Eramet - Climate Change 2023

C0. Introduction

C0.1

(C0.1) Give a general description and introduction to your organization.

Eramet transforms the Earth's mineral resources to provide sustainable and responsible solutions to the growth of the industry and to the challenges of the energy transition. It employees are committed to this through their civic and contributory approach in all the countries where the mining and metallurgical group is present. Manganese, nickel, mineral sands, lithium, and cobalt: Eramet recovers and develops metals that are essential to the construction of a more sustainable world. As a privileged partner of its industrial clients, the Group contributes to making robust and resistant infrastructures and constructions, more efficient means of mobility, safer health tools and more efficient telecommunications devices.

Fully committed to the era of metals, Eramet's ambition is to become a reference for the responsible transformation of the Earth's mineral resources for living well together.

Eramet employs more than 9,000 people in 20 countries, with a turnover of € 5.0 billion in 2022.

The closing of the sale of Erasteel in June 2023 marked the finalisation of Eramet's repositioning in its core businesses, following on from the sale of Aubert & Duval at end-April 2023, and enables the Group to fully focus on its development in critical metals for the energy transition.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data and indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

Reporting year

Start date
January 1 2022

End date
December 31 2022

Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
Yes

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for
2 years

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for
2 years

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for
2 years

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.
China
France
Gabon
New Caledonia
Norway
Senegal
Sweden
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America

C0.4

(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.
EUR

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.

Financial control

C-MM0.7

(C-MM0.7) Which part of the metals and mining value chain does your organization operate in?

Row 1

Mining

Nickel

Other non-ferrous metal mining, please specify (Manganese, Mineral sands)

Processing metals

Nickel

Other non-ferrous metals, please specify (Manganese, Titanium dioxide, Superalloys, Titanium alloys, Aluminium alloys)

C0.8

(C0.8) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	FR0000131757

C1. Governance

C1.1

(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?

Yes

C1.1a

(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for climate-related issues
Board-level committee	Define the new roadmap and objectives associated, in charge of the follow up and the review of Eramet's KPIs
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Review and management of climate strategy
Board Chair	Eramet's climate targets approval
Director on board	Analysis of the Group's CSR roadmap and of its implementation

C1.1b

(C1.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of climate-related issues.

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Overseeing major capital expenditures Reviewing and guiding strategy	<Not Applicable>	Group's progress analysis in carbon emission reduction, e.g., the resilience and development of the sustainable business model.
Scheduled – all meetings	Overseeing the setting of corporate targets Monitoring progress towards corporate targets	<Not Applicable>	The CSR and Strategy Committee gathered 4 times in 2022. It has defined the new roadmap and objectives associated. The Committee is also in charge of the follow up and the review of Eramet's KPIs. The committee met several times to review and validate the roadmap. The explanation of the roadmap and the follow-up of the action plan is reported annually in Eramet's annual report in the CSR Engagement section.
Scheduled – some meetings	Reviewing and guiding the risk management process	<Not Applicable>	The Audit, Risks and Ethics Committee ensures that climate topics are integrated into Eramet's risk mapping and therefore in the management of risks. The Audit, Risks and Ethics Committee is composed of 6 members. The Committee gathered 7 times in 2022 to review and follow the strategy to manage and mitigate the risks. The follow-up of the action plan and the actions that have been settled are reported annually in Eramet's annual report in the Risks section.

C1.1d

(C1.1d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on climate-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	Yes	The Board is composed of 18 members. In those 18 board members, 10 are part of the CSR & Strategy Committee including the President of the Board. These 10 persons are in charge of the climate-related issues in the company. Two board members have, through their professional practice, in-depth skills on climate-related issues.	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C1.2

(C1.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position or committee
Other, please specify (Executive Committee)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low-carbon products or services (including R&D)
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Managing value chain engagement on climate-related issues

Coverage of responsibilities
<Not Applicable>

Reporting line
Reports to the board directly

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line
Half-yearly

Please explain
The Executive Committee (Comex) is made up of the Chair and Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Operating Officer, the Executive Vice-President Human Resources, Health and Security, the Chief Financial Officer in charge of procurement and IT, the Chief Sustainability and External Affairs Officer in charge of corporate affairs and communication, the Chief Development Officer in charge of Strategy, Innovation and Business Development, and the General Counsel.

The Executive Committee reviews half-yearly the progress of the commitments made under CSR roadmap, including value chain engagement & corporate targets.

Position or committee
Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Setting climate-related corporate targets
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets

Coverage of responsibilities
<Not Applicable>

Reporting line
CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line
Quarterly

Please explain
The Chief Sustainability Officer, as President of the CSR Steering Committee, monitors progress against climate-related corporate targets and generates proposals and

initiatives for the Group, with the aim of continuously improving its CSR approach.

Position or committee
Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (Chief Development Officer)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low-carbon products or services (including R&D)
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy

Coverage of responsibilities
<Not Applicable>

Reporting line
CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line
Quarterly

Please explain
Reporting on the progress of the key strategic initiatives within the climate transition plan. Preparing strategic decisions allowing to execute the plan (allocation of financial resources, partnerships, long term contractual commitments, investments...)

Position or committee
Other, please specify (Decarbonization director)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Developing a climate transition plan
Implementing a climate transition plan
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Conducting climate-related scenario analysis
Setting climate-related corporate targets
Managing value chain engagement on climate-related issues

Coverage of responsibilities
<Not Applicable>

Reporting line
Other, please specify (Chief Development Officer)

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line
Quarterly

Please explain
A decarbonization director was appointed in April 2023 to steer the decarbonization program, containing all the decarbonization projects the company is developing.

Position or committee
Environment/ Sustainability manager

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Managing value chain engagement on climate-related issues
Other, please specify (Provide support to the Central Technical Office and Central Decarbonization Office)

Coverage of responsibilities
<Not Applicable>

Reporting line
Corporate Sustainability/CSR reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line
Quarterly

Please explain
Environment department provides methodological support to the Central Technical Office and Central Decarbonization Office teams in their Group decarbonization initiatives. Environment department supports the decarbonization and climate resilience actions of our upstream and downstream value chains. Environment department is in charge of analyses and action plans relating to adaptation to climate change, and to define and coordinate awareness-raising and training initiatives for Group employees on these subjects.

C1.3

(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	Approximately 10% of the CEO and COMEX members bonus are linked to CSR-related targets (including CO2 intensity target).

C1.3a

(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Entitled to incentive
Corporate executive team

Type of incentive
Monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)
Achievement of a climate-related target

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)
Annual variable remuneration : Approximately 10% of the CEO and corporate executive team members bonus are linked to CSR-related targets (including CO2 intensity target expressed in tCO2 per ton outgoing).

Long-term remuneration scheme : Scheme for the Chair and Chief Executive Officer, which is identical to the scheme for the Group's key executives and managers, is based exclusively on intrinsic and extrinsic financial performance criteria, and CSR criteria. The CSR performance conditions for 2023 (20 % of the share grant) is based on Eramet Group's CSR performance over three years(i.e. the level of achievement of the Group's CSR roadmap, which is based on 13 indicators that can be broken down into 15 objectives that must be achieved, mainly covering the following areas: reduction of atmospheric emissions and CO2 emissions, safety, training and commitment of employees, diversity, energy transition, respect for human rights, respect for the environment and biodiversity, responsible procurement etc.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
This incentive contributes to :
- Maintain the Group's climate performance
- Demonstrating the importance of the climate change within the Group ;
- The attention paid to achieve climate-related targets.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities?
Yes

C2.1a

(C2.1a) How does your organization define short-, medium- and long-term time horizons?

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	2	Given the nature of the Group's main activities (mining and metal processing), Eramet considers horizons to be "short term" if below 2 years, "medium-term" if between 2 and 8 years, and "long term" when beyond 8 years.
Medium-term	2	8	Given the nature of the Group's main activities (mining and metal processing), Eramet considers horizons to be "short term" if below 2 years, "medium-term" if between 2 and 8 years, and "long term" when beyond 8 years.
Long-term	8	15	Given the nature of the Group's main activities (mining and metal processing), Eramet considers horizons to be "short term" if below 2 years, "medium-term" if between 2 and 8 years, and "long term" when beyond 8 years.

C2.1b

(C2.1b) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

- **Substantive financial impact definition**

A substantive financial impact on our business is defined in our risk management process as an event whose potential financial impact on the company can reach 3% of EBITDA which approximately corresponds to a value of €30m or more. A climate-related significant risk such as the physical impacts of climate change has been added to the group risk analysis. The main risk factors to which the Group is exposed due to its business model and the activities it performs are identified in the Group's 2022 risk map, which was presented to the Audit, Risks and Ethics Committee in December 2022 and is available on the Group 2022 Universal Registered Document (see Eramet Group website).

- **Quantifiable indicator used**

From a financial perspective, Eramet calculates a financial reporting materiality threshold. This threshold is fixed at 3 % of EBITDA. Based on the 2022 EBITDA, a risk is considered as such if the potential financial impact on the company can reach €36m (= 3 % x 1200 (EBITDA 2022)) or more.

At the Group level, climate change will lead to higher taxes on energy, and greater difficulty to access financing for certain investments. Attracting young talents within the Group could be more difficult, the younger generations being more concerned by climate-related issues and wishing to invest in companies that are strongly committed to the subject. At present, it is difficult to assess the consequences more accurately. We are developing our transition risks analysis to include quantitative indicators (such as impacts on our reputation, access to finances and lack of attractiveness) and hope to have this process finalised within the next 2 years

C2.2

(C2.2) Describe your process(es) for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities.

Value chain stage(s) covered
Direct operations

Risk management process
Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment
Annually

Time horizon(s) covered
Short-term
Medium-term

Description of process
(i) Identification : A global risk mapping is performed at Eramet group level every year. The main risk factors to which the Group is exposed due to its business model and the activities it performs are identified in the Group's 2022 risk map, which was presented to the Audit, Risks and Ethics Committee in December 2022 and is available on the Group 2022 Universal Registered Document (see Eramet Group website). Eramet also follows the emerging regulation especially when related to carbon as our activities are carbon intensive. A dedicated person has been recruited in 2023.

(ii) Assessment : A dedicated Climate-related risk section has been added to the Group Risk map. Impacts of climate change in terms of physical risks, regulatory risks, and energy costs, are studied. Eramet reviews the transition risks for each branch and each category of product. The Group also reviews the physical risks for each plant in all the countries where Eramet has activities. Physical risks review consists of characterizing sensitivity of existing processes and infrastructures to 8 selected climatic hazards. Then these sensitivities are crossed with predictable variation by 2050 of a list of physical consequences of climatic hazards. We consider to do so RCP8.5 scenario.

(iii) Response : Following this assessment, a mitigation action plan is under-development for sites and physical consequences leading to highest levels of risks. More broadly, we ensure that the internal price of carbon, which makes it possible to opt for the least-emitting technological solutions, is correctly applied in the company's various activities. Eramet has chosen in its new projects to opt for the least-emitting technology when an alternative presents itself (hydrometallurgical rather than pyrometallurgical way, for example).

Value chain stage(s) covered
Downstream

Risk management process
Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment
Annually

Time horizon(s) covered
Short-term
Medium-term

Description of process
(i) Identification & (ii) assessment : Eramet performs a yearly review on climate issues with its business managers in order to identify potential climate opportunities that arise from day-to-day activities. This is especially the case when identifying our customers' growing demand for low-carbon products.

(ii) Assessment : Eramet needs to make sure its products may answer this new emerging concern. Our carbon intensity target allows us to work toward products with lower carbon content.

(iii) Response : Eramet's manganese activity through Norwegian and French manganese alloy smelting plants produces manganese alloys with very low emission factor, and for some of them, the lowest level of emission of the world. This was demonstrated by CRU's study carried out in 2021 for FFF.

Value chain stage(s) covered
Downstream

Risk management process
A specific climate-related risk management process

Frequency of assessment
Every three years or more

Time horizon(s) covered
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process
(i) Identification : Scenario-based analyses are a powerful tool for managing this chapter of strategic thinking and design. It entails a forward-looking review, projecting Eramet's current activity onto various possible worlds, in order to assess the consequences on our business. This approach is efficient for building a comprehensive model of the complex changes and the interactions between them, which helps define the transformations caused by climate change.

(ii) Assessment : The Group conducted this first analysis in 2018 in collaboration with a domain-specific expert consultant. Two scenarios modelling a transition to a low-carbon society, compatible with the 2°C target of the Paris Agreement, were selected :
• The IEA 2°C scenario with CO2 capture/storage (CCS — Carbon Capture Storage) as a benchmark;
• A variant of this first scenario, more cautious on the hypotheses of an improvement in energy efficiency and of CCS deployment kinetics.

(iii) Response : The main outcome of this scenario is that Eramet metals, in particular nickel, lithium, manganese and alloys, are metals that are critical to the development of energy transition technologies and essential for climate change management. This translates into a favourable outlook for changes in demand between now and 2030.This growth is driven in particular by lithium-ion batteries (which use nickel) to store electricity. Indeed, the quantity of nickel required in 2030 should increase by a factor of more than 3 compared to 2020, illustrating the significant role played by batteries as a demand growth driver. Lithium is an essential metal in the production of lithium- ion batteries being used in electric mobility, among other things, and demand is expected to multiply approximately eightfold by 2030 (from what it was in 2020). These results underscore the resilience of demand for these metals in the IEA's "2°C with CCS" transition scenario and the relevance of the Group's current and future metals to address the requirements of the energy and low carbon transition.

Value chain stage(s) covered
Direct operations

Risk management process
A specific climate-related risk management process

Frequency of assessment
Annually

Time horizon(s) covered
Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process
(i) Identification : European and Norwegian plants, representing approximately 25% of the Group's scopes 1 & 2 emissions, are subject to the European Union Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS), which entails increased financial risk due to the uncertainties inherent in the long-term quotas market, as well as uncertainties related to legal mechanisms that may evolve and be adopted in the future. Eramet also follows the emerging regulation especially when related to carbon as our activities are carbon-intensive

(ii) Assessment : Eramet has an internal process to closely monitor the evolution of the carbon market.

(iii) Response :The Group is preparing for the potential emergence of a higher carbon tax by experimenting with an internal price for its investment projects, and for the evaluation of its strategic options, on the basis of an internal price. This price of €30 per tonne of CO2 has been raised in 2021 to €100 per tonne of CO2 for long-term investments to reflect the carbon tax and quotas market recent developments worldwide.

The provision is applicable to the investment projects developed in all the geographic areas where Eramet is present, including those where there is no carbon quota system. The consequence of this choice is to prioritise lower-carbon emitting technological solutions and contribute to improving the awareness of climate change among all Eramet employees.

For instance, Eramet has implemented the internal price of CO2 for a solar farm and a battery project (21 MW) in Senegal to produce renewable electricity instead of utilising a fuel oil-fired power plant. The investment metrics of the project are improved due to the internal carbon price. This approach has been selected even though Senegal has not implemented a CO2 tax system.

Value chain stage(s) covered
Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process
A specific climate-related risk management process

Frequency of assessment
Annually

Time horizon(s) covered
Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process
(i) Identification & (ii) assessment : Eramet performs a yearly review on climate issues with its business managers in order to identify potential climate-related risks that arise from day-to-day activities. For instance, as part of addressing unseasonal and severe wet weather from the La Nina weather cycle in New Caledonia, we had to understand the potential impacts of increasing frequency and duration of intense rains and what measures should be taken to adapt. We are currently working with our insurance companies to better estimate the impact of potential future extreme weathers on our activities.

(iii) Response : Our infrastructures are nevertheless hurricane proof and we modified our ore supply chain to make sure the continuity of operation of our furnaces is granted.

C2.2a

(C2.2a) Which risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	European and Norwegian plants, representing approximately 25% of the Group's scopes 1 & 2 emissions, are subject to the European Union Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS). At the Group level, climate change will lead to higher taxes on energy, and greater difficulty of access to financing for certain investments. At present, it is difficult to assess the consequences more accurately.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	There is currently no globally applicable carbon market or price, only fragmented and uncoordinated regional systems. The Group is preparing for the potential emergence of such a global market by experimenting with an internal standard price for its investment projects, the evaluation of its strategic options, on the basis of 100 EUR per tonne of CO2 (EUA price was very close to €80/tonne during winter early 2022). This internal price of carbon was raised to €100/tonne in 2021 to better take into account the potential financial impacts of the emerging regulation and to reorient our current investments towards low carbon projects and initiatives. This value reflects a belief that global capital markets are moving towards a long-term carbon price that is higher than the European regional spot price at the end of 2022. The consequence of this choice, throughout the entire Group and independently of the regions with an established carbon market and price, is a shift towards technological solutions that emit less carbon. In addition, the implementation of this policy of applying an internal Group carbon price helps to raise awareness of the climate challenge among all of Eramet's employees. Eramet pays attention to opportunities offered especially by the different national stimulus plans. In 2022, several applications were filed, in order to consider an acceleration of the Group's investments around the reduction of its emissions or its energy consumption. The Group's Energy department has added staff and been organised to enable more systematic requests for this aid.
Technology	Relevant, always included	Transition risk arises from a variety of technological and market responses to the challenges posed by climate change and the transition to a lower-carbon economy; these are often interconnected with the policy and regulatory risks discussed separately, with more ambitious emissions reduction targets or GHG regulations likely to accelerate the adoption of lower emissions technologies. The substitution of existing technologies with lower emissions options, particularly in the electricity and transport sectors, has the potential to reduce the demand for fossil fuel products. The development of low emissions technologies also presents an enormous opportunity for Eramet. Our metal alloys, products have application applications in a variety of low emissions products in energy generation and transport, for example, electric vehicles, and energy storage, which are likely to see tremendous growth driven by technology technological developments. Likewise, lithium and nickel are critical raw materials for batteries, with battery producers expected to match electric vehicle growth rates. Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) is another key technology that offers future opportunities for Eramet as it has the potential to play a pivotal role in decarbonizing industrial processes such as Manganese and Alloys production. Technology developments also have the potential to impact our operations, with the potential requirement for increased capital expenditure or investment in research and development into low emissions technologies. The deployment of low emissions technologies at our operations also presents opportunities to reduce costs and improve productivity. For example, deploying electric vehicles at our sites has the potential to lower operating costs, as well as to reduce worker exposure to diesel particulate matter.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Non-physical risks are related to various political, legal, technological and commercial issues affected by the challenges of climate change and the transition to a less carbon-intensive economy. For example, to avoid disclosure / market communications-related litigation risks, we need to demonstrate how climate change has been taken into account and embedded into our activities.
Market	Relevant, always included	Eramet aims to consider the impacts of climate change in its strategic roadmap. The Group recognises that the world could react in different ways to combat climate change. Two scenarios modelling a transition to a low-carbon society, compatible with the 2°C target of the Paris Agreement, were selected: • The IEA 2°C scenario with CO2 capture/storage (CCS — Carbon Capture Storage) as a benchmark; • A variant of this first scenario, more cautious on the hypotheses of an improvement in energy efficiency and of CCS deployment kinetics. In 2018, a business impact analysis was conducted to quantify the change in demand for metals needed for the energy transition and this assessment is continuously updated. These scenarios highlight, for example, the criticality of certain metals produced by the Group and their unique role in the energy transition, which helped to guide the Group's strategy, namely lithium and nickel (often associated with cobalt). The risk is not having secured the metal sources to meet the growing demand.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Producing critical metals needed for energy transition is a source of pride for employees, as well as a significantly positive branding for the company. Frequent publications are released on the market for such purposes. There is a risk of association of Eramet's high carbon-emission energy-intensive activities with climate change. We have performed a benchmark of the carbon content of our products to demonstrate our efforts and results on this topic. Attracting young talents within the Group could be more difficult, the younger generations being more concerned by climate-related issues and wishing to invest in companies that are strongly committed to the subject.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	In 2021 Eramet developed a study using the OCARA methodology, with a time horizon of 2050 and covering all sites, in operation and planned. This analysis highlighted 10 industrial sites of the Metals & Mining Division that are more specifically exposed to physical risks related to climate change, such as extreme climatic phenomena, increase in average temperature, heavy precipitation or water stress. In the coming years, Eramet will continue the exercise with the aim of creating mitigation plans for the sites with highest level of exposure. In 2022, we experienced anormal intensity of rains, both in new Caledonia and Gabon which affected our production but increased our ability to use hydro power electricity. Those climatic hazards seem to follow a trend predicted by our preliminary climate change risk assessment.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	Risks related to the physical impacts of climate change are also analysed considering continuous and progressive changes. Specifically, through: • rising sea levels; • gradual increase in rainfall; • gradual decrease in rainfall; • gradual increase in temperature. Climate changes are defined by taking into account the RCP8.5 high-emission trajectory and forecasted situation in 2050. Every operation site, plant or office of Eramet is screened in that process. The Group used the OCARA methodology (Operational Climate Adaptation & Resilience Assessment) developed by the consulting firm Carbone 4. OCARA aims to create the benchmark for analysing the resilience of companies to the impacts of climate change physical risks. It allows companies to question their vulnerabilities, identify points of vigilance and then implement climate resilience actions. In the coming years, Eramet will continue and detail this analysis on the perimeter of the sites identified as the most exposed. This review will clarifiy the existing means of mitigation and identify the complementary action plans to be considered. Eramet is conscious of the particularly close horizon of first consequences of these phenomena, some of which are already visible. Indeed, New Caledonia and Gabon faced specifically high level of rain falls in 2022 due to La Nina weather cycle, which appear to be a chronical trend in last years. The Group has decided to consequently adapt its risk analysis to explicitly include these direct impacts of climate modifications on its activity as from 2020. According to the Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas (developed by the World Resources Institute – WRI), there are currently no production sites in a catchment area with high water stress risk – i.e. with a >40% ratio of total water intake to renewable and available water supply, as defined by the WRI. The study has also helped to project the effects of global warming. By 2040, there will be four sites located in catchment areas with high water stress levels (the GCO site in Senegal and the Dunkirk site in France). In anticipation of the future scarcity of water resources, Eramet is proactive and investing in water recycling systems and rainwater recovery systems on its operational sites. Eramet also takes account of the need to reduce water intensity in all its developing mining projects.

