatest environmental challenges of our time, which is why we adopted it as an additional dimension in our sustainable development. It has been part of our environmental targets for a number of years and was included in our Company Guidelines on Environmental Protection at the start of 2023. We want to further expand and systematize our commitment in this area and our biodiversity management. The aspect of biodiversity was also inspected by governmental authorities as part of authorization procedures with environmental compatibility tests. If any impacts on biodiversity were expected, we implemented the required compensation measures. Furthermore, we conserve the habitats of animals and plants in the areas surrounding our sites with our extensive water treatment, air emission reduction, and waste treatment methods. Wherever possible, we maintain or expand green areas on the grounds of every plant. We take part in the Hamburg initiative UnternehmensNatur to promote biodiversity at our site there, for instance. Due to long-time industrial use, however, there can be soil contamination typical for industrial areas, which we work to prevent from mobilizing and spreading. We commissioned a new sewer line at the Olen site to protect the nature conservation area Olens Broek in late 2015. When we have to expand the usable area on any plant premises, we choose areas that naturally have limited biodiversity. Additional measures are currently being devised to protect and reinforce biodiversity. For example, a fayalite landfill that was closed at the Pirdop site in late 2018 was ecologically restored. At the Hamburg site, a pilot project to set up a green facade was implemented to promote biodiversity and improve the ambient air.

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:

☒ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Belgium

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Beerse - Eksterheide - Duivelskuil - De Pomp-Poelberg

(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

Aurubis Beerse site is a secondary copper and multimetal smelter, specialized in the recovery of non-ferrous metals from a variety of material streams. Environmentally sound copper and multimetal production with adjacent residential zones and next to a nature reserve recognized as Natura 2000-protected area requires efforts that go above and beyond legal regulations. Protecting the environment and the health of our neighbors and employees comes first and is the foundation for safeguarding the site's future.

(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:

☒ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☒ Operational controls

☒ Abatement controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

We are actively involved in creating and maintaining good conditions for species conservation and biodiversity in our plants and their surroundings. It is clear to us that protecting biological diversity is one of the greatest environmental challenges of our time, which is why we adopted it as an additional dimension in our sustainable development. It has been part of our environmental targets for a number of years and was included in our Company Guidelines on Environmental Protection at the start of 2023. We want to further expand and systematize our commitment in this area and our biodiversity management. The aspect of biodiversity was also inspected by governmental authorities as part of authorization procedures with environmental compatibility tests. If any impacts on biodiversity were expected, we implemented the required compensation measures. Furthermore, we conserve the habitats of animals and plants in the areas surrounding our sites with our extensive water treatment, air emission reduction, and waste treatment methods. Wherever possible, we maintain or expand green areas on the grounds of every plant. We take part in the Hamburg initiative UnternehmensNatur to promote biodiversity at our site there, for instance. Due to long-time industrial use, however, there can be soil contamination typical for industrial areas, which we work to prevent from mobilizing and spreading. We commissioned a new sewer line at the Olen site to protect the nature conservation area Olens Broek in late 2015. When we have to expand the usable area on any plant premises, we choose areas that naturally have limited biodiversity. Additional measures are currently being devised to protect and reinforce biodiversity. For example, a fayalite landfill that was closed at the Pirdop site in late 2018 was ecologically restored. At the Hamburg site, a pilot project to set up a green facade was implemented to promote biodiversity and improve the ambient air.

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:

☒ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Spain

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Berango - Ría de Mundaka-Cabo de Ogoño, Marine Area - Ría del Barbadún

(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

Aurubis Berango site is a secondary multimetal smelter that specializes in the recovery of non-ferrous metals from a variety of material streams.

(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:

☒ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☒ Operational controls

☒ Abatement controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

We are actively involved in creating and maintaining good conditions for species conservation and biodiversity in our plants and their surroundings. It is clear to us that protecting biological diversity is one of the greatest environmental challenges of our time, which is why we adopted it as an additional dimension in our sustainable development. It has been part of our environmental targets for a number of years and was included in our Company Guidelines on Environmental Protection at the start of 2023. We want to further expand and systematize our commitment in this area and our biodiversity management. The aspect of biodiversity was also inspected by governmental authorities as part of authorization procedures with environmental compatibility tests. If any impacts on biodiversity were expected, we implemented the required compensation measures. Furthermore, we conserve the habitats of animals and plants in the areas surrounding our sites with our extensive water treatment, air emission reduction, and waste treatment methods. Wherever possible, we maintain or expand green areas on the grounds of every plant. We take part in the Hamburg initiative UnternehmensNatur to promote biodiversity at our site there, for instance. Due to long-time industrial use, however, there can be soil contamination typical for industrial areas, which we work to prevent from mobilizing and spreading. We commissioned a new sewer line at the Olen site to protect the nature conservation area Olens Broek in late 2015. When we have to expand the usable area on any plant premises, we choose areas that naturally have limited biodiversity. Additional measures are currently being devised to protect and reinforce biodiversity. For example, a fayalite landfill that was closed at the Pirdop site in late 2018 was ecologically restored. At the Hamburg site, a pilot project to set up a green facade was implemented to promote biodiversity and improve the ambient air.