C2.3

(C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?
Yes

C2.3a

(C2.3a) Provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier
Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical	Other, please specify (Increased severity and frequency of extreme weather events such as extreme heat and drought, on one hand and heavy rains and floods on another hand.)

Primary potential financial impact
Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
In 2021 we have conducted a study with the OCARA methodology to better assess the physical risks of our metals and mining sites. We have identified the following materials impacts that some of Eramet's sites could face in the coming years considering climate changes:
- Repeated occurrences of large wildfires and pandemics;
- Competition for access to water;
- Electricity blackout, interruption of communication networks;
- Limitation in the ability to import or export critical goods;
- Stock losses and lasting loss of supply;
- Landslide causing inaccessibility or even partial or complete destruction of buildings;
- Decommissioning or destruction of machinery;
- Limitation of our ability for vegetation recovery.

Overall, Eramet's industrial sites present a level of risk below average.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
Likely

Magnitude of impact
High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
61411000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
We estimate that the increased severity and frequency of cyclones may impact around 10% of our mining production in New Caledonia, which approximately equates to €57m of EBITDA as it affects the ore business in the first instance.

Financial impact = 10 % x 2022 New Caledonia mining production x 105 USD /mt
Financial impact = 10 % x 5 400 kmt x 116 kUSD /kmt
Financial impact = 62 640kUSD = 61 411 kEUR

With 1160 USD / mt : 2022 average price of nickel ore
Exchange rate : 1,02 USD / EUR

Cost of response to risk
26800000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
1) Case study:

We estimate that the increased severity and frequency of cyclones may impact around 10% of our mining production capacity in New Caledonia, which approximately equates to €57m of EBITDA as it affects the laterite ore mining component of the business in the first instance. A process is in place to mitigate the impact of cyclones: the power of the furnaces of the pyro metallurgical plant (in Doniambo, New Caledonia) is minimised when a cyclone approaches and a section of the oil-fired power plant supplying the furnaces is isolated. To ensure the continuity of the plant, we have increased the stock of safety fuel oil (+ 25kt) and also increased the nickel ore stockpile target (+ 150 kt) to ensure continuity of furnace load.

2) Explanation of how the figure provided in column 'Cost of response to risk' was calculated:

The cost of the response to risk, which is non-recurring, corresponds to the total value of the additional fuel oil and ore stock (based on its market value):
Cost of response to risk = fuel oil stock cost + ore stock cost
Cost of response to risk = 25 kt * $400 USD/mt + 150 kt * 116 USD /mt
Cost of response to risk = USD 10,0 m + USD 17,4 m
Cost of response to risk = USD 27,4 m
Cost of response to risk = EUR 26,8 m

With $ 400 USD/mt : 2022 average cost of fuel oil
116 USD / mt : 2022 average price of nickel ore
Exchange rate : 1,02 USD / EUR

Comment
NA

Identifier
Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation	Carbon pricing mechanisms

Primary potential financial impact
Increased direct costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
In Europe, the increasing scope and level of carbon taxation may affect the cost of our products from Norwegian and French plants subject to the ETS. The EU ETS in 2021 revealed a level of carbon price not seen for nearly a decade. From 2019, new carbon taxes have been put in place in South Africa, where we buy manganese ore, and in Argentina, where we have a lithium mining project and in Indonesia where we have a Ni pig iron site and are considering a Ni intermediate product project. The Government of Gabon has a project to create a carbon tax in that country. Its terms of application are not yet known. It is likely that other new carbon tax systems will emerge in countries in which Eramet operates.

Time horizon
Long-term

Likelihood
More likely than not

Magnitude of impact
High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
204100000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
364700000

Explanation of financial impact figure
The financial impact figure is based on the projection in 2035 of CO2 emissions without any reduction initiative and on IEA CO2 prices projections. The cost compared to today is estimated between m€ 204-365.

Calculation explanation :
Cost = Current CO2 Eramet's emission by country x 2035 CO2 prices in regions where Eramet operates, by scenario

With :
- Current CO2 Eramet's emission by country : as disclosed in part C7.2
- 2035 CO2 price : assumptions based on carbon cost forecasts for 2030 and 2040 made by the IEA "World Energy Model" according to "announced pledges" and "sustainable development" IEA's scenarios ; 2035 CO2 price = average (2030 CO2 price ; 2040 CO2)

Announced Pledges CO2 prices by 2035 :
- Advanced economies with net zero pledges : 145 USD/t
- China : 62,5 USD/t
- Emerging market and developing economies with net zero pledges : 75 USD / t

Sustainable development CO2 prices by 2035 :
- Advanced economies with net zero pledges : 120 USD/t
- Other selected emerging market and developing economies : 17,5 USD/t

Exchange rate : 1,02 USD / EUR

Each country in which Eramet operates is associated with a geographical area (Advanced economies, emerging market, etc).

Minimum corresponds to 2035 IEA "Announced pledges" scenario CO2 prices

Maximum corresponds to 2035 IEA “Sustainable development” scenario CO2 prices

Cost of response to risk
500000000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
On a like-for-like basis with 2019, Eramet seeks to achieve a -40% reduction in the Group’s (scopes 1 and 2) carbon emissions by 2035 compared to 2019. This target requires activating all available levers, including those still at the stage of research and development or first pilot schemes: carbon capture & storage (CCS), bio-reducers, electrical mining machinery and others. The implementation of these levers will generate investment costs or operational expenses.

The initial assessment is that achievement of this target will require investing in emission reduction projects translating into a direct CAPEX of around € 500 million between 2023 and 2035. This figure assumes that there would also be substantial additional indirect investment by Eramet service partners in infrastructure to facilitate this outcome.

The final costs and split of direct Eramet and indirect third-party investments remain subject to ongoing technical and economic study to further optimize the implementation of Eramet emission reduction projects. Emissions targets are also systematically factored-in at the core of the engineering of the process, and the power sourcing, for each new production project to achieve best in class emission outcome from the outset.

Comment
NA

Identifier
Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Market	Other, please specify (Increased financing costs)

Primary potential financial impact
Increased direct costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
In July 2023, Eramet had 3 financial products, part of the cost of which is indexed to the achievement of climate-related targets. :

1) Revolving credit facility: In June 2022, the Group refinanced the revolving credit facility, increasing it to €935 million with a maturity of five years. Two of the Group’s decarbonisation CSR indicators were integrated into the agreement :
- A Scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions intensity target (expressed in tCO2 / t of product outgoging) from 2022 to 2028
- A Suppliers and Customers Emissions Target (express in % of suppliers and customers commiteed) in 2025

A RDV Clause (no later than in December 2025) will enable to shift, if doable, to absolute targets. Otherwise SPTs will remain linear interpolations of the intensity target (of 2030).

2) Sustainability-Linked bonds : In May 2023, Eramet emitted 500 M€ of sustainability linked-bond aligned with the Sustainability-Linked Financing Framework which is available on the website of the Company. The Bonds are linked to two sustainability performance targets which are (i) the reduction by 35 per cent. of the annual Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions intensity of the Eramet Group on 31 December 2025 compared to such emissions in 2019 and (ii) the increase to 67% of the share (by emissions) of its suppliers and its customers having decarbonisation targets consistent with the well-below 2° Celsius scenario of the Paris Agreement, on 31 December 2025. Under such sustainability-linked instruments, Eramet intends to tie the coupon rate, margin rate or premium to the achievement or failure to achieve the following SPTs
- SPT 1: Reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 40% by 2035 vs 2019;
-SPT 2: Reduce scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions intensity by 35% by 2025 and 40% by 2030 vs 2019; and
-SPT 3: Increase the share of suppliers and customers by emissions, having decarbonization targets consistent with the well-below 2°C scenario of the Paris agreement, to 67% by 2025

3) Term loan : On 31 January 2023, Eramet renewed and extended the term loan for an amount of €480 million with a pool ofbanks. The new floating-rate loan matures in January 2027 and can be amortised as of January 2025. €270 million of this loan has been drawn down, mainly to refinance the outstanding amount of the old loan. Applicable margin is linked to 2 climate-related targets (S1 +S2 GHG emissions intensity target & a Suppliers and Customers Emissions Target)

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
More likely than not

Magnitude of impact
Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
9700000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
15200000

Explanation of financial impact figure
1) Revolving credit facility (RCF) :

If Scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions intensity targets are not reached, the margin of the facility increases by +0.10%.
Yearly cost of not achieving CO2 intensity performance is 0.10 % x Amount drawn within the falicility framework

The maximum annual cost of not reaching the intensity target is €935,000 (= 395,000,000 x 0.10 %) . Minimum cost is 327 000 € in case of non-drawing of the facility.

Over 7 years (maximum maturity of the (RCF), min cost is 2.95 M€ and max 6.5M€.

2) Sustainability linked-bond :
If Scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions intensity targets are not reached, the margin of the bond increases by 0.25 % in 2027 & 2028. If Scope 3 target is not reached in end-2025, the margin of the bond increases by 0.25 % in 2027 & 2028.
Coupon = 500 M€
Cost per target not reached = 2 years x 0,25 % x 500 000 000 = 2,5 M€ / target not reached
If targets S1 + S2 & S3 are not reached, total costs = 5 M€ (= 2.50 M€ x 2)

3) Term loan : If Scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions intensity targets are not reached, the margin of the facility increases by +0.10%, as for Scope 3 target . Cost if targets are not reached is 1.8 M€ until 2028.

Total costs from 2023 to 2028 :
Max = 6.5 M€ + 5.0 M€ + 1.8 M€ = 15.2 M€
Min = 2.95 M€ + 5.0 M€ + 1.8 M€ = 9.7 M€

Cost of response to risk
0

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
Achieving emission intesntiy target will require activating all available levers, including:
> Short and medium term levers, such as:
o Use of renewable energy in its operation and sourcing of CO2 free power for pyrometallurgy operations (e.g., solar plant at Grande Côte in Senegal; securing energy from wind farms in Tysvaer and Buhei, Norway and the installation of a solar energy unit at its facility in Les Ancizes, France.)
o Introduction of new mobility solution (e.g., electric trucks, use of electric conveyors) on mining operations
o Replacing oil-fired plants at its Doniambo, New Caledonia facility with an offshore LNG power plant

> Breakthrough innovations to production processes, most of them still at the research and development stage or first pilots and expect to materialize after 2025:
o Use of bio reductant and hydrogen to decarbonize its pyrometallurgical production process, that rely of fossil coal. Eramet launched in 2021 a pilot projects in Norway for the production of manganese and titanium slag, respectively replacing carbon materials with bio carbon (produced from biomass and wood waste) and hydrogen. Carbon Capture & Storage, including the capture of the CO2 produced by metallurgical furnaces and its deep underground storage.

Cost of response to risk : No estimation due to the uncertainty of major actions costs (such as LNG conversion in New Caledonia).

Comment

C2.4

(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?
Yes

C2.4a

(C2.4a) Provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier
Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Downstream

Opportunity type
Markets

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Access to new markets

Primary potential financial impact
Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description
CENTENARIO PROJECT: ERAMET LITHIUM PROJECT LOCATED IN ARGENTINA

Eramet has defined part of its development strategy on the metals involved in the transition to a climate-neutral economy, mainly lithium, nickel salts and cobalt salts. The development of batteries will lead to very strong growth in demand for certain critical metals. For instance, the demand for lithium is expected to increase 8-fold by 2030, for pure nickel salts threefold and for cobalt threefold.

It is clear that securing access to critical metal resources will be a key challenge for all European players involved in the battery manufacturing supply chain. For Eramet, access to these critical natural resources is a structural competitive advantage. Eramet is the only European player to have secured significant resources of critical metals in this fast-growing market and has positioned itself as a key supplier, particularly via the Eramet deposit in Argentina.

In 2012, Eramet discovered the Centenario-Ratones deposit, located at an altitude of 3,800 metres in the province of Salta in the north-west of Argentina. With Chile and Bolivia, this country forms part of the “lithium triangle”, which, according to the USGS (United States Institute of Geological Studies), represents more than half of the world’s lithium resources. Since April 2014, the Group has held mining rights to this salt flat, which extends over more than 500 square kilometres. It contains very substantial

drainable resources, estimated at nearly 10 million tonnes of lithium carbonate
equivalent (LCE). The project developed by Eramet consists of extracting brine from the salar and processing it into battery-grade lithium carbonate, with the aim of producing 24,000 tonnes per year of LCE. The project is based on a high-performance direct extraction process that uses a solid active ingredient developed by Eramet Ideas, Eramet's R&D centre, in association with IFPEN, the French Institute of Oil and New Energies. The project also has a strong ESG performance, particularly given the quality of relationships forged with local communities during the project preparation phase. Eramet's process also represents a benefit in terms of the use of water resources compared with projects based on a conventional extraction process. All of Eramet's CSR standards will be applied to the activity.

Time horizon
Short-term

Likelihood
Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact
High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
185000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
The competitiveness of the process developed by Eramet places it in the first quartile of the lithium industry's cash cost curve. Estimated EBITDA with an annual production of 24,000 tonnes of lithium (LCE), after ramp-up, should reach around $200 million per year (= € 185 m) based on the last long-term price consensus (Cost insurance freight - CIF LT price consensus of $12,900/t LCE).

Cost to realize opportunity
510000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
In view of very strong growth in demand for lithium, a critical metal for the energy transition, which is a strategic development area for Eramet, the Group decided in November 2021 to start construction of the lithium production plant in Argentina, having mothballed the project in April 2020 due to the health crisis. The restart of the project was achieved through the signing
of a partnership agreement with the Chinese steel group Tsingshan, with which Eramet has successfully developed nickel production in Weda Bay, Indonesia. Eramet has a majority share of 50.1% in the project and will manage it from an operational standpoint. Production will be sold by each of the two shareholders up to their share of the capital on the basis of an off- take contract (trading) under commercial market conditions.

The amount of the investment to finalise the construction of the plant was revalued at $550 million in early 2022 (= € 510 m), including:
●the initially estimated $400 million, of which $375 million financed by Tsingshan and $25 million by Eramet;
●an additional $150 million, mainly due to the sharp rise in equipment and freight prices, financed by Eramet and Tsingshan pro rata to their shareholdings, namely 50.1%/49.9% respectively.

Construction of the plant started in April 2022, with a view to coming on stream in the first quarter of 2024. The first tonnes of lithium carbonate will be produced in 2024, in a market that is expected to remain under high tension. Nominal capacity is expected to be reached in mid-2025. With this project, Eramet will become the first European company to develop large-scale sustainable lithium production, based on an efficient process developed by its own R&D centre.

Comment
NA

Identifier
Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Upstream

Opportunity type
Resource efficiency

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Use of recycling

Primary potential financial impact
Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description
LI-ION BATTERY RECYCLING PROJECT: RELIEVE PROJECT

Recycling of li-ion batteries is currently a key lever for the sustainability of electric mobility which is dependent on the ability to reuse and recycle batteries and their different compounds. Disruptive projects are necessary to develop this industry with all the benefits of a truly circular-economy approach, by offsetting the negative externalities of batteries production, while providing the value chain with new metals supplied from this urban mine. The ReLieVe project developed by Eramet offers a technologically sound response at industrial scale to this major bottleneck to the development of electric vehicles in Europe. It will contribute significantly to the European objectives by retailing in Europe the metals needed for EV batteries.

On the strength of the technical maturity achieved over several years of research and development, Eramet has decided to launch industrialization studies in early 2022 to develop an integrated recycling solution covering the entire value chain from the dismantling of batteries to the production of nickel, cobalt and lithium salts suitable for the manufacture of new batteries.

Depending on the outcome of this pre-industrial phase, Eramet and its partners may decide to build a lithium-ion battery recycling plant in France by 2024 to produce black mass, a metal concentrate (nickel, cobalt, manganese, lithium and graphite) suitable for hydrometallurgical refining.

As for the refining steps, Eramet starts the construction of a pre-industrial demonstrator within its research and innovation centre, an essential step to pave the way for the commercial phase. This demonstrator will optimize the efficiency of the recycling process and will address the requirements of future customers and partners by drawing on the Group's expertise in metals extraction process engineering and its operational expertise in hydrometallurgy.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
More likely than not

Magnitude of impact
Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
40000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
60000000

Explanation of financial impact figure
The financial impact of the project is highly dependent on the market prices of the recovered metals, but also on the cost of access to the raw material (end-of-life batteries and manufacturing scrap).

Turnover = Plant capacity * % of metals recovered * % of metal concentration * Metal prices
EBITDA = Turnover - COGS - Other variable costs – Fixed costs
EBITDA = from € 40 m to € 60 m

The estimate provided is thus preliminary by nature. It takes into account:

- The long time to market such project (~ 10 years) which is related to the long life-time of batteries placed on the market. Such batteries can only be recovered and recycled after their normal operational life time. Therefore the recycling market will only pick-up in 5 to 10 years' time.
- Assumptions made on metal prices for Lithium, Nickel, Cobalt, which is very difficult to firm-up for a potential start of operations in 5 to 10 years' time; (Ni at ~$16/kg, Co at ~$44/kg and LCE at ~$12/kg).
- An average plant capacity corresponding to 50 kt/year (10% to 20% of the European li-ion battery recycling market by 2030)
- Assumptions made on metal recoveries, which are complicated to firm-up at this early stage of the R&D of the processes involved, typically in the range of 80% to 95% depending on metals and process choices.

Cost to realize opportunity
225000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
Detail of the cost to realize opportunity :
- Demo Plant : 15 m€
- Feasability studies : 10 m€
- Industrial facility : 200 m€
--> TOTAL : 200 + 15 + 10 = 225 m€

The project started its industrialization phase in January 2022, with all detailed engineering and technical studies, permitting actions and environmental impact assessments ongoing. ReLieVe is targeting the construction of a first-of-a-kind closed-loop recycling plant in Dunkirk (France) located in the new French battery cluster, with a planned production start date by 2025 for upstream and 2026/27 for downstream, for an estimated total investment of circa 225 m€.

The project was awarded the Innovation Fund in July 2022 and as such will benefit from financial support from the European Union.

The ReLieVe project will pursue the following key strategic objectives:
• To deploy the first-of-a-kind integrated recycling plant in Europe to enable the circularity of strategic metals for the European battery industry.
• To provide a high-capacity / high-yield recycling solution to meet present and future requirements of the European regulation.
• To support the European transition to a low-carbon economy
• To contribute to Eramet's roadmap to consolidate its position of an energy transition champion in Europe and become the reference partner for the development of the recycling industry.

Comment
The ReLieVe project is highly mature thanks to a multi-year robust R&D & piloting program of more than 10 years within Eramet Research & Innovation Center in France.
The project combines:
- Best-in-class technologies available with tailor-made hydrometallurgical processes to deliver an innovative first-of-a-kind recycling facility and ready to cope with the expected growth of market needs.
- Lowest carbon footprint with the avoidance of 4.1M ton of CO2 over its first 10 years of operations.
- High recovery yields to achieve long-term profitability and comply with upcoming regulations on batteries. The project has been designed to meet the European requirements of future battery regulation in terms of recycling efficiency and material recovery targets.
- Low environmental impact in line with the circular economy approach adopted by Eramet.
- Battery grade specifications for our end-products to directly feed the European battery manufacturing value chain.

Identifier
Opp4

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Downstream

Opportunity type
Markets

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Access to new markets

Primary potential financial impact
Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

Company-specific description
Together with the German chemical group BASF, Eramet plans to develop a hydrometallurgical project to produce battery-grade nickel-cobalt (“MHP”, an intermediate product in mixed hydroxide form) from lateritic ore extracted from Weda Bay. This intermediate product can be refined and then used for the electric vehicle battery market. Sonic Bay would be 51% owned by Eramet and
49% by BASF. The plant project is centred around three high-pressure acid leaching (HPAL) lines and will be located in Weda Bay. The HPAL process consists of placing low-grade nickel ore
and sulphuric acid in an autoclave. A chemical reaction at high pressure and high temperature in the autoclave causes the oxidised ore to dissolve and produces a solution of nickel and cobalt. Iron, which represents 80% of the ore, re-precipitates in the form of oxides and constitutes the process waste to be treated and stored responsibly (tailings). The nickel and cobalt contained in the solution are then precipitated and recovered through various steps of chemical and physical treatment (neutralisation, precipitation, decantation), in the form of a nickel-cobalt intermediate product (MHP: Mixed Hydroxide Precipitate) to be used as a raw material for electric vehicle batteries. The supply of nickel ore will be secured from the Weda Bay deposit, allowing the Sonic Bay project to access resources locally and at competitive market prices. This project will allow BASF to have access to a secure source of around 60,000 tonnes of nickel and around 6,000 tonnes of cobalt per year (in MHP content).

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
More likely than not

Magnitude of impact
Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
Eramet and BASF don’t disclose financial impact figure.

Cost to realize opportunity
0

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
Eramet and BASF don’t disclose project costs.

The Eramet & BASF social and environmental standards will be integrated into the design of the project, and will constitute several differentiating elements compared with other HPAL projects:
- Dry stacking for the tailings : The responsible dry-stacking method is used for the treatment of tailings stored in heaps, which are then rehabilitated and revegetated, and includes prior separation of the manganese content. The project has chosen not to use the deep-sea tailings placement method, which consists of discharging mining waste into the ocean at depth, nor the liquid tailings dam method, which is risky in a seismic zone such as Indonesia.
-Minimisation of CO2 emissions :The project has made a commitment not to use coal for electricity generation. Clean energy sources (solar energy) will also be phased in over a period of five to six years after the start-up of the plant.
-Full compliance with EU rules on responsible procurement : The mining resources supplied to the HPAL plant are exploited according to internationally recognised social and environmental standards. The PT Weda Bay mine is currently preparing to obtain IRMA (Initiative for Responsible Mining Assurance) certification.

The final investment decision is likely to be made in the second half of 2023. Production is currently expected to start in 2026. Furthermore, the Group is continuing to explore and study opportunities for deposits of lateritic nickel, particularly in Indonesia.

Comment
NA

Identifier
Opp5

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Direct operations

Opportunity type
Markets

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Access to new markets

Primary potential financial impact
Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description
Most of Eramet manganese plants are located in countries with very low carbon electricity mix (Norway, France, Gabon). In a world where a high carbon price would be applied in every country, Eramet’s production cost would be less impacted than competitors and its products would become more competitive. This would result in a strong competitive advantage, even if not being perceived by the market yet.

Time horizon
Long-term

Likelihood
Likely

Magnitude of impact
Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
224000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
Eramet's manganese activity through Norwegian, French and Gabonese (Complexe Métallurgique de Moanda) plants have one of the lowest emission factors in the entire manganese industry (about 1,4 tCO2/t in average for the sites of Eramet Norway, Dunkerque and Complexe Métallurgique de Moanda).
A benchmark led by Alloy Consult established that, for the alloys production mix of Eramet, the average emission factor of the market would be about 4,85 tCO2/t.
If the carbon price were to be 100€/t worldwide, the competitive advantage for Eramet sites would be (4,85-1,40) x 100 = 345 €/t.
If we take the 2022 production of the low-carbon footprint sites of the Fe and Si manganese of Eramet, about 500 kt/year, the competitive advantage would be 500 kt * 345 €/t = 224 M€.

Cost to realize opportunity
0

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
60% of Eramet's manganese plants are located in France and Norway which have a very low carbon electricity mix. Therefore, Eramet's manganese products have already a very low carbon footprint compared to its competitors. Thus, there is no additional cost to realise this opportunity.

Comment
NA

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world?

Row 1

Climate transition plan
No, but our strategy has been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities, and we are developing a climate transition plan within two years

Publicly available climate transition plan
<Not Applicable>

Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan
<Not Applicable>

Description of feedback mechanism
<Not Applicable>

Frequency of feedback collection
<Not Applicable>

Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)
<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world and any plans to develop one in the future
Transition plan below 2°C :

Eramet has defined a climate transition plans that it considers aligned with a WB2D (well-below 2 degrees) scenario. Some of the decarbonization levers it contains are using bio-reductants in ore reduction, the development of CCS in partnership with other players, the establishment of renewable electricity purchases and production coupled with the electrification of mines, and substituting natural gas for heavy fuel oil in electricity production.

In light of Eramet's core mining and metals operations, the company is in the process of assessing whether it can possibly elaborate a climate transition plan aligned with a 1.5°C world. Eramet keeps undertaking thorough assessments of its scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions. These assessments underlined that the main sources of emissions are pyrometallurgical activity and ore reduction. Based on these categories of emissions, we establish, review and keep track of our progress against our climate objectives. We have judged it essential to pursue this analysis to establish the foundations of both a robust and feasible 1.5°C transition plan that will follow the guidelines elaborated by CDP's technical note about climate transition plans. To date, our analysis is focusing on whether most of the solutions to decarbonize our emissions will become economic within this decade (2020-2030) and at which scale we will be able to implement them. Solutions investigated for inclusion in a potential 1.5°C climate transition plan are switching to biofuels or synfuels or sustainable drivetrains for scope 1 and 2 emissions, enhancing cooperation with raw materials suppliers such as cement, steel and lime. We aim to finalise and publish our transition plan within the next two years as indicated above.

Explain why climate-related risks and opportunities have not influenced your strategy
<Not Applicable>

C3.2

(C3.2) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy	Primary reason why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy	Explain why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy and any plans to use it in the future
Row 1	Yes, qualitative and quantitative	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C3.2a

(C3.2a) Provide details of your organization's use of climate-related scenario analysis.

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Physical climate scenarios: RCP 8.5	Facility	<Not Applicable>	Physical risks review is based on the OCARA method developed by Carbone 4. This consists of characterizing sensitivity to 8 selected climatic aspects of every infrastructure and process in Eramet, including logistics to provide strategic raw material and to deliver final products to main clients. Then these sensitivities are crossed with predictable variations of selected climatic aspects by 2050 considering the RCP8.5 scenario. Following this assessment, a mitigation action plan is under development for sites identified as having a high level of risk. Eramet also follows the emerging regulation especially when related to carbon as our activities are carbon-intensive.
Transition scenarios: IEA 2DS	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	Eramet aims to take into account the impacts of climate change in its strategic roadmap. The Group recognises that the world could react in different ways to combat climate change. Two scenarios modelling a transition to a low-carbon society, compatible with the 2°C target of the Paris Agreement, were selected: • The IEA 2°C scenario with CO2 capture/storage (CCS - Carbon Capture Storage) as a benchmark; • A variant of this first scenario, more cautious on the hypotheses of an improvement in energy efficiency and of CCS deployment kinetics. In 2018, a business impact analysis was conducted to quantify the change in demand for metals needed for the energy transition and this assessment has been updated in 2020. These scenarios highlight, for example, the criticality of certain metals produced by the Group and their unique role in the energy transition, which helped to guide the Group's strategy, namely lithium and nickel (often associated with cobalt). The risk is not having secured the metal sources to meet the growing demand.

C3.2b

(C3.2b) Provide details of the focal questions your organization seeks to address by using climate-related scenario analysis, and summarize the results with respect to these questions.

Row 1

Focal questions

Focal question 1 = What metals will the world of tomorrow need ?
Focal question 2 = What metallurgical extraction techniques will be used in tomorrow's world ?
Focal question 3 = What would be the physical impacts and consequences of the climate change on the company ?

Results of the climate-related scenario analysis with respect to the focal questions

Focal question 1

Launched in 2018, the Group's in-depth strategic and managerial transformation programme has enabled it to reposition itself competitively in the Mining and Metals sector, in a rapidly changing environment, to create value over the long term. The worst performing assets were therefore repositioned. The Group's strategy is now based on two areas: growing metals for global economic development and developing critical metals for the energy transition.
The second component involves the expansion of the portfolio into metals for the energy transition. These markets are experiencing very strong growth, driven by the exponential demand for metals used for electrification (electric vehicles in particular) and thus contributing to the decarbonisation of world economies.
These include:
• lithium, with the restart of the Centenario project announced by Eramet in November 2022, commercial operation expected in march-2024;
• Development in the production of nickel and cobalt for batteries, thanks to the Sonic Bay project, from the Weda Bay deposit and in partnership with BASF;
• Lithium-ion battery recycling project.

Focal question 2

Conventional metallurgical extraction processes require a large amount of energy and carbon, and in particular electricity. However, if the development of renewable production capacities or bioreductants were not as rapid as expected, pyrometallurgy activities could become incompatible with the Group's low-carbon strategy. Thus, for 2 main projects in development (SonicBay and Relieve projects), Eramet has chosen to use a less energy-consuming by resorting to hydrometallurgy rather than pyrometallurgy, unlike its main competitors.
We have chosen the 2 scenarios in C3.2a because they allow us to analyse the effects of climate change on several of our business units, the timeframe used matches our capital planning and investment plans and goes beyond the lifetime of most of our existing assets.

Focal question 3

In 2021 Eramet developed a study using the OCARA methodology, with a time horizon of 2050 and covering all sites, in operation and planned. This analysis highlighted 10 industrial sites of the Metals & Mining Division that are more specifically exposed to physical risks related to climate change, such as extreme climatic phenomena, increase in average temperature, heavy precipitation or water stress. In the coming years, Eramet will continue the exercise with the aim of creating mitigation plans for the sites with highest level of exposure.

In 2022, we experienced anormal intensity of rains, both in new Caledonia and Gabon which affected our production but increased our ability to use hydro power electricity. Those climatic hazards seem to follow a trend predicted by our preliminary climate change risk assessment.

C3.3

(C3.3) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	As an emissive industry on one hand but also a contributor to the development of low-carbon technologies on the other, Eramet's alignment with the transition to a decarbonated economy carries as many risks as opportunities for its business. Scenario-based analyses analysis is a powerful tool for managing this chapter of strategic reflection. It entails a forward-looking review, projecting Eramet's current activity onto various possible worlds, in order to assess the consequences on the business. This approach is efficient for building a comprehensive model of the complex changes and the interactions between them, which is helpful for defining the transformations caused by climate change. The Group conducted this analysis in 2018 in collaboration with a domain-specific expert consultant. An update was made in 2020. As a result, Eramet's activity is necessary for the development of low carbon technologies and essential for developing and creating responsible metal sectors involving all critical energy transition stakeholders. The outlook for the demand for metals produced by Eramet is favourable by 2030 in the IEA's 2°C scenario. Thus, Eramet needs to access to these natural resources as it is a structural competitive advantage. Eramet is the only European player to have secured significant resources of critical metals in this fast-growing market and has positioned itself as a key supplier, particularly via: - the Eramet lithium deposit in Argentina - the diversification of Weda Bay (Indonesia) towards products for EV batteries - Li-on batteries recycling R&D program
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	We are currently developing several projects to drive the transition such as providing raw materials for the electric mobility. Securing access to critical metal resources will be a key challenge for all European players involved in the battery manufacturing supply chain. It can be either from primary raw material or through secondary materials originating from li-ion battery recycling. Eramet's strategy is to be able to deliver these critical materials from primary sources as well as from recycled li-ion batteries for the next decades (2030 and beyond). It is the purpose of the ReLieVe project (which stands for Recycling of Li-ion batteries for Electric Vehicles), which is a collaborative research and innovation project whose goal is to develop an innovative process for recycling lithium-ion batteries used in electric vehicles in a closed loop. The idea is also to produce these new batteries in Europe and to build an industrial sector integrated from end to end —from the collection and dismantlement of the batteries at the end of their useful life, to the direct recycling of their components into the production of new electrode materials. ReLieVe is developing a large-scale version of an innovative, "closed-loop" process for recycling lithium-ion batteries. In contrast to more conventional processes, this one will recycle metals while retaining their physical and chemical qualities, so that they may be directly reused in the design of a new lithium-ion battery cathode. From an environmental perspective, the challenge is two-fold: first, to develop a process that has the smallest possible environmental impact—and carbon impact, in particular—and second, to maximise the number of lithium-ion components that can be recycled.
Investment in R&D	Yes	We are currently developing several projects to drive the transition such as providing raw materials for the electric mobility. Securing access to critical metal resources will be a key challenge for all European players involved in the battery manufacturing supply chain. It can be either from primary raw material or through secondary materials originating from li-ion battery recycling. Eramet's strategy is to be able to deliver these critical materials from primary sources as well as from recycled li-ion batteries for the next decades (2030 and beyond). It is the purpose of the ReLieVe project (which stands for Recycling of Li-ion batteries for Electric Vehicles), which is a collaborative research and innovation project whose goal is to develop an innovative process for recycling lithium-ion batteries used in electric vehicles in a closed loop. The idea is also to produce these new batteries in Europe and to build an industrial sector integrated from end to end —from the collection and dismantlement of the batteries at the end of their useful life, to the direct recycling of their components into the production of new electrode materials. ReLieVe is developing a large-scale version of an innovative, "closed-loop" process for recycling lithium-ion batteries. In contrast to more conventional processes, this one will recycle metals while retaining their physical and chemical qualities, so that they may be directly reused in the design of a new lithium-ion battery cathode. From an environmental perspective, the challenge is two-fold: first, to develop a process that has the smallest possible environmental impact—and carbon impact, in particular—and second, to maximise the number of lithium-ion components that can be recycled.
Operations	Yes	In order to reinforce and improve the reliability of the operational deployment of the decarbonization strategy, the Group has decided to establish an efficient method of operation between the sites and the Corporate functions. Four types of interlocutors have been defined: ● the Central Technical Office is responsible of the Decarbonized Mine Project and provides support to the site technical team ● the decarbonization office which works with the Business Units to accelerate the decarbonisation of the energy intensive metallurgical plants ; ● site management, whose main role is to manage an energy management system based on the principles of the ISO 50001 standard and to allocate resources that are suited to the challenges of each site. Division management is also involved in providing support; ● the sites' energy correspondents network, locally in charge of coordinating the continuous improvementof energy and climate performances. At the end of 2022, all sites of the Mining & metals Division (excluding two non-core activities, SETRAG whose activity is the transport of people and goods by train in Gabon and the power plant in New Caledonia had implemented an ISO 50001 certified energy management system which covers nearly 80% of the Group's 2022 emissions. At the end of 2022, 100% of the mining facilities have been certified with the ISO 14001 standard.

C3.4

(C3.4) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Revenues Direct costs Capital expenditures Acquisitions and divestments Assets	Our strategic planning is reviewed every year. We analyse Eramet's different businesses with a 10-year horizon timeframe. The strategic planning is then declined in an operational plan at each business unit level with a 5-year horizon and a financial planning is elaborated following the declination of the strategic plan for each business unit. We take into account our climate scenarios for the elaboration of the business unit's financial planning. Our climate scenarios showed that the energy transition will require the electrification of transportation. This electrification relies heavily on batteries, which will lead to very strong growth in demand for certain critical metals by 2030 such as lithium (x8), pure nickel (x3) or cobalt (x3). On top of maintaining its strong position in nickel mines assets, Eramet develops its lithium mines assets to anticipate the market growth and create additional revenues until 2030 and beyond. Thus, Eramet decided to secure its access to lithium through mines near Salta in Argentina – a mining licence was granted in 2019. The construction of the Centenario lithium plant started in early 2022. Eramet is also working on a project in Alsace, France, to recover lithium from water stable in a geothermal source before this water will be used to generate electricity or heat. In addition, our R&D led to the development of a new process for producing battery-quality lithium carbonate. The extraction process developed by Eramet achieves a 90% yield over a processing period of just a few days. By comparison, the traditional evaporation process route delivers less than 50% yield in 18 months. In December 2021, the ReLieVe program was successfully completed: several test campaigns conducted on a laboratory scale and then on a pilot scale at the Group's innovation centre, Eramet Ideas, made it possible to recover all the valuable elements - nickel, cobalt, lithium and manganese - with very high levels of efficiency and to transform them into new battery-grade metals. Finally, in late 2020 Eramet announced a specific partnership with BASF to conduct the PFS (Prefeasibility study) of its nickel-cobalt deposit in Indonesia (owned in JV) in order to produce specific nickel and cobalt salts for electric vehicles batteries. A reconnaissance mission was organised in July 2021, which allowed to approve the choice of the site. The detailed preliminary design stage has begun in early 2022. Eramet committed to an SBT target to reduce its Scope 1+2 CO2 emissions by 40% in 2035 compared to the 2019 base year and to influence its suppliers to reduce decrease their CO2 emissions, which will have an impact on the financial planning of Eramet (Capex, Opex, risks analysis). The impact of the SBT roadmap has been integrated into the strategic plan of the Group through a dedicated chapter on decarbonisation. The initial assessment is that achievement of this target will require investing in emission reduction projects translating into a direct CAPEX of around € 500 million between 2023 and 2035. This figure assumes that there would also be substantial additional indirect investment by Eramet service partners in infrastructure to facilitate this outcome. The final costs and split of direct Eramet and indirect third-party investments remain subject to ongoing technical and economic study to further optimize the implementation of Eramet emission reduction projects. Emissions targets are also systematically factored-in at the core of the engineering of the process, and the power sourcing, for each new production project to achieve best in class emission outcome from the outset.

C3.5

(C3.5) 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	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
Row 1	Yes, we identify alignment with a sustainable finance taxonomy	At both the company and activity level

C3.5a

(C3.5a) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Financial Metric
CAPEX

Type of alignment being reported for this financial metric
Alignment with a sustainable finance taxonomy

Taxonomy under which information is being reported
Other, please specify

Objective under which alignment is being reported
Climate change mitigation

Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
152902000

Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)
27

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)
0

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)
0

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned
Capex cashed out during 2022 for the construction of the lithium Centenario plant.

For CaPex and OpEx, an in-depth analysis was conducted with all Eramet subsidiaries, in order to identify the items generated by individual measures taken in connection with the eligible activities listed in annexes I and II of the delegated acts.

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 and 2030 are not communicated.

C3.5b

(C3.5b) 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.

Economic activity
Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology

Taxonomy under which information is being reported
EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

Taxonomy Alignment
Taxonomy-aligned

Financial metric(s)
CAPEX

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
1078868

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
0.19

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
0.19

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
0

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Type(s) of substantial contribution
Activity enabling mitigation

Calculation methodology and supporting information
The concept of “eligible CapEx” is not expressly provided for in Article 8, which limits itself to defining the concept of “compliant CapEx”. Eramet has, therefore, defined the former according to the general consensus, namely as all CapEx directly linked to assets or processes associated with eligible activities, plus CapEx generated by individual measures taken in connection with the eligible activities listed in annexes I and II of the delegated acts.

The financial data reported for the 2022 financial year were extracted from the consolidation system used to draft the Group’s consolidated financial statements when the data was directly identifiable.

For CaPex and OpEx, an in-depth analysis was conducted with all Eramet subsidiaries, in order to identify the items generated by individual measures taken in connection with the eligible activities listed in annexes I and II of the delegated acts.

Technical screening criteria met
Yes

Details of technical screening criteria analysis

Substantial contribution to climate change mitigation

Do no significant harm requirements met
Yes

Details of do no significant harm analysis
Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology

Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met
Yes

Details of minimum safeguards compliance analysis

Economic activity
Freight rail transport

Taxonomy under which information is being reported
EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

Taxonomy Alignment
Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

Financial metric(s)
Turnover

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
63556

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year
1

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Type(s) of substantial contribution
<Not Applicable>

Calculation methodology and supporting information
The Green Taxonomy regulation is still being developed as the European Commission has yet to publish the texts on the four environmental objectives. According to the analysis of the published texts of the Green Taxonomy, only the Gabonese rail transport activity of Setrag for which an assessment criterion has been published is identified as eligible under climate change. The lithium mining and beneficiation activity located in Argentina, which is expected to start in 2024, will also be considered as a taxonomy eligible activity. The mining and primary ore processing activities are not considered as taxonomy eligible activities.