[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: ☒ Third-party verification/assurance is currently in progress

[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
- ☒ Water
- ☒ Biodiversity

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

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

- ☒ Identification, assessment, and management processes

☒ Other data point in module 2, please specify :Our Risk and Opportunity Report 22/23, part of the annual report (pages 168-182), has been audited. Our sites have been ISO 50001, ISO 140001, ISO 9001 certified.

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☒ IDW AsS 821: IDW Assurance Standard: Generally Accepted Assurance Principles for the Audit or Review of Reports on Sustainability Issues

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

Our Risk and Opportunity Report 2022/23, part of the Annual Report 22/23 (pages 168-182) has been audited. Moreover, our consolidated sites have been ISO 50001, ISO 14001, ISO 9001 certified.

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

Aurubis_Annual Report_FY 2022_23.pdf

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Water

☒ Biodiversity

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Governance

☒ All data points in module 4

☒ Other data point in module 4, please specify :Our Annual Report 22/23 has been third party verified.

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

- ☒ IDW AsS 821: IDW Assurance Standard: Generally Accepted Assurance Principles for the Audit or Review of Reports on Sustainability Issues

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

Our Annual Report 2022/23 ("Independent Auditor's Report", pages 263-271) has been audited. Moreover, our consolidated sites have been ISO 50001, ISO 14001, ISO 9001 certified.

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

Aurubis_Annual Report_FY 2022_23.pdf

Row 3

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water
- ☒ Biodiversity

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Business strategy

- ☒ Scenario analysis
- ☒ Sustainable finance taxonomy aligned spending/revenue

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

- ☒ IDW AsS 821: IDW Assurance Standard: Generally Accepted Assurance Principles for the Audit or Review of Reports on Sustainability Issues

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

Our Annual Report 2022/23 ("Independent Auditor's Report", pages 263-271) has been audited. Moreover, our consolidated sites have been ISO 50001, ISO 14001, ISO 9001 certified.

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

Aurubis_Annual Report_FY 2022_23.pdf

Row 4

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water
- ☒ Biodiversity

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Disclosure of risks and opportunities

- ☒ Financial effect of environmental opportunities
- ☒ Financial effect of environmental risks

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

- ☒ IDW AsS 821: IDW Assurance Standard: Generally Accepted Assurance Principles for the Audit or Review of Reports on Sustainability Issues

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

Our Annual Report 2022/23 ("Independent Auditor's Report", pages 263-271) has been audited. Moreover, our consolidated sites have been ISO 50001, ISO 14001, ISO 9001 certified.

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

Aurubis_Annual Report_FY 2022_23.pdf

Row 5

(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

☒ All data points in module 7

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☒ IDW AsS 821: IDW Assurance Standard: Generally Accepted Assurance Principles for the Audit or Review of Reports on Sustainability Issues

Climate change-related standards

☒ Verification under the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS) Directive and EU ETS related national implementation laws

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

Our Annual Report 2022/23 ("Independent Auditor's Report", pages 263-271) has been audited. Moreover, our consolidated sites have been ISO 50001, ISO 14001, ISO 9001 certified. Our environmental KPIs have been third party verified and certified by TUV NORD. (certificate attached on page A-86 of the Environmental Report 2024).

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

Row 6

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

- ☒ Water
- ☒ Biodiversity

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security

- ☒ All data points in module 9

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

- ☒ IDW AsS 821: IDW Assurance Standard: Generally Accepted Assurance Principles for the Audit or Review of Reports on Sustainability Issues

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

Our Annual Report 2022/23 ("Independent Auditor's Report", pages 263-271) has been audited. Moreover, our consolidated sites have been ISO 50001, ISO 14001, ISO 9001 certified. Moreover, our KPIs have been audited by TUV Nord (certificate attached on page A-86 of the Environmental Report 2024).

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

2024 Umweltbericht_EN.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.

	Additional information	Attachment (optional)
	Please refer to our Environmental Report 2024	2024 Umweltbericht_EN.pdf

[Fixed row]

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

(13.3.1) Job title

CEO

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:
☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
 [Fixed row]