Technical screening criteria met
No

Details of technical screening criteria analysis

Do no significant harm requirements met
No

Details of do no significant harm analysis

Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met
No

Details of minimum safeguards compliance analysis

Economic activity
Manufacture of batteries

Taxonomy under which information is being reported
EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

Taxonomy Alignment
Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

Financial metric(s)
CAPEX

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
152902000

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
27.53

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Type(s) of substantial contribution
<Not Applicable>

Calculation methodology and supporting information
The concept of “eligible CapEx” is not expressly provided for in Article 8, which limits itself to defining the concept of “compliant CapEx”. Eramet has, therefore, defined the former according to the general consensus, namely as all CapEx directly linked to assets or processes associated with eligible activities, plus CapEx generated by individual measures taken in connection with the eligible activities listed in annexes I and II of the delegated acts.

The financial data reported for the 2022 financial year were extracted from the consolidation system used to draft the Group’s consolidated financial statements when the data was directly identifiable.

For CaPex and OpEx, an in-depth analysis was conducted with all Eramet subsidiaries, in order to identify the items generated by individual measures taken in connection with the eligible activities listed in annexes I and II of the delegated acts.

Technical screening criteria met
No

Details of technical screening criteria analysis

Do no significant harm requirements met
No

Details of do no significant harm analysis

Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met
No

Details of minimum safeguards compliance analysis

Economic activity
Manufacture of other low carbon technologies

Taxonomy under which information is being reported
EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

Taxonomy Alignment
Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

Financial metric(s)
CAPEX

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
1055368

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
0.18

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Type(s) of substantial contribution
<Not Applicable>

Calculation methodology and supporting information
The concept of “eligible CapEx” is not expressly provided for in Article 8, which limits itself to defining the concept of “compliant CapEx”. Eramet has, therefore, defined the former according to the general consensus, namely as all CapEx directly linked to assets or processes associated with eligible activities, plus CapEx generated by individual measures taken in connection with the eligible activities listed in annexes I and II of the delegated acts.

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For CaPex and OpEx, an in-depth analysis was conducted with all Eramet subsidiaries, in order to identify the items generated by individual measures taken in connection with the eligible activities listed in annexes I and II of the delegated acts.

Technical screening criteria met
No

Details of technical screening criteria analysis

Do no significant harm requirements met
No

Details of do no significant harm analysis

Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met
No

Details of minimum safeguards compliance analysis

Economic activity
Electricity generation from hydropower

Taxonomy under which information is being reported
EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

Taxonomy Alignment
Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

Financial metric(s)
CAPEX

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
93800

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
0.02

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Type(s) of substantial contribution
<Not Applicable>

Calculation methodology and supporting information
The concept of “eligible CapEx” is not expressly provided for in Article 8, which limits itself to defining the concept of “compliant CapEx”. Eramet has, therefore, defined the former according to the general consensus, namely as all CapEx directly linked to assets or processes associated with eligible activities, plus CapEx generated by individual measures taken in connection with the eligible activities listed in annexes I and II of the delegated acts.

The financial data reported for the 2022 financial year were extracted from the consolidation system used to draft the Group's consolidated financial statements when the data was directly identifiable.

For CaPex and OpEx, an in-depth analysis was conducted with all Eramet subsidiaries, in order to identify the items generated by individual measures taken in connection with the eligible activities listed in annexes I and II of the delegated acts.

Technical screening criteria met
No

Details of technical screening criteria analysis

Do no significant harm requirements met
No

Details of do no significant harm analysis

Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met
No

Details of minimum safeguards compliance analysis

Economic activity
Construction, extension and operation of waste water collection and treatment

Taxonomy under which information is being reported
EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

Taxonomy Alignment
Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

Financial metric(s)
CAPEX

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
12875760

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
2.22

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Type(s) of substantial contribution
<Not Applicable>

Calculation methodology and supporting information
The concept of “eligible CapEx” is not expressly provided for in Article 8, which limits itself to defining the concept of “compliant CapEx”. Eramet has, therefore, defined the former according to the general consensus, namely as all CapEx directly linked to assets or processes associated with eligible activities, plus CapEx generated by individual measures taken in connection with the eligible activities listed in annexes I and II of the delegated acts.

The financial data reported for the 2022 financial year were extracted from the consolidation system used to draft the Group’s consolidated financial statements when the data was directly identifiable.

For CaPex and OpEx, an in-depth analysis was conducted with all Eramet subsidiaries, in order to identify the items generated by individual measures taken in connection with the eligible activities listed in annexes I and II of the delegated acts.

Technical screening criteria met
No

Details of technical screening criteria analysis

Do no significant harm requirements met
No

Details of do no significant harm analysis

Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met
No

Details of minimum safeguards compliance analysis

Economic activity
Renewal of waste water collection and treatment

Taxonomy under which information is being reported
EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

Taxonomy Alignment
Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

Financial metric(s)
CAPEX

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
1749814

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
0.3

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Type(s) of substantial contribution
<Not Applicable>

Calculation methodology and supporting information
The concept of “eligible CapEx” is not expressly provided for in Article 8, which limits itself to defining the concept of “compliant CapEx”. Eramet has, therefore, defined the former according to the general consensus, namely as all CapEx directly linked to assets or processes associated with eligible activities, plus CapEx generated by individual measures taken in connection with the eligible activities listed in annexes I and II of the delegated acts.

The financial data reported for the 2022 financial year were extracted from the consolidation system used to draft the Group’s consolidated financial statements when the data was directly identifiable.

For CaPex and OpEx, an in-depth analysis was conducted with all Eramet subsidiaries, in order to identify the items generated by individual measures taken in connection with the eligible activities listed in annexes I and II of the delegated acts.

Technical screening criteria met
No

Details of technical screening criteria analysis

Do no significant harm requirements met
No

Details of do no significant harm analysis

Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met
No

Details of minimum safeguards compliance analysis

Economic activity
Freight rail transport

Taxonomy under which information is being reported
EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

Taxonomy Alignment
Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

Financial metric(s)
CAPEX

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
60893911

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
10.49

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Type(s) of substantial contribution
<Not Applicable>

Calculation methodology and supporting information
The concept of “eligible CapEx” is not expressly provided for in Article 8, which limits itself to defining the concept of “compliant CapEx”. Eramet has, therefore, defined the former according to the general consensus, namely as all CapEx directly linked to assets or processes associated with eligible activities, plus CapEx generated by individual measures taken in connection with the eligible activities listed in annexes I and II of the delegated acts.

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For CaPex and OpEx, an in-depth analysis was conducted with all Eramet subsidiaries, in order to identify the items generated by individual measures taken in connection with the eligible activities listed in annexes I and II of the delegated acts.

Technical screening criteria met
No

Details of technical screening criteria analysis

Do no significant harm requirements met
No

Details of do no significant harm analysis

Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met
No

Details of minimum safeguards compliance analysis

Economic activity
Infrastructure for rail transport

Taxonomy under which information is being reported
EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

Taxonomy Alignment
Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

Financial metric(s)
CAPEX

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
221993

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
0.04

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Type(s) of substantial contribution
<Not Applicable>

Calculation methodology and supporting information
The concept of “eligible CapEx” is not expressly provided for in Article 8, which limits itself to defining the concept of “compliant CapEx”. Eramet has, therefore, defined the former according to the general consensus, namely as all CapEx directly linked to assets or processes associated with eligible activities, plus CapEx generated by individual measures taken in connection with the eligible activities listed in annexes I and II of the delegated acts.

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For CaPex and OpEx, an in-depth analysis was conducted with all Eramet subsidiaries, in order to identify the items generated by individual measures taken in connection with the eligible activities listed in annexes I and II of the delegated acts.

Technical screening criteria met
No

Details of technical screening criteria analysis

Do no significant harm requirements met
No

Details of do no significant harm analysis

Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met
No

Details of minimum safeguards compliance analysis

Economic activity
Installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment

Taxonomy under which information is being reported
EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

Taxonomy Alignment
Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

Financial metric(s)
CAPEX

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
60970

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
0.01

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Type(s) of substantial contribution
<Not Applicable>

Calculation methodology and supporting information
The concept of “eligible CapEx” is not expressly provided for in Article 8, which limits itself to defining the concept of “compliant CapEx”. Eramet has, therefore, defined the former according to the general consensus, namely as all CapEx directly linked to assets or processes associated with eligible activities, plus CapEx generated by individual measures taken in connection with the eligible activities listed in annexes I and II of the delegated acts.

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For CaPex and OpEx, an in-depth analysis was conducted with all Eramet subsidiaries, in order to identify the items generated by individual measures taken in connection with the eligible activities listed in annexes I and II of the delegated acts.

Technical screening criteria met
No

Details of technical screening criteria analysis

Do no significant harm requirements met
No

Details of do no significant harm analysis

Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met
No

Details of minimum safeguards compliance analysis

Economic activity
Installation, maintenance and repair of instruments and devices for measuring, regulation and controlling energy performance of buildings

Taxonomy under which information is being reported
EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

Taxonomy Alignment
Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

Financial metric(s)
CAPEX

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
494781

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
0.09

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Type(s) of substantial contribution
<Not Applicable>

Calculation methodology and supporting information
The concept of “eligible CapEx” is not expressly provided for in Article 8, which limits itself to defining the concept of “compliant CapEx”. Eramet has, therefore, defined the former according to the general consensus, namely as all CapEx directly linked to assets or processes associated with eligible activities, plus CapEx generated by individual measures taken in connection with the eligible activities listed in annexes I and II of the delegated acts.

The financial data reported for the 2022 financial year were extracted from the consolidation system used to draft the Group’s consolidated financial statements when the data was directly identifiable.

For CaPex and OpEx, an in-depth analysis was conducted with all Eramet subsidiaries, in order to identify the items generated by individual measures taken in connection with the eligible activities listed in annexes I and II of the delegated acts.

Technical screening criteria met
No

Details of technical screening criteria analysis

Do no significant harm requirements met
No

Details of do no significant harm analysis

Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met
No

Details of minimum safeguards compliance analysis

Economic activity
Acquisition and ownership of buildings

Taxonomy under which information is being reported
EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

Taxonomy Alignment
Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

Financial metric(s)
CAPEX

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
691575

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
0.12

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Type(s) of substantial contribution
<Not Applicable>

Calculation methodology and supporting information
The concept of “eligible CapEx” is not expressly provided for in Article 8, which limits itself to defining the concept of “compliant CapEx”. Eramet has, therefore, defined the former according to the general consensus, namely as all CapEx directly linked to assets or processes associated with eligible activities, plus CapEx generated by individual measures taken in connection with the eligible activities listed in annexes I and II of the delegated acts.

The financial data reported for the 2022 financial year were extracted from the consolidation system used to draft the Group’s consolidated financial statements when the data was directly identifiable.

For CaPex and OpEx, an in-depth analysis was conducted with all Eramet subsidiaries, in order to identify the items generated by individual measures taken in connection with the eligible activities listed in annexes I and II of the delegated acts.

Technical screening criteria met
No

Details of technical screening criteria analysis

Do no significant harm requirements met
No

Details of do no significant harm analysis

Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met
No

Details of minimum safeguards compliance analysis

C3.5c

(C3.5c) Provide any additional contextual and/or verification/assurance information relevant to your organization's taxonomy alignment.

The Green Taxonomy regulation is still being developed as the European Commission has yet to publish the texts on the four environmental objectives. According to the analysis of the published texts of the Green Taxonomy, only the Gabonese rail transport activity of Setrag for which an assessment criterion has been published is identified as eligible under climate change. The lithium mining and beneficiation activity located in Argentina, which is expected to start in 2024, will also be considered as a taxonomy eligible activity. The mining and primary ore processing activities are not considered as taxonomy eligible activities.

In point of fact:
- Ferroalloy production activities are classified under NACE code C24.10, which is mentioned explicitly in the two annexes on climate targets. However, the production of manganese and nickel alloys and titanium dioxide is not considered an eligible activity. That said, there is no reason it may not one day join iron, steel and aluminium production activities, which are already eligible and aligned activities. The primary ore processing activity accounted for around 59% of the Group's total turnover in 2022.
- Mining activities, including energy transition metals, are not considered to be taxonomy-eligible for the climate change indicators, as their contribution has been deemed insignificant for these indicators. Things may evolve on this front in the light of current and future work on the other indicators. They accounted for around 40% of total turnover in 2022.

It should be noted that a significant proportion of Eramet's current and planned activities contribute to the energy transition (lithium, nickel, cobalt and manganese), so it could be argued that these contribute to the fight against climate change. They include, in particular, production of nickel, cobalt and lithium for making batteries and mobile devices and for storing energy.

The concept of "eligible CapEx" is not expressly provided for in Article 8, which limits itself to defining the concept of "compliant CapEx". Eramet has, therefore, defined the former according to the general consensus, namely as all CapEx directly linked to assets or processes associated with eligible activities, plus CapEx generated by individual measures taken in connection with the eligible activities listed in annexes I and II of the delegated acts.

OpEx has been defined as follows: sustainable OpEx is OpEx linked to assets or processes associated with sustainable activities, plus OpEx included in plans to make activities sustainable or to expand already sustainable activities. Total OpEx covers the following direct costs that are not capitalised: research and development, building renovation, short-term rental contracts, maintenance and repair, and any other direct expenses linked to the ongoing maintenance of property, plant and equipment.

The financial data reported for the 2022 financial year were extracted from the consolidation system used to draft the Group's consolidated financial statements when the data was directly identifiable.

For CaPex and OpEx, an in-depth analysis was conducted with all Eramet subsidiaries, in order to identify the items generated by individual measures taken in connection with the eligible activities listed in annexes I and II of the delegated acts.

This analysis, which was conducted jointly by Eramet's head office teams and subsidiaries on the CaPex and OpEx identified as eligible, based on data reported in non-accounting terms, made it possible to determine the share of CaPex and OpEx alignment. The share of Opex eligible for Eramet is 7% (the amount of eligible Opex is 13 million euro out of a total Opex for the Group of 189 million euro), so it is less than 10%. For this reason, the Group uses the opportunity to take advantage of the materiality exemption.

All data set out in the Taxonomy is aligned with the Group's financial statements (see Chapter 2 "Consolidated financial statements and company financial statements", section "2.1 Consolidated financial statements for the 2022 financial year").

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?
Absolute target
Intensity target

C4.1a

(C4.1a) Provide details of your absolute emissions target(s) and progress made against those targets.

Target reference number
Abs 1

Is this a science-based target?
Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition
Well-below 2°C aligned

Year target was set
2020

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 1
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Base year
2019

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
3708639

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
364263

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)
4072903

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1
100

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)
<Not Applicable>

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes
100

Target year
2035

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
40

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
3286187

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
258358

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

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

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)
3544545

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?
No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
Eramet has developed a Science-Based Target that has been approved by SBT and that is compliant with the WB2C scenario (reduction of absolute CO2e emissions Scope 1+2 by 40% from a 2019 base year to a 2035 target year). This is a company-wide target and there are no exclusions.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
The main emissions reduction levers are:

●) the development of CCS in partnership with other players

Progress : in 2022, Eramet carried out a feasibility study to build a pilot plant on the Sauda site in Norway to evaluate a process for capturing the carbon dioxide generated at the site. The Group received a Norwegian government grant to finance this study.

●) using bio-reducers in ore reduction:

Progress : Laboratory and pilot tests have been carried out to replace a significant portion of the carbonaceous materials used in pyro-metallurgical furnaces with pre-treated bioreducers produced from biomass such as wood waste. During 2022, Eramet continued to work closed with multiple suppliers to develop a product which serves the company's needs. The next step will be an industrial trial at a Norwegian site, in the second half of 2023, to confirm the technical feasibility of this innovation;.

●) replacing heavy fuel oil with gas for the production of electricity

●) the establishment of renewable electricity purchases and production coupled with the electrification of mines:

Progress :
i)the installation of a PV solar power plant on the GCO (Senegal) site: Eramet chose to use an operator who will be in charge of building a 21 MWc solar power plant which will reduce fuel oil consumption to serve the energy needs of the Grande Côte Opérations site. This installation is scheduled to come on stream in 2024;
ii) the project to build a PV solar power plant on the Marietta site : a call for expressions of interest was launched in the last quarter of 2022 to identify the possibility of installing a photovoltaic solar power plant to serve the electricity needs of the site;;

●)developing the pre-reduction of hydrogen ore alongside bio-reducers.

Progress : at the Tyssedal plant in Norway: The Group is seeking to substitute coal with hydrogen and thus reduce the CO2 emissions of the production process

The initial assessment is that achievement of this target will require investing in emission reduction projects translating into a direct CAPEX of around € 500 million between 2023 and 2035. This figure assumes that there would also be substantial additional indirect investment by Eramet service partners in infrastructure to facilitate this outcome. The final costs and split of direct Eramet and indirect third-party investments remain subject to ongoing technical and economic study to further optimize the implementation of Eramet emission reduction projects.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

(C4.1b) Provide details of your emissions intensity target(s) and progress made against those target(s).

Target reference number
Int 1

Is this a science-based target?
No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

Target ambition
<Not Applicable>

Year target was set
2018

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 1
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity metric
Metric tons CO2e per metric ton of product

Base year
2018

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.41

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.03

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

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)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.44

% of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure
99

% of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure
99

% 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
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods covered by this Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% 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
<Not Applicable>

% 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
<Not Applicable>

% 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
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel covered by this Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by this Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% 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
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises covered by this Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments covered by this Scope 3, Category 15: Investments intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (upstream) intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (downstream) intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure
99

Target year
2023

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
26

Intensity figure in target year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions
-6

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions
0

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.24

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.02

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting 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)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.26

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?
No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

Target status in reporting year
Achieved

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
The CO2 emissions generated by the rail transport activity in Gabon (Setrag company) are not included in this target.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
The Group's carbon intensity has dropped by 40% with respect to 2018. After steadily shrinking for three years, this indicator stabilised in 2022. Thus, the goal of reducing the
Group's carbon intensity (-26% by 2023 compared with the 2018 level) has been far exceeded. This improvement was achieved primarily through the development of mining activities (accounting for 3/4 of the reduction) – which inherently emit less CO2 than pyrometallurgy activities – but also through the implementation of actions to keep emissions under control (accounting for 1/4 of the
reduction).

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?
Other climate-related target(s)

C4.2b

(C4.2b) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Target reference number
Oth 4

Year target was set
2020

Target coverage
Other, please specify (Sites with an energy consumption > 200GWh/year)

Target type: absolute or intensity
Absolute

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

Energy consumption or efficiency	Other, please specify (Quantity of sites certified ISO 50001 (Energy Management System) with an energy consumption > 200GWh/year)

Target denominator (intensity targets only)
<Not Applicable>

Base year
2018

Figure or percentage in base year
5

Target year
2020

Figure or percentage in target year
12

Figure or percentage in reporting year
12

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

Target status in reporting year
Achieved

Is this target part of an emissions target?
No

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
Target coverage : 100 % of the sites with an energy consumption > 200GWh/year and whose activity is the company's core business (i.e excluding power plant)

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target
Following the creation of the international standard ISO 50001 in 2011, Eramet Norway's three sites were the first to receive certification in 2012, followed by Comilog Dunkerque in 2016. In 2019, three other Group sites received certification: the Doniambo plant operated by SLN in New Caledonia, and two Comilog sites in Gabon: the Moanda Industrial Complex (CIM) and the Direction Ferroviaire et des Installations Portuaires (DFIP – Directorate for Railway and Port Facilities). In 2020, SLN's five mining sites obtained certification, followed in 2021 by Eramet Marietta in the United States and GCO in Senegal; and then ETI in Norway in 2021. Finally, in 2022, the Moanda mine and the Moanda Metallurgy Complex (CMM) received their certification. Thus, at year-end 2022, all the Group's mining and metallurgy sites were ISO 50001 certified.

Target reference number
Oth 2

Year target was set
2020

Target coverage
Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity
Intensity

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

Land use change	hectares restored

Target denominator (intensity targets only)
Other, please specify (Hectares deforested)

Base year
2019

Figure or percentage in base year
0.85

Target year
2023

Figure or percentage in target year
1

Figure or percentage in reporting year
1.23

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

Target status in reporting year
Achieved

Is this target part of an emissions target?
No, it is not part of an emissions target

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
All mining sites are now continuously rehabilitated. In the Group's CSR roadmap, Eramet is committed to protecting water resources and speeding up the rehabilitation of its mining sites by promoting biodiversity, with the aim of achieving a ratio of rehabilitated areas to cleared areas greater than or equal to 1 over the period 2019-2023.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target
In New Caledonia, the work includes land reshaping and revegetation operations, the methods and results of which are described in section 5.2.8 "Preservation of biodiversity" of the URD. Active mines have a rehabilitation master plan which defines the work to be implemented as and when mining operations are carried out. The master plan is based on numerous technical investigations specific to each site and feedback acquired by SLN in the past 30 years, now compiled in two practical guides, one dedicated to optimal topsoil management (2015) and the other on the principles and techniques of mining redevelopment (2016).

In Gabon : Revegetation is much easier than in the New Caledonian environment because vegetation recolonisation occurs naturally. Nevertheless, actions have been undertaken to speed up the process of revegetation and include aspects relating to biodiversity. The challenge of redeveloping the sites is also landscaping with the need to remodel the tailings stockpiles of a few metres in size created by exploitation. Since 2010, the mining procedure has been revised to incorporate land remodelling as it evolves.

In Senegal : The particular exploitation mode of this mine, with an enrichment plant moving progressively along the deposit, involves the clearing of vegetation consisting of grassy and forested strips thinly distributed over the area. The revegetation of the reconstituted dunes at the rear of the mobile mining facilities is a strong expectation of the resident populations, and also a challenge in the context of rainfall limited to a short rainy season. After consulting the relevant authorities, local populations and their representatives, a participatory rehabilitation strategy with strong involvement of communities and local authorities was formalised in late 2013.

Rehabilitation results are detailed below in section 5.2.8 "Preservation of biodiversity" of the URD.

Target reference number
Oth 3

Year target was set
2020

Target coverage
Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity
Absolute

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

Waste management	metric tons of waste reused

Target denominator (intensity targets only)
<Not Applicable>

Base year
2018

Figure or percentage in base year
0

Target year
2023

Figure or percentage in target year
10000

Figure or percentage in reporting year
184000

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

Target status in reporting year

Achieved

Is this target part of an emissions target?
No, it is not part of an emissions target

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
Eligible actions are actions that help to enhance waste flows in the waste management hierarchy: re-use > internal or external material recovery (recycling) > energy recovery. The ideal recovery is primarily material recovery, through re-use, internal recycling or external material recovery.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target
At year-end 2022, the recovery initiatives were continuing on the main deposits.

Particular attention is drawn to the following:
● in New Caledonia, the slag left by SLN's smelting operations, made into a commercial product known as SLAND, has been redirected into applications involving sand in the United States. SLAND has also been traded with the Pacific Isles, for use in ballast and the construction industry;
● continuing to look at SLN, the recovery of mining waste and low-grade ores was ramped up, totalling 800,000 tonnes in 2022;
● in Senegal, waste recovery from GCO's production, which began in 2019, also reached record levels in 2022, with 36,000 tonnes;
● in France, the recovery of ground granulated blastfurnace slag from Comilog Dunkerque's operations, for applications in the construction industry, continued and actually exceeded the set target;
● in Norway, work continues to recover value f rom the silicomanganese slag, made into a commercial product called SiGs (Silica Green Stone). A pilot facility to granulate the slag has come on stream on the Kvinesdal site.

The cumulative results between 2019 and year-end 2022 are as follows:
● at least 2,311 kt of tailings and so-called incidental low- grade ores recovered, which is already ahead of the target of 2 million tonnes set for the 2018-2023 period; and
● a cumulative total of 184,590 tonnes of waste recovered, far exceeding the initial target of 10,000 tonnes.

Target reference number
Oth 1

Year target was set
2020

Target coverage
Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity
Absolute

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

Other, please specify	Other, please specify (Engagement with suppliers and customers)

Target denominator (intensity targets only)
<Not Applicable>

Base year
2019

Figure or percentage in base year
31

Target year
2025

Figure or percentage in target year
67

Figure or percentage in reporting year
33

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?
No

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
Science Based Targets initiative – approved supplier engagement target
Science Based Targets initiative – approved customer engagement target

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
The Roadmap on the Group's scopes 1 and 2 carbon emissions is accompanied by a qualitative objective to reduce scope 3 emissions: Eramet has committed to encouraging 67% of its rank-1 value chain, by 2025, to set a target compatible with the Paris agreements and to reduce their own emissions.

At year-end 2022, 33% of the Group's suppliers and customers had made such a commitment.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
This commitment took the form of a communication sent to the Group's 600 leading suppliers, asking them to make a commitment on the SBTi (Science-Based Targets Initiative). In order to systematically ensure that greater account is taken of suppliers' performance in the selection processes, any call for tender in respect of an amount

over €500,000 now includes a carbon-related criterion, which bears weight of at least 5%. Also, in 2022, Eramet launched an initiative which aims, firstly, to roll out a programme to acculturate all employees to the issues surrounding climate change, and secondly, to speed up exchanges with its key partners with a view to committing to a shared dynamic of reducing greenhouse gas emissions all along the value chain of carbon steel.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

C4.3

(C4.3) 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.
Yes

C4.3a

(C4.3a) 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	10	
To be implemented*	2	25013
Implementation commenced*	4	7200
Implemented*	1	300000
Not to be implemented		

C4.3b

(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Other, please specify (Electricity production from fuel with a lower specific consumption)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
300000

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Payback period
No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
3-5 years

Comment
A “temporary docked power plant” solution, aimed at ensuring the continuity of electricity supply to the Donimabo site in the short term, was deployed in late 2022 to replace old oil-fired power plant. This is an offshore oil-fired power plant with a higher efficiency than the pre-existing plant, which ceased operating completely in February 2023. The gain in efficiency significantly reduces CO2 emissions in New Caledonia.

C4.3c

(C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Internal price on carbon	For countries where a carbon valuation mechanism (tax or carbon quota market) is in place, the value of carbon tends to increase over time. Moreover, the development of such initiatives seems to become more widespread worldwide. In order to anticipate this trend, Eramet, has set an internal price for CO2. This price is set at €50/tonne of CO2 for current investments such as the replacement of equipment with an expected life < 10 year and €100/tonne for long-term investments such as: - Capacity increase - New activities/ greenfield facilities - Technological breakthrough, with or without a significant increase in capacity (e.g. hydrogen) - Renewal of equipment with an expected life of more than 10 year. It can be revised if necessary.
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	ERAMET conducts internal and external benchmarks (technologies, best practices). Eramet complies with the minimum energy performance requirements, and in particular those applicable in Europe via the BREF.

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Level of aggregation

Product or service

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

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

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Shipping	Cold ironing, alternative maritime power

Description of product(s) or service(s)

Through its Norwegian operations, the Group has been offering since 2021 an electrical connection service to ships parked at the loading docks of the Kvinesdal and Sauda sites in Norway, thus enabling them to consume low-carbon energy, since it is derived from hydroelectricity rather than heavy fuel oil, to meet their electrical needs.

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

Yes

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Other, please specify (Own estimation)

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

Use stage

Functional unit used

A shore power facility to supply a ship's electrical needs (2 MW) through a power connection rather than running its generator sets for an hour

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Electricity production by ship generators

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

Use stage

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

1325

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Avoided emissions = Emission generated by the fuel oil consumption for electricity production - Emission generated by the electricity production in Norway.

Assumptions :
- 2 shore power facilities
- 50 boat / year / facilities
- Average boat requirement: 2 MW
- A boat stays at the quay for 8 hours
- Generator efficiency: 30%
- Carbon content of diesel: 270 gCO / kWH PCI
- Carbon content of electricity consumed: 7.2 gCO2/kWh (Norwegian mix)

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

0

Level of aggregation

Product or service

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

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

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other	Other, please specify (Manganese Alloys)

Description of product(s) or service(s)
Low-carbon footprint manganese alloy

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

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions
Other, please specify (Estimation made by CRU)

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)
Gate-to-gate

Functional unit used
Ton of manganese alloys

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used
Reference product : Carbon footprint of manganese-alloys produced by industry average in 2019

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario
Gate-to-gate

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario
3

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions
Eramet's manganese activity through Norwegian and French plants have one of the lowest emission factors in the entire manganese industry (about 1,5 tCO2/t in average for these sites).

A benchmark led by Alloy Consult established that the average emission factor of the market is about 4,5 tCO2/ton of maganese-alloy.

Estimated avoided emissions = Estimated avoided emissions per tone [Average global emissions factor of manganese alloys - Average Eramet's emissions factor at Production (Scope 1 + Scope 2) of Eramet's plants in Norway, France] = [4.5 - 1.5]

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year
25

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?
No

C5.1a

(C5.1a) 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?

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?
No

Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with
<Not Applicable>

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates
<Not Applicable>

C5.1b

(C5.1b) 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?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	Yes, a change in methodology	Update of the emissions factors. See below

C5.1c

(C5.1c) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in C5.1a and/or C5.1b?

	Base year recalculation	Scope(s) recalculated	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold	Past years' recalculation
Row 1	No, because the impact does not meet our significance threshold	<Not Applicable>	Previously, the nuance between Scope 2 location-based and Scope 2 market-based was partially understood: thus, some electricity consumption was assigned an emission factor specific to a means of production (such as hydroelectricity in Norway, which is purchased via long-term contracts) whereas guarantees of origin were not purchased. An in-depth review of our emissions during the previous CDP revealed incorrect emission factors, particularly those used to calculate Scope 2 emissions: - Before January 1, 2022, the emission factor for electricity consumed in Norway through hydro long-term contract was set 4.0 gCO2/kWh (then considered as the emission factor for hydroelectricity) while the associated guarantees of origin were not purchased. In 2022, this emission factor was set at 7.2 gCO2/kWh and corresponds to the Norwegian production mix (factor used in location-based and market-based). => Effect on 2022 emissions (using 2022 electricity consumption of Eramet sites located in Norway) :2 161 607 MWh x (7,2 – 4) / 1000 = 6 920 tCO2 = 0,2 % of 2022 S1 + S2 emissions An exhaustive review of our electricity supply contracts has enabled us to establish the applicable market-based factor for each source. These variation remains below the significance threshold, set at 5%.	No

C5.2

(C5.2) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

Base year start
January 1 2018

Base year end
December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
3886331

Comment
NA

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start
January 1 2018

Base year end
December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
244477

Comment
NA

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start
January 1 2018

Base year end
December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
244477

Comment
The location-based result has been used as a proxy since a market-based result cannot be calculated for the base year (2018). However, we now have calculations for both scope 2.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
908476

Comment
NA

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
484201

Comment
NA

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

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
652040

Comment
NA

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
36430

Comment
NA

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
592113

Comment
NA

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
36469

Comment
NA

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
20400

Comment
NA

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
9000

Comment
NA

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
NA

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
7176097

Comment
NA

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
NA

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

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
107245

Comment
NA

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
NA

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
NA

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
427313

Comment
NA

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
NA

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
NA

C5.3

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.
Bilan Carbone
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

(C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
3286187

Start date
January 1 2022

End date
December 31 2022

Comment
NA

Past year 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
3321002

Start date
January 1 2021

End date
December 31 2021

Comment
NA

Past year 2

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
3667375

Start date
January 1 2020

End date
December 31 2020

Comment
NA

C6.2

(C6.2) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Row 1

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

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

Comment
Scope 2, market-based : Residual emissions factors are not used due to the lack of a reliable data source covering all countries of operation of the group.

C6.3

(C6.3) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based
602890

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
258358

Start date
January 1 2022

End date
December 31 2022

Comment
Residual emissions factors are not used due to the lack of a reliable data source covering all countries of operation of the group.

Past year 1

Scope 2, location-based
552230

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
349265

Start date
January 1 2021

End date
December 31 2021

Comment
NA

Past year 2

Scope 2, location-based
308102

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
14680

Start date
January 1 2020

End date
December 31 2020

Comment
NA

C6.4

(C6.4) 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?
Yes

C6.4a

(C6.4a) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Source of excluded emissions
Facilities whose activity is limited to distribution

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)
Scope 1
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source
Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source
Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source
Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source
<Not Applicable>

Date of completion of acquisition or merger

<Not Applicable>

Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents
1

Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents
<Not Applicable>

Explain why this source is excluded
Sites whose activity is limited to the distribution of products are excluded from environmental and energy reporting, because their cumulative impact is less than 0.1% for the main environmental and energy indicators monitored within the Group.

Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents
In 2020, the distribution sites had transmitted energy consumption data, which accounted for less than 0,1% of the Group's emissions for that year.

Source of excluded emissions
Facilities in project

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)
Scope 1
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)
Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
Scope 3: Capital goods
Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
Scope 3: Business travel
Scope 3: Employee commuting
Scope 3: Upstream leased assets
Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
Scope 3: Processing of sold products
Scope 3: Use of sold products
Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Scope 3: Downstream leased assets
Scope 3: Franchises
Scope 3: Investments
Scope 3: Other (upstream)
Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source
Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source
Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source
Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source
Emissions are not relevant

Date of completion of acquisition or merger
<Not Applicable>

Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents
1

Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents
1

Explain why this source is excluded
Project facilities have by definition not entered the operating phase. These sites are made up of offices, life bases, and possibly industrial demonstrators to test the industrial processes that will be implemented. The energy needs of this equipment are by nature very limited. If these projects become operating sites, their energy consumption and related emissions will then be included in the GHG emissions report.

Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents
The main facility in project is Eramine Sudamerica. Eramine is composed of three sites : Centenario (training centre, an on-site reproduction of the industrial plan on a reduced scale), Salta (office) & Buenos Aires (office).

The different types of energy consumed are electricity for office needs and diesel fuel for electricity production (used to spin pumps and centrifuges).

Centenario’s fuel consumption during 2022 was 2 044 m3, i.e. approximately 6 520 tCO2/year (which represents less than 0.2% of 2022 emissions)

Source of excluded emissions
Refrigerant leaks

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)
Scope 1

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source
Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source
<Not Applicable>

Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

<Not Applicable>

Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source
<Not Applicable>

Date of completion of acquisition or merger
<Not Applicable>

Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents
1

Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents
<Not Applicable>

Explain why this source is excluded
Difficulty in counting the number of air conditioning units

Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents
The industrial facilities operated by Eramet do not require the production of cold, and therefore the operation of refrigeration units liable to generate refrigerant leaks. Only offices may require, depending on their geographical location, the operation of air conditioners.

Considering, in the upper case, that each of the 13,400 Eramet employees has an air conditioner assigned to them (which is very far from being the case), and that each air conditioner unit contains 1,0 kg of refrigerant such as R32, with a leakage rate of 5% / year, refrigerant leaks would only represent 0,012% of the group's GHG emissions.

Calculation :

Emission due to refrigerant leaks = 13,400 employees x 1 unit conditioner / employee x 1,0 kg of R32 / unit conditioner x 675 x 5 %
Emission due to refrigerant leaks = 452 tCO2eq / year
Emission due to refrigerant leaks < 0,015 % x (2021 Scope 1 + Scope 2)
With :
675 = R32 global warming potential
5 % = Annual leakage

C6.5

(C6.5) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
757362

Emissions calculation methodology
Spend-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Eramet has a comprehensive spend dataset with purchased goods and services, as well as capital assets spend. Each spend has been split between purchased goods and services/capital goods/energy / business travel / upstream leased assets and allocated between each entity of Eramet as well as each purchase segment of Eramet to have a better granularity. 82% of the emissions are calculated with monitory emissions factors coming from Quantis Scope 3 evaluator. 18% of calculated emissions come from physical emissions factors from ADEME Base Carbone and an LCA database when possible, as physical emissions factors are more accurate.

Capital goods

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
429142

Emissions calculation methodology
Spend-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Eramet has a comprehensive spend dataset with purchased goods and services, as well as capital assets spend. Each spend has been split between purchased goods and services/capital goods/energy / business travel / upstream leased assets and allocated between each entity of Eramet as well as each purchase segment of Eramet to have a better granularity. 100% of the emissions are calculated with monitory emissions factors coming from Quantis Scope 3 evaluator.

No data come from our suppliers, as this is the internal spend dataset from Eramet, with emissions factors coming from Quantis Scope 3 evaluator, ADEME Base Carbone and an LCA database.

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

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
830924

Emissions calculation methodology
Spend-based method
Fuel-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Several cases exist in the calculation:
- Monetary emissions factors coming from Quantis Scope 3 evaluator for 13% of these emissions, as Eramet only had spent data coming from the spend dataset
-for 87% of the the category 3 CO2e emissions, physical data have been used because they provide more accurate results (MWh of electricity, tonnes of coke etc.). The emissions factors come from ADEME and IEA. A calculator has been built to compute the Scope 3 of electricity, which is the CO2e emissions to generate electricity except the combustion of fossil fuels and the electricity losses in the grid. To this end, the Scope 3 emissions factors per technology have been taken, and the electricity mix generation per country, to get the Scope 3 electricity emissions factor for each country where Eramet operates. .

Eramet used its own data from internal data collection IT system Enablon, and emissions factors from ADEME and IEA, as well as the calculator developed for Scope 3 electricity emissions.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
835820

Emissions calculation methodology
Spend-based method
Distance-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Separation between category 4 and 9 is based upon the INCOTERM
Several cases exist in the calculation:
- Monetary emissions factors coming from Quantis Scope 3 evaluator for 2% of the emissions, as Eramet only had spent data coming from the spend dataset
- For 98% of the category 4 CO2e emissions, physical data have been used because they provide more accurate results : distance of routes travelled and tonnes of products transported . The emissions factors come from ADEME.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
14774

Emissions calculation methodology
Waste-type-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Eramet reports its tonne of waste generated during processes, meaning 100% of the emissions are based on physical data. The waste has been split to match with ADEME and LCA database emissions factors. When the waste will be recycled, then an emissions factor of 0 tCO2e has been allocated.

No data come from suppliers, as this is the internal dataset from Eramet, with emissions factors coming from ADEME Base Carbone and an LCA database.

Business travel

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
38952

Emissions calculation methodology
Spend-based method
Distance-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Eramet has a comprehensive spend dataset with business travel data. Each spend has been split between purchased goods and services / capital goods / energy / business
travel / upstream leased assets, and allocated each entity of Eramet as well as each pruchase segment of Eramet to have a better granularity. 87% of the emissions use monitory emission factor from Quantis Scope 3 evaluator. 13% of the emissions are based on the distance and the physical emission factor

No data come from suppliers, as this is the internal spend dataset from Eramet, with emissions factors coming from Quantis Scope 3 evaluator.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
12240

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Input from Quantis evaluator directly - select ""Basic Metals and Fabricated Metal"" for the industry type, then select a full year and > 10k employees Assumption to simplify the calculation: equal distribution between the four business units of Eramet.

No data come from suppliers, as Eramet only used the Quantis Scope 3 evaluator

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
13313

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Eramet has a comprehensive spend dataset with upstream leased assets data. Each spend has been split each entity of Eramet as well as each purchase segment of Eramet to have a better granularity. The emissions factors come from Quantis Scope 3 evaluator, and they are monetary emissions factors.

No data come from suppliers, as this is the internal spend dataset from Eramet, with emissions factors coming from Quantis Scope 3 evaluator.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
16376

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Separation between category 4 and 9 is based upon the INCOTERM
- For 100% of the category 9 CO2e emissions, physical data have been used because they provide more accurate results : distance of routes travelled and tonnes of products transported . The emissions factors come from ADEME.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
11074274

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
The boundaries used for Eramet's processing of sold products emissions concern only first transformations (such as pyrometallurgy or hydrometallurgy). The second transformation is out of scope and not considered in the GHG inventory. The rationale is that the bulk of the CO2e emissions arises at the first transformation when reducing the ore. The conversion of ore into metals consists of transforming the ore oxides into metals which intrinsically generates CO2 in this first conversion step. Moreover, it is very difficult for Eramet to get data for the second transformation as there are many different ones, and Eramet has several clients. The tonnes of ore sold by Eramet to external clients are reported internally by Eramet, and the emissions factors used come from an LCA database. 100% of the emissions are calculated with physical emission factors

No data come from value chain partners as it is difficult to get data from customers.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Eramet has no direct emissions associated with the use of the sold products. We wish to underline that we are not a coal-mining company for which use of sold products emissions usually represent up to 95% of the total emissions.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
208394

Emissions calculation methodology
Waste-type-specific method

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

Please explain
The emissions taken into account here concern waste generated during first and second transformations not done by our company. End-of-life treatment of sold products is considered out of scope as this is too far away from Eramet's activity, and data are difficult to collect. The volumes considered are those sold by Eramet to customers. The emissions factors are computed as explained below:
- for each product sold by Eramet, what is the waste (in tonnes and per type of waste) that will be generated during first and second transformations
- Eramet then uses the emissions factors from ADEME and the LCA database on the waste
- Eramet multiplies the two data to get the end-of-life treatment of sold products' CO2e emissions.
100% of the emissions are calculated with physical emission factors

No data from value chain partners as not available, but a small calculator has been built to estimate the CO2e emissions for this category.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Our company does not have downstream leased assets.

Franchises

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Our company does not have franchises.

Investments

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
956066

Emissions calculation methodology
Supplier-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain
Eramet has a joint-venture, WeDa Bay, and owns 39% of it. The equity share approach has been chosen. Therefore, the Scope 3 of Eramet category 15 is the Scope 1+2 of this joint-venture. The Scope 1+2 of Weda Bay has been computed, and thanks to this result the Scope 3 category 15 of Eramet has been computed. 100% of the emissions are calculated with physical emission factors from data obtained from the JV.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
No other upstream emissions have been identified.

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
No other downstream emissions have been identified.

C6.5a

(C6.5a) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

Start date
January 1 2021

End date
December 31 2021

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
776944

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
432723

Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)
845657

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
262103

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
260722

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
27640

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
20400

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
10560

Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
10984418

Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
176796

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)
1157987

Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment

Past year 2

Start date
January 1 2020

End date
December 31 2020

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
790327

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
401389

Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)
889893

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
24104

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
295129

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
23660

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
20400

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
7331

Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
9531492

Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
139289

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)
599381

Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?
No

C6.10

(C6.10) 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.

Intensity figure
0.0007

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
3544545

Metric denominator
unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total
5014000000

Scope 2 figure used
Market-based

% change from previous year
29

Direction of change
Decreased

Reason(s) for change
Change in revenue

Please explain
The group's emissions remains constant between 2021 and 2022, while turnover increased sharply at the same time, mainly thanks to the high metal prices.

Unit total revenue : without WedaBay facility (as WedaBay's S1 + S2 emissions are not included in the Eramet Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions)

Intensity figure
0.262

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
3521610

Metric denominator
metric ton of product

Metric denominator: Unit total
13437198

Scope 2 figure used
Market-based

% change from previous year
1

Direction of change
Decreased

Reason(s) for change
Unidentified

Please explain
CO2 intensity fell very slightly. This is explained by the slight drop in CO2 emissions.
Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e): Emissions Scope 1 and 2 (market-based) without Setrag emissions

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C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?
Yes

C7.1a

(C7.1a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used greenhouse warming potential (GWP).

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	3286187	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

C7.2

(C7.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
France	126426
Gabon	400390
Norway	950073
New Caledonia	1548139
Senegal	112980
Sweden	1384
United States of America	146653
China	142

C7.3

(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By business division
By facility
By activity

C7.3a

(C7.3a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Mines and metals division	3209969
High performances alloys division	76218

C7.3b

(C7.3b) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business facility.

Facility	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Latitude	Longitude
Aubert Duval - Firminy	9818	45.392253	4.281231
Aubert Duval - Imphy	1188	46.935086	3.257984
Aubert Duval - Issoire	2614	45.563695	3.252322
Aubert Duval - Les Ancizes	23965	45.926026	2.839456
Aubert Duval - Pamiers	14866	43.116515	1.607468
ECOTITANIUM	189	45.918376	2.848571
Interforge	8807	45.558497	3.25228
UKAD	3202	45.921132	2.839171
Erasteel Champagnole	206	46.743936	5.915298
Erasteel Commentry	9837	46.287682	2.744858
Erasteel Långshyttan	527	60.452064	16.035988
Erasteel Söderfors	857	60.383369	17.243587
Comilog Dunkerque	51450	51.014155	2.169046
Comilog Gabon Moanda Industrial Complex	195680	-1.502145	13.273832
Comilog Gabon Mine Moanda	62232	-1.541007	13.237167
Complexe Métallurgique de Moanda	80577	-1.504619	13.275844
Port Minéralier Owendo	41693	0.291233	9.496397
ERAMET Marietta	146653	-81.515797	-81.522334
ERAMET Norway Kvinesdal	221982	58.278851	6.894714
ERAMET Norway Porsgrunn	231666	59.127216	9.623821
ERAMET Norway Sauda	273554	59.648422	6.361911
Setrag	20209	0.32375	9.501057
Grande-Côte Opérations	112980	14.717099	-17.485214
TTI Tyssedal	222871	60.118635	6.555183
SLN Centrale Thermique Doniambo	836851	-22.252645	166.446777
SLN Doniambo	836851	-22.252645	166.446777
SLN Mines Kouaoua	5292	-21.454258	165.763886
SLN Mines Nepoui Kopéto	18772	-21.222474	165.035692
SLN Mines Poum	7066	-20.246581	164.044204
SLN Mines Thio	11252	-21.617254	166.187773
SLN Mines Tiébaghi	15148	-20.468613	164.221923
ERAMET Research	284	48.767484	2.000559
EIML	142	19.054494	72.892264

C7.3c

(C7.3c) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Alloys others & Forged & Rolled Long Products	37497
Closed-die Forged Parts	26287
High-Speed Steels and Recycling	11426
Manganese	1325695
Mineralized Sands	335851
Nickel	1548139
R&D	284

C-CE7.4/C-CH7.4/C-CO7.4/C-EU7.4/C-MM7.4/C-OG7.4/C-ST7.4/C-TO7.4/C-TS7.4

(C-CE7.4/C-CH7.4/C-CO7.4/C-EU7.4/C-MM7.4/C-OG7.4/C-ST7.4/C-TO7.4/C-TS7.4) 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	Net Scope 1 emissions , metric tons CO2e	Comment
Cement production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Chemicals production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Coal production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Electric utility activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Metals and mining production activities	3209686	<Not Applicable>	
Oil and gas production activities (upstream)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Oil and gas production activities (midstream)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Oil and gas production activities (downstream)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Steel production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Transport OEM activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Transport services activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C7.5

(C7.5) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by country/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
France	21345	21345
Gabon	4114	4114
Norway	15564	15564
New Caledonia	385794	41262
Senegal	338	338
Sweden	1654	1654
United States of America	171046	171046
China	3035	3035

C7.6

(C7.6) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By business division
By facility
By activity

C7.6a

(C7.6a) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Mines and metals division	585725	241194
High performances alloys division	17164	17164

C7.6b

(C7.6b) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business facility.

Facility	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Aubert Duval - Firminy	412	412
Aubert Duval - Imphy	518	518
Aubert Duval - Issoire	1234	1234
Aubert Duval - Les Ancizes	5258	5258
Aubert Duval - Pamiers	1670	1670
ECOTITANIUM	365	365
Interforge	574	574
UKAD	751	751
Erasteel Champagnole	142	142
Erasteel Commentry	1553	1553
Erasteel Långshyttan	529	529
Erasteel Söderfors	1037	1037
Comilog Dunkerque	8795	8795
Comilog Gabon Moanda Industrial Complex	0	0
Comilog Gabon Mine Moanda	0	0
Complexe Métallurgique de Moanda	0	0
Port Minéralier Owendo	1388	1388
ERAMET Marietta	171046	171046
ERAMET Norway Kvinesdal	4774	4774
ERAMET Norway Porsgrunn	3948	3948
ERAMET Norway Sauda	4371	4371
Setrag	2726	2726
Grande-Côte Opérations	338	338
TTI Tyssedal	2471	2471
SLN Centrale Thermique Doniambo	353676	9144
SLN Doniambo	353676	9144
SLN Mines Kouaoua	4552	4552
SLN Mines Nepoui Kopéto	13077	13077
SLN Mines Poum	181	181
SLN Mines Thio	2097	2097
SLN Mines Tiébaghi	12211	12211
ERAMET Research	75	75
EIML	3035	3035

C7.6c

(C7.6c) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Alloys others & Forged & Rolled Long Products	10338	10338
Closed-die Forged Parts	3477	3477
High-Speed Steels and Recycling	3349	3349
Manganese	197048	197048
Mineralized Sands	2809	2809
Nickel	385794	41262
R&D	75	75

C7.7

(C7.7) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?
Yes

C7.7a

(C7.7a) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.

Subsidiary name
ECOTITANIUM

Primary activity
Metal processing

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary
Another unique identifier, please specify (SIREN)

ISIN code – bond
<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity
<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number
<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol
<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code
<Not Applicable>

LEI number
<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier
SIREN : 801 118 399

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
189

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
365

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
365

Comment
Compagny sold in April 2023

Subsidiary name
UKAD

Primary activity
Metal processing

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary
Another unique identifier, please specify (SIREN)

ISIN code – bond
<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity
<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number
<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol
<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code
<Not Applicable>

LEI number
<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier
SIREN : 509 667 838

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
3202

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
751

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
751

Comment
Compagny sold in April 2023

Subsidiary name
Aubert & Duval

Primary activity
Metal processing

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary
Another unique identifier, please specify (SIREN)

ISIN code – bond
<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity
<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number

<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol
<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code
<Not Applicable>

LEI number
<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier
SIREN : 380 342 808

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
52451

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
9091

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
9091

Comment
Compagny sold in April 2023

Subsidiary name
COMILOG Dunkerque

Primary activity
Iron & steel

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary
Another unique identifier, please specify (SIREN)

ISIN code – bond
<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity
<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number
<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol
<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code
<Not Applicable>

LEI number
<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier
SIREN : 345 308 936

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
51450

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
8795

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
8795

Comment

Subsidiary name
COMILOG SA

Primary activity
Other non-ferrous ore mining

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary
No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond
<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity
<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number
<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol
<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code
<Not Applicable>

LEI number
<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier
<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
380182

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1388

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1388

Comment
Gabonese company

Subsidiary name
ERAMET IDEAS

Primary activity
Engineering services

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary
Another unique identifier, please specify (SIREN)

ISIN code – bond
<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity
<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number
<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol
<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code
<Not Applicable>

LEI number
<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier
SIREN 301608634

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
284

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
75

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
75

Comment

Subsidiary name
ERAMET Marietta Inc

Primary activity
Iron & steel

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary
No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond
<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity
<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number
<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol
<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code
<Not Applicable>

LEI number
<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier
<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
146653

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
171046

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
171046

Comment
Eramet Marietta, Inc., a subsidiary of Eramet Group, is located in Marietta, Ohio. Currently employing over 150 people, the facility is recognized as one of the community's largest industrial employers and a vital link to the economic viability of the Mid-Ohio Valley. Founded in 1952 as the Alloys Division component of the Union Carbide industrial complex that at one time operated a multitude of facilities along Marietta's industrial corridor, the facility was sold to Elkem Metals in 1981 and finally purchased by Eramet Group in 1999.

Subsidiary name
ERAMET Norway

Primary activity
Iron & steel

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary
No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond
<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity
<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number
<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol
<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code
<Not Applicable>

LEI number
<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier
<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
727201

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
13093

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
13093

Comment
Eramet Norway, Eramet's Norwegian subsidiary, specializes in the production of refined manganese ferromanganese and silicomanganese alloys. Since 2020, thanks to its resilience during the health and economic crisis, Eramet has become the world's leading producer of refined manganese alloys.

Eramet Norway's three plants, located in fjords in the south-west of the country, mainly use manganese ore from the Comilog mine, Eramet's subsidiary in Gabon:

- Eramet Norway Kvinesdal has three silicomanganese furnaces and uses, among other raw materials, HC FeMn slag from the Sauda plant. A thermal power plant was also built in 1981, generating around 80 GWh of electrical energy and large amounts of thermal energy for a near-by fish farm.
- Eramet Norway Porsgrunn is specialized in refined ferromanganese alloys. The plant includes two furnaces, one for ferromanganese and one for Silicomanganese, and an MOR facility (Manganese Oxygen Refining – MOR) capable of producing a wide range of specialized products.
- Eramet Norway Sauda is Europe's largest manganese smelter and one of the world leaders in the production of refined ferromanganese. It is where approximately 50% of the manganese imported by Eramet Norway is processed. The Sauda plant also produces HC FeMn slag, a by-product used in the production of silicomanganese at Kvinesdal.
- Eramet Norway's R&D department in Trondheim, in collaboration with Eramet Ideas, develops innovative technological solutions, in particular to optimize production and reduce Eramet Norway's environmental footprint.

Subsidiary name
Erasteel

Primary activity
Metal processing

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary
Another unique identifier, please specify (SIREN)

ISIN code – bond
<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity
<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number
<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol
<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code
<Not Applicable>

LEI number
<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier
SIREN : 352849137

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
11568

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
6384

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
6384

Comment
Compagny sold in June 2023.

Subsidiary name
Grande Grande-Côte Opérations (GCO)

Primary activity
Other non-ferrous ore mining

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary
No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond
<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity
<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number
<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol
<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code
<Not Applicable>

LEI number
<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier
<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
112980

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
338

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
338

Comment
Senegalese company

Subsidiary name
Interforge

Primary activity
Metal processing

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary
Another unique identifier, please specify (SIREN)

ISIN code – bond
<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity
<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number
<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol
<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code
<Not Applicable>

LEI number
<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier

SIREN 732032271

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
8807

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
574

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
574

Comment
Compagny sold in April 2023

Subsidiary name
SETRAG

Primary activity
Rail freight

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary
No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond
<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity
<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number
<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol
<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code
<Not Applicable>

LEI number
<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier
<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
20209

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
2726

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
2726

Comment
Gabonese company

Subsidiary name
Société Le-Nickel (SLN)

Primary activity
Other non-ferrous ore mining

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary
Another unique identifier, please specify (Other)

ISIN code – bond
<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity
<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number
<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol
<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code
<Not Applicable>

LEI number
<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier
50 054 R.C.S. Nouvelle Calédonie

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1548139

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
385794

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
41262

Comment
Company based in New Caledonia

Subsidiary name
ETI

Primary activity
Iron & steel

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary
No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond
<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity
<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number
<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol
<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code
<Not Applicable>

LEI number
<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier
<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
222871

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
2471

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
2471

Comment
Located in Tyssedal, southwestern Norway, Eramet Titanium & Iron's (ETI) metallurgical conversion plant produces titanium dioxide slag and high purity pig iron from ilmenite supplied by Grande Côte Operations (GCO) in Senegal.

C-CE7.7/C-CH7.7/C-CO7.7/C-MM7.7/C-OG7.7/C-ST7.7/C-TO7.7/C-TS7.7

(C-CE7.7/C-CH7.7/C-CO7.7/C-MM7.7/C-OG7.7/C-ST7.7/C-TO7.7/C-TS7.7) 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
Cement production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Chemicals production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Coal production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Metals and mining production activities	585725	241194	Scope 2, market-based : Residual emissions factors are not used due to the lack of a reliable data source covering all countries of operation of the group.
Oil and gas production activities (upstream)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Oil and gas production activities (midstream)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Oil and gas production activities (downstream)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Steel production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Transport OEM activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Transport services activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C7.9

(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?
Remained the same overall

C7.9a

(C7.9a) 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 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	17945	Decreased	0.5	The shutdown of one of the four units of the SLN's power plant reduced the electrical production from fuel to meet the electrical needs of SLN's Doniambo plant increasing the amount of electricity consumed from a hydroelectric plant and from PV. Change in emissions = 2022 Emission factor of the SLN's power plant x (Electricity consumption from SLN's power plant in 2022 - Electricity consumption from SLN's power plant in 2021) Change in emissions = 0,867 tCO2 / MWh x 20 917 MWh The corresponding emissions value (percentage) is obtained as follows : 17 945 / 3,670,194 = 0,5 % % with 3,670,194 = 2021 CO2 emissions (Scope 2 in Market-based)
Other emissions reduction activities	25174	Decreased	0.7	SLN's new power plant produced 108,000 MWh in 2022, replacing part of the output from the old plant. As the new power plant has a lower emission factor than the old one (0.565 vs 0.798 tCO2/MWh), the estimated gain over the year 2022 amounts to 25 174 tCO2 =(108,000 x (0.798 - 0.565))
Divestment	0	No change	0	NA
Acquisitions	0	No change	0	NA
Mergers	0	No change	0	NA
Change in output		<Not Applicable>		
Change in methodology	50504	Decreased	1.4	'- Evolution of the emission grid factor used for Marietta site (US). Before 2022, grid emission factor used was 622 kgCO2/MWh but this value was old and unsourced. From now on, the emission factor used is the latest value published by the EPA (eGrid) for the RFCW zone, which is 449,43 gCO2/MWh. Change in emission = Electricity consumption of Marietta in 2022 x (New emission factor - Old emission factor) = 380 000 x (449 - 622) / 1 000 = - 65 000 tCO2 - Evolution of the emission grid factor of New Caledonia. Before 2022, grid emission factor used was 622 kgCO2/MWh but this value was old and unsourced. From now on, the emission factor used is the latest value published by the DIMENC, which is 449,43 gCO2/MWh. Change in emission = Electricity consumption from grid of SLN in 2022 x (New emission factor - Old emission factor) = 50 000 x (812 - 513) = + 15 000 tCO2
Change in boundary	0	No change	0	NA
Change in physical operating conditions	19295	Decreased	0.5	Decreasing trend: - Reduced activity at sites Comilog Dunkerque (- 35 256 tCO2), Sauda (-64 795 tCO2) due to energy costs and at Tyssedal plant (-60 926 tCO2) due to operation maintenance Increased trend: - Increase in production at the SLN plant : + 40 275 tCO2 - Increase in production at the Kvinesdal plant : + 17 131 tCO2 - Sharp increase in production at the Porsgrunn pyromettalurgical site (Eramet Norway) : + 84 276 tCO2 The overall reduction was calculated as follows: - 19 295 = -35 256 -64 795 -60 926 + 40 275 + 17 131+ 84 276 The corresponding emissions value (percentage) is obtained as follows : 19 295 / 3,670,194 = 1 % with 3,670,194 = CO2 emissions during 2021
Unidentified	12731	Decreased	0.3	Minor increase in production, weather conditions, minor emissions reduction activies, = Emissions 2022 – Emissions 2021 - Change in physical operating conditions - Change in renewable - Other emissions reduction activities
Other		<Not Applicable>		

C7.9b

(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Market-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

More than 15% but less than or equal to 20%

C8.2

(C8.2) 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)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Yes

C8.2a

(C8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	LHV (lower heating value)	0	5706388	5706388
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	740395	3106167	3846562
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	0	<Not Applicable>	0
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	740395	8812555	9552950

C-MM8.2a

(C-MM8.2a) 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)	LHV (lower heating value)	5318218
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	3516617
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	8834835

C8.2b

(C8.2b) 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	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	No

C8.2c

(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

Heating value
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
No biomass consumed

Other biomass

Heating value
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
No biomass consumed

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
No renewable fuels consumed

Coal

Heating value
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
1063216

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
1063216

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Excluding coal used a reductant.

Oil

Heating value
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
4190819

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
2661066

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
597451

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Oil is consumed for:
- Electricity production in New Caledonia and in Senegal (GCO)
- Self-generation of heat (in New Caledonia)
- Mining equipment (dumpers, etc)

Gas

Heating value
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
452353

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
450983

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Natural gas is mainly consumed for self-generation of heat in France and in the US.

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

Heating value
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
No other non-renawable fuels

Total fuel

Heating value
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
5706388

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
2661066

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
2111651

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

C8.2d

(C8.2d) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	888102	816102	0	0
Heat	0	0	0	0
Steam	0	0	0	0
Cooling	0	0	0	0

C-MM8.2d

(C-MM8.2d) 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	888102	816102
Heat	0	0
Steam	0	0
Cooling	0	0

C8.2e

(C8.2e) 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 C6.3.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Gabon

Sourcing method
Direct line to an off-site generator owned by a third party with no grid transfers (direct line PPA)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Large hydropower (>25 MW)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
316095

Tracking instrument used
Contract

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

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2013

Comment
Grand Poubara hydropower.

The Grand Poubara Dam is a gravity dam on the Ogooué River, about 15 kilometres (9.3 mi) south of Franceville in Gabon. The primary purpose of the dam is hydroelectric power generation, and it supports a 160 megawatts (210,000 hp) power station.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
New Caledonia

Sourcing method
Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Large hydropower (>25 MW)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
396840

Tracking instrument used
Contract

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

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
1959

Comment
Yaté hydropower

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
New Caledonia

Sourcing method
Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Solar

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
27460

Tracking instrument used
Contract

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

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2020

Comment

Purchase of surplus photovoltaic production.

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your non-fuel energy consumption in the reporting year.

Country/area
China

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
4871

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

Country/area
France

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
422676

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

Country/area
Gabon

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
323225

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

Country/area
New Caledonia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
475116

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
682002

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

Country/area
Norway

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
2161607

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

Country/area
Senegal

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
444

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
134100

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

Country/area
Sweden

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
78040

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

Country/area
United States of America

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
380584

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Description
Other, please specify (% sites with consumption >200GWh/year certified ISO 50001)

Metric value
0.92

Metric numerator
# of ISO 50001 sites with consumption >200GWh/year

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)
sites with energy consumption > 200GWh/y

% change from previous year
0

Direction of change
No change

Please explain
Eramet is targeting to deploy the ISO 50 001 certifications over its main energy and CO2 intensive activities. In 2022, 13 sites are consuming more than 200GWh/year and those sites represent more than 90% of global Eramet's energy consumption. By early 2023, the 12 sites targeted have been ISO 50 001 certified.

Description
Waste

Metric value
2311

Metric numerator
Kt of recovered additional ore/mine waste

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

% change from previous year
56

Direction of change
Increased

Please explain
Tailings and low-grade incidental orewere previously considered as waste or tailings, and were stored while waiting to find technical and inexpensive solutions for their beneficiation. The objective is to determine solutions that will contribute to the beneficiation of these materials without significantly enlarging the environmental footprint during the extraction phase, which has already taken place.

At least 2,311 kt of tailings and so-called incidental low- grade ores recovered in 2022, which is already ahead of the target of 2 million tonnes set for the 2018-2023 period.

C-MM9.3a

(C-MM9.3a) Provide details on the commodities relevant to the mining production activities of your organization.

Output product
Other non-ferrous metal mining (Please specify) (Manganese)

Capacity, metric tons
9000000

Production, metric tons
8599362

Production, copper-equivalent units (metric tons)
0

Scope 1 emissions
257582

Scope 2 emissions
0

Scope 2 emissions approach
Market-based

Pricing methodology for copper-equivalent figure
Copper equivalent is not relevant for manganese ore and sinter production

Comment
Manganese ore and sinter production.

Output product
Other non-ferrous metal mining (Please specify) (Mineral sands)

Capacity, metric tons
774000

Production, metric tons
592587

Production, copper-equivalent units (metric tons)
0

Scope 1 emissions
112980

Scope 2 emissions
338

Scope 2 emissions approach
Market-based

Pricing methodology for copper-equivalent figure
Copper equivalent is not relevant for mineral sands.

Comment
Mineral sands (Grande Côte Operations site)

Output product
Nickel

Capacity, metric tons
6000000

Production, metric tons
3779830

Production, copper-equivalent units (metric tons)
0

Scope 1 emissions
57529

Scope 2 emissions
31118

Scope 2 emissions approach
Market-based

Pricing methodology for copper-equivalent figure
Copper equivalent is not relevant for nickel

Comment
Nickel ore mining (SLN)

C-MM9.3b

(C-MM9.3b) Provide details on the commodities relevant to the metals production activities of your organization.

Output product
Nickel

Capacity (metric tons)
60000

Production (metric tons)
40853

Annual production in copper-equivalent units (thousand tons)
0

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1490611

Scope 2 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
9144

Scope 2 emissions approach
Market-based

Pricing methodology for-copper equivalent figure
Copper equivalent is not relevant for nickel

Comment
SLN ferro-nickel production.

Ferro-Nickel is primarily used to produce specific steels such as stainless steels, high performance alloys and superalloys, which together account for roughly 85% of nickel uses. Its rich and varied properties are also appropriate for smaller-volume uses, such as electroplating, the process of forming a thin coherent metal coating using electrochemistry on valves or auto parts. Another floorishing application for nickel is its use in rechargeable batteries and in particular for electric vehicles. Finally, nickel also has catalytic properties valued in chemical applications.

Output product
Other ferrous metals (Please specify) (High purity pig iron)

Capacity (metric tons)
325000

Production (metric tons)
264647

Annual production in copper-equivalent units (thousand tons)
0

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
222871

Scope 2 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
2470

Scope 2 emissions approach
Market-based

Pricing methodology for-copper equivalent figure
Copper equivalent is not relevant for pig iron and titan dioxide

Comment
Mineral sands are mineral raw materials that contain heavy minerals concentrated over time in an alluvial environment (rivers, coasts and lakes) or a windy environment (dunes). Mineral sand deposits are thus old beaches, dunes or riverbeds. These sands contain titaniferous ore deposits, mainly found in the form of ilmenite ($FeTiO_3$), but also rutile (TiO_2), and to a lesser extent leucoxene (ilmenite partially altered into rutile) and zircon ($ZrSiO_4$). The levels of these ores in the sand are often in the order of a few per cent. One of the most economical methods of extraction entails using a floating dredge in a basin. However, this is only possible if the sands contain very few clay particles, which is the case at the TiZir mine in Senegal (Grande Côte operations – GCO). Otherwise, more conventional mining methods (excavators and dumpers or bulldozers) are used – for rocky titaniferous ore, for example. Ilmenite is the main titaniferous ore in terms of tonnage, but its titanium dioxide (TiO_2) content is relatively low. As a result, it is often enriched by transformation into TiO_2 slag, as is the case at the TiZir Titanium and Iron (TTI) plant in Norway, before being used mainly by pigment producers.

Output product
Other ferrous metals (Please specify) (Manganese-alloys)

Capacity (metric tons)
800000

Production (metric tons)
694981

Annual production in copper-equivalent units (thousand tons)
0

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1005882

Scope 2 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
192934

Scope 2 emissions approach
Location-based

Pricing methodology for-copper equivalent figure
copper equivalent is not relevant for manganese alloys

Comment
Manganese alloys :
Over 90% of the world's manganese is used for the production of steel. All steel producers use manganese in their production processes – an average of 6-7 kg per tonne of steel. Manganese is used in steel in the form of manganese metal (pure manganese) or as an alloy (ferromanganese or silicomanganese) with an average content of 70% manganese: 1.8 tonnes of ore with roughly 40% manganese content are required to produce one tonne of alloy. Manganese is mostly used in manganese alloys. It is mainly used as an alloying element to improve hardness, abrasion resistance, elasticity and surface condition for rolling. As an alloying element, it cannot be replaced by other non-ferrous metals. It is also used for deoxidation and desulphurisation during production.
Other applications :
1) Batteries: mainly alkaline batteries. A less significant application is in saltwater batteries, which have inferior performance. Manganese derivatives are also used in rechargeable lithium batteries;
2) Ferrites: used in electronic circuits;
3) Agriculture: fertiliser and animal feed;
4) Various chemicals: pigments, fine chemicals;
5) Other metallurgical uses: mainly as a hardening agent for aluminium (beverage cans).

C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6

(C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

	Investment in low-carbon R&D	Comment
Row 1	Yes	Main R&D projects described : - Recycling of Li-ion batteries - Biomass reducers - Carbon Capture & Storage - Geothermal lithium production

C-MM9.6a

(C-MM9.6a) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for metals and mining production activities over the last three years.

Technology area
Metal recycling

Stage of development in the reporting year
Pilot demonstration

Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years
20

R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)
4300000

Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years
0

Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
Recycling of Li-ion batteries

Since 2019, Eramet has been engaged in the lithium-ion battery recycling project, with the ReLieVe project, in collaboration with BASF and SUEZ, and with the support of the European Union. After several years of research and development, they have demonstrated their ability to recycle electric vehicle Li-ion batteries in a closed loop with a high level of performance.

An ambitious research programme for the recycling of lithium batteries has identified areas that set them apart and make the Group competitive, with a view to creating a European recycling sector. Construction of a demonstration plant started on the Trappes site in 2022. This plant integrates all the technological advances developed by this research programme.

The average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years is not communicated.

Technology area
Other, please specify (Non-fossil raw materials (bio-reductants))

Stage of development in the reporting year
Applied research and development

Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years
2

R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)
260000

Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years
0

Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
Eramet's strategic roadmap for reducing CO2 emissions is based on the decarbonisation of pyrometallurgical processes, made possible by the use of solid fuels and biomass reducers. These materials, if produced and exploited sustainably, are carbon-neutral and replace fossil-based carbon materials. This strategic effort requires R&D actions to characterise and understand these new types of carbonaceous materials and to evaluate the durability and performance of their production process through reference tests, and substitution tests need to be carried out on a pilot scale.

The average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years is not communicated.

Technology area
Other, please specify (Carbon capture and storage)

Stage of development in the reporting year
Basic academic/theoretical research

Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years
2

R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)
500000

Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years
0

Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) is a main lever of the Group's decarbonisation roadmap. in 2022, Eramet carried out a feasibility study to build a pilot plant on the Sauda site in Norway to evaluate a process for capturing the carbon dioxide generated at the site. The Group received a Norwegian government grant to finance this study.

The average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years is not communicated.

Technology area
Other, please specify (Geothermal lithium production)

Stage of development in the reporting year
Basic academic/theoretical research

Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years
4

R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)
38000

Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years
0

Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
Geothermal lithium production for the European battery market.

In 2019, the collaborative research and innovation project "EuGeLi" (European Geothermal Lithium Brine) brought together a consortium of nine partners led by Eramet, including industrialists, academics and research centers. Its €3.9 million budget was almost 85% financed by the EIT-Raw Materials, a European Union body.

The innovation teams produced the very first kilogrammes of European battery-grade lithium carbonate in 2021. The recovery of lithium from geothermal brines is perfectly in line with Eramet's strategic focus and would make it possible to provide lithium for the European battery market.

In 2022, the project was in transition between two phases, so the sums allocated were low.

In January 2023, Eramet and Électricité de Strasbourg (ÉS) signed an exclusive memorandum of understanding to jointly study the development of lithium production in Alsace, France, from geothermal brines in the municipality of Rittershoffen. This agreement allows the partners to deepen their cooperation in order to eventually operate a geothermal lithium extraction, refining and production capacity. Eramet will contribute its unique and innovative direct lithium extraction process developed for its lithium project in Argentina, as well as its know-how in the extraction, refining, production and commercialization of lithium – a critical metal for the energy transition and for the manufacture of electric batteries.

C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

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

C10.1a

(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
LetterVerificationCDP_Eramet_FY22.pdf

Page/ section reference
P1

Relevant standard
ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.1b

(C10.1b) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 2 approach
Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
LetterVerificationCDP_Eramet_FY22.pdf

Page/ section reference
P1

Relevant standard
ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

Scope 2 approach
Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
LetterVerificationCDP_Eramet_FY22.pdf

Page/ section reference
P1

Relevant standard
ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.1c

(C10.1c) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 3 category
Scope 3: Processing of sold products

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
LetterVerificationCDP_Eramet_FY22.pdf

Page/section reference
P1

Relevant standard
ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?
Yes

C10.2a

(C10.2a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which verification standards were used?

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C4. Targets and performance	Energy consumption	Limited assurance (ISAE 3000)	Data verified to validate our Scope 1 and Scope 2 data
C3. Business strategy	Alignment with a sustainable finance taxonomy	Limited assurance conclusion by a independent third party	Data verified .
C12. Engagement	Other, please specify (% of Group's suppliers and customers with own targets compatible with the Paris agreements)	Limited assurance (ISAE 3000)	Data verified .

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?
Yes

C11.1a

(C11.1a) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impacts your operations.
EU ETS
France carbon tax

C11.1b

(C11.1b) Complete the following table for each of the emissions trading schemes you are regulated by.

EU ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS
33

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS
0

Period start date
January 1 2022

Period end date
December 31 2022

Allowances allocated
972628

Allowances purchased
188525

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e
1134369

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e
0

Details of ownership
Facilities we own and operate

Comment
Scope 1 emissions reported under the GHG Protocol differ from "Verified Emission" recorded under the EU-ETS, as the calculation methodology differs

C11.1c

(C11.1c) Complete the following table for each of the tax systems you are regulated by.

France carbon tax

Period start date
January 1 2022

Period end date
December 31 2022

% of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax
0.2

Total cost of tax paid
325463

Comment
The Carbon Charge Component (also known as Contribution Climat-Énergie) applies to all fossil fuel use at a nominal rate of EUR 44.6 per tCO2. This Carbon Charge Component is included in the TICGN that applies to natural gas when used for heating purposes. French sites subject to ETS are exempt from this tax.

C11.1d

(C11.1d) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

The carbon systems we are regulated by or anticipate being regulated as having a potential substantive financial or strategic impact on our business. In Europe, the implementation of CBAM should encourage the deployment of emission reduction initiatives by giving a significant price signal to emissions from European sites. We recognise both the risks and opportunities posed by carbon pricing schemes and we continue to ensure that our strategy minimises the risks and maximises opportunities.

It is therefore key to us to have an appropriate strategy on this topic :

i) ensuring the control on our emissions through a plan to maintain the ISO 50001 certification for all significant energy-consuming sites. In early 2023, 100% of the mining facilities have been certified with the ISO 50001 standard. Our operations that participate in the EU ETS are required to maintain an accurate emission and energy inventory through consistent data gathering and emissions reporting; provide timely, accurate and detailed data books for internal and external verifier review; understand the regulator's perspective and maintain awareness of future scheme requirements through government interaction and legal compliance registers; identify, evaluate and implement all suitable projects to reduce GHG emissions.

ii) ambitious 2035 valided SBT (- 40 % vs 2019 for scope 1 + 2)

iii) Internal shadow carbon pricing system to consider the impacts of climate change in our strategy. In our operations, this mandatory shadow price is equal to 50 EUR and in our long-term investment evaluation process, this shadow price is 100 EUR.

The Government of Gabon, just like in Indonesia, have a project to create a carbon tax. Its terms of application are not yet known. Through its relations with local authorities and its trade federations, Eramet tries to anticipate the introduction of new regulations by keeping abreast of their terms and scope.

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

No

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?

Yes

C11.3a

(C11.3a) Provide details of how your organization uses an internal price on carbon.

Type of internal carbon price
Shadow price

How the price is determined
Alignment with the price of allowances under an Emissions Trading Scheme
Benchmarking against peers
Price with material impact on business decisions

Objective(s) for implementing this internal carbon price
Change internal behavior
Drive energy efficiency
Drive low-carbon investment
Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities
Stakeholder expectations
Other, please specify (The Group is preparing for the potential emergence of such a CO2-coordinated market.)

Scope(s) covered
Scope 1
Scope 2

Pricing approach used – spatial variance
Uniform

Pricing approach used – temporal variance
Static

Indicate how you expect the price to change over time
<Not Applicable>

Actual price(s) used – minimum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)
50

Actual price(s) used – maximum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)
100

Business decision-making processes this internal carbon price is applied to
Capital expenditure
Operations

Mandatory enforcement of this internal carbon price within these business decision-making processes
Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify (Capacity increase, New activities/ greenfield facilities, Technological breakthrough, Renewal of equipment with an expected life of more than 10 years, Productivity, Strategy scenarios evaluation)

Explain how this internal carbon price has contributed to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
There is currently no globally applicable carbon market or price, only fragmented and uncoordinated regional systems. The Group is preparing for the potential emergence of such a market by experimenting with an internal price for its investment projects and the evaluation of its strategic options.

For current investments implemented on sites subject to the ETS, given that the ETS quota value is currently (mid-2022) higher than 50 EUR/t, the ETS market prices (about 80 EUR/t) is taken into account rather than the internal price for these investments. There is currently no globally applicable carbon market or price, only fragmented and uncoordinated regional systems. The Group is preparing for the potential emergence of such a global market by applying an internal price for its investment projects on the basis of 100 EUR per tonne of CO2.

The consequence of shadow CO2 price, throughout the entire Group and independently of the regions with an established carbon market and price, is a more rapid shift towards technological solutions that emit less carbon.

Example of impacts :
- Eramet has implemented such internal price of CO2 for a solar farm and a battery project (21 MW) in Senegal to produce renewable electricity to replace the energy of our fuel oil-fired power plant. The profitability of the project is improved due to the internal carbon price. With this project, around 20% of the electricity consumed from the current fuel oil power plant would come from renewable solar farms. The expected impact is a reduction of around 20ktCO2/year.

- The CO2 internal price has been used for the Weda Bay PFS project, a state-of-the-art nickel and cobalt hydrometallurgical refining complex. Such a development includes a High-Pressure Acid Leaching (HPAL) plant which would produce materials for lithium-ion batteries in electric vehicles. Hydrometallurgy has been chosen against pyrometallurgy as this emits less CO2, hence a smaller Opex when taking into account the carbon tax.

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?
Yes, our suppliers
Yes, our customers/clients
Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.

Type of engagement
Information collection (understanding supplier behavior)

Details of engagement
Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers
Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

% of suppliers by number
5

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)
80

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement
As soon as our decarbonization roadmap was validated 'target set' by SBTi, we have informed formally our suppliers on our ambitions and have invited them to follow us in this journey. This is done through an official letter signed by our Strategy VP, which is member of the Executive Committee.

Since 2022, we have enriched our procurement process with a systematic request to our suppliers to answer a carbon questionnaire, each time they submit a proposal in the context of a request for quotation exceeding a threshold of 500k€ . This carbon questionnaire specifically address their Green House Gas emissions quantification, and their commitments for decarbonization.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
As of end of 2022, more than 715 suppliers received this questionnaire. The answering rate to our carbon questionnaire is rather low so far. The new organization defined in early 2023 for Eramet's decarbonization will integrate a coordination of actions to improve suppliers onboarding.

Comment

C12.1b

(C12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your customers.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Education/information sharing	Run an engagement campaign to education customers about your climate change performance and strategy

% of customers by number
10

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement
First of all it is to be reminded that transformation of our products by our customers is by far the most significant contribution to our scope 3 emissions (72% of our scope 3 is related to this category of emissions).

Q1 2022, we launched a change management initiative among the commercial department. The purpose of it has been to modernize the way we collaborate with our customers on climate's topics. We decided to start with our Manganese products as this perimeter represents more than 50% of our customers portfolio (by number).

Some of our customers for manganese products had expressed along previous years an increasing interest in our ambitions for decarbonizing our production. In addition, our European facilities producing manganese alloys are extremely well positioned on the market considering their carbon footprint, due to both low carbon electricity sourcing and longtime process efficiency efforts.
This situation represented a good starting point for this approach to onboard the downstream of our value chain.

For 2022, we specifically targeted 40 customers of manganese products, including the top 20 of them by turnover.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
In 2022, we developed and implemented a specifying training course to educate our teams from commercial department. 100% of employees in the department worldwide has been trained to become efficient ambassadors on climate and energy topics when exchanging with customers, both for generic consideration and specific targets and actions of Eramet.

We completed comprehensive and specific documentation dedicated to each customer in order to present our specific performance for the products they buy.

50 customers were met specifically to address our commitments and our actions. Those discussions dedicated to climate transition met a real success beyond our expectations and conducted to first collaborations initiated early 2023 with some of them. From 2023, the initiative will be extended progressively to every products lines.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Education/information sharing	Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes (i.e. Energy STAR)

% of customers by number
10

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement
A significant share of our customers for manganese alloys are producing steel for automotive industry. This sector is pushing strongly its own upstream value chain on the path for decarbonization. This is why we targeted first those customers to enlighten the interest of consuming our products compared to competitors' from a carbon footprint point of view.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
In 2022 we mandated an internationally recognized market analyst (CRU), to have both a clear vision of the positioning of every of our manganese alloys compared to competitors, and to be able to disclose a validated scope1 and 2 for each of our products. This study confirmed that our alloys are among the very best in class worldwide considering CO2 content.

We disclosed specifically and transparently to our customers the carbon content of our products as validated by this international body they recognized as a relevant reference for this kind of statement. This approach has been highly appreciated and next steps for 2023 will be to extend this transparency to upstream scope 3, on a dedicated traceability platform.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Education/information sharing	Run an engagement campaign to educate customers about the climate change impacts of (using) your products, goods, and/or services

% of customers by number
10

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement
A significant share of our customers for manganese alloys are producing steel for automotive industry. This sector is pushing strongly its own upstream value chain on the path for decarbonization. This is why we targeted first those customers to enlighten the interest of consuming our products compared to competitors' from a carbon footprint point of view.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
Based on dedicated meetings, organized with CSR experts from both sides, we could deep dive in the different advantages the use of our products may represent compared to competitors' on a decarbonization point of view.

We detailed those topics with 40 of our customers in 2022, presenting evidences of our ability to help them to decarbonize their own upstream value chain. We could even demonstrate that they could decarbonize their scope 1 when substituting some of their raw materials by our products.

In 2022, some of our customers welcomed very positively this initiative.

C12.1d

(C12.1d) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain.

Upstream and downstream transportations represented 6% of our scope 3 emissions in 2022.

We met the biggest companies of our portfolio during 2022, in order to present our targets and collect their own objectives for decarbonization. All of them stated that they will comply to IMO2023 requirements, which are a first step but not compliant to Paris agreements, yet.

In addition to this information campaign, we successfully implemented a transshipment project four our operations in Gabon, jointly with one of these partners. This project conducted to a net reduction in our transportations emissions estimated at 50 000 tons of CO2 per year.

Comilog's ore exports' logistic has been significantly improved as they are now partly operated with "capesize" ships that can carry up to 200,000 tons of ore: four times the previous 50,000-ton capacity of the "supramax" vessels normally used.

Biggest vessels means less voyages and more efficient engines , thus less emissions per tons of freight.

This is a game changer for the firm and provided the experience is a success, it could be repeated on other sites.

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Yes, suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

C12.2a

(C12.2a) Provide details of the climate-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process and the compliance mechanisms in place.

Climate-related requirement

Climate-related disclosure through a public platform

Description of this climate related requirement

Eramet has launched a comprehensive and progressive approach to assess the CSR performance of its suppliers and subcontractors in 2017. Since the launch of the consolidated programme, 200 suppliers and subcontractors identified at risk, representing more than 50% of the Group's purchasing expenses, have been assessed via EcoVadis.

EcoVadis assesses a full range of CSR topics, climate change is part of it.

By end of 2022, only 19 suppliers over 600 remained under the score of 30 (we defined as the unacceptable limit). It is a huge progress compared to previous year (110 suppliers where subject of a corrective action plan due to low EcoVadis scoring).
Action plans are adapted to the characteristics and avenues for improvement of each of our suppliers. Thus, a supplier whose activity has a high potential environmental impact, will first of all be offered improvement actions, and environmental practices, conversely a supplier with strong social issues will first and foremost be monitored on these aspects, before being recommended for actions relating to other themes and whose societal impact would thus be more limited.

In case of bad will to progress over the minimum score, Sustainable procurement committee can recommend to suspend relationships with these suppliers. In 2022, 7 out of 19 suppliers refferred to above, were subject to such decision.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement

100

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement

97

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

Supplier scorecard or rating

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement

Retain and engage

C12.3

(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?

Row 1

External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, we engage directly with policy makers

Yes, our membership of/engagement with trade associations could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

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

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

<Not Applicable>

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

Eramet has implemented mechanisms to ensure that all its activities support the mitigation of climate change. These mechanisms are aligned with the Group´s climate change policy and strategy and are reviewed by the CEO. Communication with Policy makers and trade associations is managed by a dedicated department within our organisation: Public Affairs department. The PA Director reports to the Engagement & Sustainability Director who is an Executive Committee's member.

In 2022 we developed a specific training course to educate all employees who may have contacts with external parties. The purpose of this program is to raise the acknowledgement level globally within the company, both on climate-change general topics and on targets, actions and performance of Eramet related to climate change. In 2022, this program has been implemented to a test population (Commercial department) and will progressively rolled-up over the whole Group in 2023 and 2024.

Primary reason for not engaging in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

<Not Applicable>

C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
EU taxonomy for sustainable activities

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Climate change mitigation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Other, please specify ("Green" taxonomy)

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
Regional

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
Europe

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with major exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
Eramet welcomes the Sustainable Finance Action Plan and all related legal acts, while calling on the European Commission to develop and implement an economically efficient, sustainable, and flexible financial system that will contribute to long-term value creation for the European industry.

Engagement with policy makers :
- Drafting position papers with French authorities
- Exchanges with European authorities and professional federations engaged on the subject

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
Eramet calls for the EU taxonomy to support the contribution of metal refining to propose solution for the value chain of the energy transition to a low carbon economy. Eramet proposed a set of criteria, both quantitative and qualitative, for Do Not Significant Harm and Significant Contribution limits, for climate and environmental objectives of the taxonomy, to make these activities eligible and define how they can be aligned.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
No, we have not evaluated

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?
<Not Applicable>

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
The new EU Battery Directive + the revision of the Waste shipment regulation

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Low-carbon products and services

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Circular economy

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
Regional

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
Europe

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with major exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
-Exchanges with Members of the European Parliament, the European Commission and Member States to inform them of the technological capabilities of industrial players that would have allowed the new directive to target a higher recycling rate (compared to the initial proposal of the European Commission).
- Exchanges with the Joint Research Center (JRC)
- Participation in the work of RECHARGE, a battery industry association

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
- EU Battery directive : The recycling rate targeted by appendix 12 of the new EU Battery directive was aimed at a recycling rate that seemed to be too unambitious given the technologies available. Eramet then demonstrated the possibility of achieving higher rates while remaining technically viable.
- Waste shipment regulation : Defend a limit on exports of intermediate products used in the composition of batteries to countries where recycling conditions are not equivalent to those in the European Union.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?
<Not Applicable>

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization is a member of, or engages with, which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.

Trade association
Eurometaux

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
Eurometaux's position on climate change was published in May 2018.

- Eurometaux is committed to further innovation and constant reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in our production processes.
- Eurometaux stresses the continued importance of reciprocal commitments to tackling climate change from regions beyond Europe.
- A global approach is needed to limit climate change to below 2ºC. - Shared international commitments would ease the regulatory burden on key European industries such as metals and facilitate the EU's transition towards a low-carbon economy.
- As metals are globally-priced commodities, European companies cannot pass any additional regulatory costs onto consumers and remain completive.
- Reciprocal climate change commitments from comparable industries are thus essential to establish a level playing field between EU and non-EU producers.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
26518

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
Contribute to the structure's operating costs

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is not aligned

Trade association
Other, please specify (UNIDEN)

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
The mission of UNIDEN is to coordinate and represent its Members before the Public Authorities (parliament and territorial assemblies, Government, European institutions, central and territorial administrations, public establishments.), Professional organizations, associations and any other concerned entity. UNIDEN's position is to ensure the energy competitiveness of French industrial players and their access to low-carbon energy. As part of this mission, the Steering Committee oversees the governance of the association, as well as the quality and efficiency of its organization. It decides on the major orientations of UNIDEN's actions, in line with the expertise and skills resources required for their implementation. A committee made up of a president, a vice president and a treasurer ensures, by a delegation of the Steering Committee, the day-to-day management of the association and the execution of the decisions of the Steering Committee.

A general assembly meets once a year to ratify decisions concerning governance and internal organization, as well as the association's priority axes. UNIDEN's technical commissions - electricity, oil and gas, climate and energy efficiency - form the hard core of the association's activity. They capitalize on the internal expertise and skills resources made available by UNIDEN members. The commissions are led by presidents and vice-presidents appointed by the Steering Committee from among the members of the association. They coordinate their work within the framework of a coordination committee which meets once a month to deal with topical issues and propose actions. In liaison with the President, the committee presidents ensure the representation of UNIDEN to bodies outside the association and to IFIEC Europe (International Federation of Industrial Energy Consumers) which brings together the European associations equivalent to UNIDEN, IFIEC Europe, with its headquarters in Brussels, is an interlocutor fully recognized by the European institutions.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
8500

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
Contribute to the structure's operating costs

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
No, we have not evaluated

Trade association
Other, please specify (A3M)

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
Eramet's position is consistent with A3m on :
- Maintaining an emission factor at regional level which does not create distortion of competition within the EU
- The protection of all sectors of the metallurgical industry exposed to the risk of carbon leakage
- Conditions for obtaining aid which take more account of the constraints and efforts made by businesses
- A Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) at the EU's borders can be an effective mechanism if it works in addition to the existing protection mechanism, consisting of free allowance allocations and compensation for the indirect costs of CO2.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
182900

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
Contribute to the structure's operating costs

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
No, we have not evaluated

Trade association
Other, please specify (Nickel Institute)

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
Nickel Institute supports Eurometaux's position on climate change which was published in May 2018.
- Eurometaux is committed to further innovation and constant reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in our production processes.
- Eurometaux stresses the continued importance of reciprocal commitments to tackling climate change from regions beyond Europe.
- A global approach is needed to limit climate change to below 2ºC. - Shared international commitments would ease the regulatory burden on key European industries such as metals and facilitate the EU's transition towards a low-carbon economy.
- As metals are globally-priced commodities, European companies cannot pass any additional regulatory costs onto consumers and remain completive.
- Reciprocal climate change commitments from comparable industries are thus essential to establish a level playing field between EU and non-EU producers.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
600000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
Contribute to the structure's operating costs

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
No, we have not evaluated

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication
In mainstream reports, incorporating the TCFD recommendations

Status
Complete

Attach the document
2023-04-26 ERAMET_DEU_2022_FR.pdf

Page/Section reference
5.2.6 Fight against climate change - page 308

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics
Other, please specify (Energy consumptuions figures)

Comment

C12.5

(C12.5) Indicate the collaborative frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments related to environmental issues for which you are a signatory/member.

	Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment	Describe your organization's role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment
Row 1	Other, please specify (1) IRMA 2) BioMine project 3) Act4nature 4) French Business Climate Pledge)	1) IRMA (The Initiative for Responsible Mining Assurance) : Eramet has chosen to independently assess the CSR performance of its operational sites through the Initiative for Responsible Mining Assurance (IRMA). The voluntary IRMA Standard for Responsible Mining makes it possible for independent audit firms to transparently assess a mining operation according to internationally-recognized best-practice criteria. After having carried out a self-assessment at the end of 2022, Eramet has signed agreements to begin the independent evaluation of its Eramet Grande Côte Opérations (GCO) site in Senegal. The launch of this external assessment by an IRMA trained third party audit firm will enable Eramet to be among the first mining groups to demonstrate its public commitment to the IRMA process. 2) BioMine project : At the 2023 One Forest Summit, Eramet unveiled Biomine, its project to develop bio-reducers – a conditioned biomass with specific properties – that would replace the coke currently used as a reducer in metallurgical furnaces. The objective of this project is to produce these low-carbon bio-reducers from wood waste from the forestry industry and from new plantations, particularly in rehabilitated mining areas, by involving local populations. Combined with the decarbonized energy from which Eramet benefits in its plants in Gabon, Norway and France, the use of these bioreducers will contribute to decarbonizing manganese alloy production, illustrating the Group's commitment to reduce its CO2 emissions by 40% by 2035. "With this initiative, we can make Gabon a starting point for the production of green steel, and offer a new outlet for the Gabonese forestry industry, in particular for the wood waste that is not valued today," comments Christel Bories. Indeed, to substitute 50% of the coke currently used in Eramet's Gabonese plants, and thus reduce by 50% the CO2 emissions linked to manganese reduction, 40,000 tons of bio-reducers will be needed, i.e. approximately 200,000 tons of wood. Economically, the project will stimulate the development of the local wood industry and is expected to create between 800 and 1,000 jobs, mainly for the maintenance of renewable forests, wood harvesting, sawmilling and the pyrolysis required for the production of bioreducers. The year 2023 should allow us to define and validate various milestones for the future operation of the project. 3) Act4nature : Act4nature international is a voluntary biodiversity alliance directed at French companies operating internationally, which was launched by a French association, Entreprises pour l'Environnement (EpE). Eramet has initiated the process for becoming a member of this alliance. Following the submission of its biodiversity policy commitments to act4nature, the Eramet Group has had them validated and recognized as being SMART by the alliance's steering committee, following a process of consultation with its network of environmental NGOs, scientific bodies and committed companies. By becoming a member of the act4nature alliance, Eramet has thus signed up to a set of 10 shared principles and has made commitments related to its operations. This membership process is part of the Group's biodiversity policy as set out in its CSR roadmap (2018-2023). 4) French Business Climate Pledge : As part of the new edition of the French Business Climate Pledge, the Eramet Group is one of the 99 companies that responded to the MEDEF's call to confirm and amplify their commitment commitment to investing in low-carbon solutions and technologies. To help build the mining and metallurgy industry of tomorrow, Eramet has made a commitment, through its 2018-2023 CSR roadmap, to thirteen concrete and measurable objectives, integrated into its global strategy. One of the major objectives is dedicated to reducing our energy and climate footprint through a 26% reduction in the Group's carbon intensity by the end of 2023. This contributes to the United Nations Development Goal 13 on measures to combat climate change. climate change.

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity	Scope of board-level oversight
Row 1	Yes, both board-level oversight and executive management-level responsibility	The CSR and Strategy Committee is in charge of the follow up and the review of Eramet's CSR KPIs, including biodiversity topics. The committee met 4 times in 2022 to review progress on CSR Roadmap. The explanation of the roadmap and the follow-up of the action plan is reported annually in Eramet's Universal Registration Document, in the CSR Engagement section. Management of Eramet is incentivised at the highest level regarding CSR performance of the Group. Approximately 10% of the CEO and COMEX members bonus are linked to CSR-related targets (including biodiversity target). In 2021, Eramet completed its voluntary undertakings to preserve biodiversity and joined the "Act4Nature International" initiative. The initiative was launched by the French Association of Business for the Environment to highlight accomplishments promoting biodiversity at international meetings. It is led by the association and fourteen partners including environmental NGOs and scientific bodies. The undertakings have three objectives: avoidance and reduction of impacts and promotion of biodiversity. They therefore fulfil the 10 Act4Nature International shared commitments. The implementation results are given in the last column of the tablep 330-331 of the 2022 Eramet URD.	<Not Applicable>

C15.2

(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	Yes, we have made public commitments and publicly endorsed initiatives related to biodiversity	Adoption of the mitigation hierarchy approach Commitment to not explore or develop in legally designated protected areas Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas Other, please specify (Creation of Fondation Lékédi Biodiversité, whose purpose is to raise public awareness of biodiversity issues, provide shelter and support to poaching victims, reintroduce threatened species, and develop biodiversity research)	SDG Other, please specify (Act4Nature International,)

C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impacts and dependencies of its value chain on biodiversity?

Impacts on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment
Yes

Value chain stage(s) covered
Direct operations
Upstream

Portfolio activity
<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity
Other, please specify (Biodiversity baseline studies (Direct operations) + EcoVadis scoring (Upstream))

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)
Direct operations :
ERAMET systematically conducts biodiversity baseline studies on its sites and to assess its activities' risks and impacts on biodiversity, at the time of any new project or any significant change in operating conditions.

The intensity of inventories and the related assessments is proportioned to local issues. In the same way as physical and human environments, baseline characterization studies and impact studies cover the biological environment.

Upstream :
Eramet has been rated every year by EcoVadis since 2016, and its score has risen by 20 points in 6 years to reach 73/100 in 2022. We work every year to improve our score by taking into account the points where EcoVadis considers us to be underperforming. Our ambition is to improve our score every year, or at least maintain our performance.

As detailed in Chapter 12, Eramet has launched a comprehensive and progressive approach to assess the CSR performance of its suppliers and subcontractors in 2017, with very positive results so far.

Dependencies on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment
No, but we plan to within the next two years

Value chain stage(s) covered
<Not Applicable>

Portfolio activity
<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity
<Not Applicable>

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)
<Not Applicable>

C15.4

(C15.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to biodiversity- sensitive areas in the reporting year?
Yes

C15.4a

(C15.4a) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to biodiversity -sensitive areas.

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area
UNESCO World Heritage site

Country/area
New Caledonia

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area
Lagoons of New Caledonia : Reef Diversity and Associated ecosystems

Proximity
Adjacent

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area
Some mining operations (open-pit) are occurring in the buffer zone of the marine UNESCO site and in the vicinity. No conflicts.

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity
No

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area
<Not Applicable>

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

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Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area
Key Biodiversity Area (KBAs)

Country/area
New Caledonia

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area
KBA Grand lagon nord marin

Proximity
Up to 5 km

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area
It is a marine zone; it is recognized for its bird importance. No conflicts.

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity
No

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area
<Not Applicable>

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

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Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area
Key Biodiversity Area (KBAs)

Country/area
Senegal

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area
KBA Niayes (from Dakar to St Louis)

Proximity
Overlap

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area
The KBA consists of a string of permanent freshwater lakes and additional temporarily wet depressions (niayes) lying along a line running north-east from the outskirts of Dakar to around 60 km south-west of St Louis. The lakes lie behind the ridge of coastal sandy dunes, in shallow depressions at 1–4 m above sea-level, over a distance of c.150 km. They are replenished both by rainfall and from the underlying water-table, which lies close to the surface. The wetlands cover 40 km² at low water; at high water, all the lakes can increase their surface area five-fold.

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity
Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area
Please select

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
The Niayes are under the supervision of the Forest administration. A MOU has been developped and signed between the administration and Eramet. A strong collaboration is in place for the definition, the implementation and the monitoring of the rehabilitation program.

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area
Other biodiversity sensitive area, please specify (Legally protected area, Category IV- VI)

Country/area
Argentina

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area
Provincial park of "Los Andes"

Proximity
Adjacent

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area
The area is North to the salar of Centenario-Ratones. No activities but construction occured on site in 2020. The area was cleared for future industrial plant facilities and drilling plateforms.

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity
No

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area
<Not Applicable>

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

---

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area
Other biodiversity sensitive area, please specify (Legally protected area)

Country/area
New Caledonia

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area
- Reserve naturelle provinciale du Ningua (2 km)
- Aire marine provinciale protégée de Nekoro (3 km)
- Réserve naturelle provincial de la Forêt de Saille (5 km)
- Parc provincial de la Côte Oubliée (5 km)
- Réserve de nature sauvage provinciale de l'Aoupinié (22 km)

Proximity
Up to 25 km

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area
Five parks and reserves are organized at province level

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity
Not assessed

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area
<Not Applicable>

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
<Not Applicable>

C15.5

(C15.5) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments
Row 1	Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments	Land/water management Species management Education & awareness Livelihood, economic & other incentives

C15.6

(C15.6) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	Yes, we use indicators	State and benefit indicators Pressure indicators Response indicators

C15.7

(C15.7) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
In mainstream financial reports	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Governance Impacts on biodiversity Details on biodiversity indicators Influence on public policy and lobbying Risks and opportunities Biodiversity strategy	URD - pp329-336 2023-04-26 ERAMET_DEU_2022_FR.pdf
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Governance Impacts on biodiversity Details on biodiversity indicators Influence on public policy and lobbying Risks and opportunities Biodiversity strategy	CDP Forest Questionnaire 2023 Not yet available at the time of CDP Climate release

C16. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) 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.

Data reported for energy consumption and GHG emissions for 2022 include activities sold in 2023 (Aubert et Duval and Erasteel).

C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Eramet Group CEO	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

(SC0.0) If you would like to do so, please provide a separate introduction to this module.

Airbus is one of our strategic customers, and we are well aware of the decarbonisation challenges it faces, both in the manufacture of its aircraft and in the conditions in which they are used. A&D is keen to contribute to the decarbonisation of its customers, and AIRBUS in particular, and has the capacity to develop solutions and levers for decarbonisation, both to reduce the carbon footprint of the products we manufacture for AIRBUS and to design metallurgical solutions to reduce aircraft CO2 emissions.

SC0.1

(SC0.1) What is your company's annual revenue for the stated reporting period?

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	557000000

SC1.1

(SC1.1) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Requesting member
Airbus SE

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail
Aubert & Duval Factories

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Consumption of Natural Gas in furnaces to heat metal befaore Forging or rolling mill. And heat treatment.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on mass of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

SC1.2

(SC1.2) Where published information has been used in completing SC1.1, please provide a reference(s).

SC1.3

(SC1.3) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

SC1.4

(SC1.4) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?
Yes

SC1.4a

(SC1.4a) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities.

We develop methods and tools to estimate the carbon footprint of all our different products. To do this, we calculate the energy consumption of each step of our production process, for each product. our main difficulty is the number of products we sell (several thousands). And each product has its own process.

SC2.1

(SC2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial climate-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

Requesting member
Airbus SE

Group type of project
Change to provision of goods and services

Type of project
Other, please specify (Increase rate of recycled metal in elaboration processes to reduce scope 3 emissions)

Emissions targeted
Actions that would reduce our own supply chain emissions (our own scope 3)

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings
6000

Estimated payback
0-1 year

Details of proposal
Identify the products for which we could modify the rate of recycled metal

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Requesting member
Airbus SE

Group type of project
Change to supplier operations

Type of project
Other, please specify (Study temperatures of our process to allow us to gather easily products in a same furnace to increase the efficeincy of the furnaces and so decrease CO2 emissions due to heat materials)

Emissions targeted
Actions that would reduce our own operational emissions (our scope 1 & 2)

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized
0-1 year

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

Estimated payback
0-1 year

Details of proposal
No CO2e savings estimation

SC2.2

(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?

SC4.1

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?
Yes, I will provide data

SC4.1a

(SC4.1a) Give the overall percentage of total emissions, for all Scopes, that are covered by these products.

SC4.2a

(SC4.2a) Complete the following table for the goods/services for which you want to provide data.

Name of good/ service

Description of good/ service

Type of product
Please select

SKU (Stock Keeping Unit)

Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit

±% change from previous figure supplied

Date of previous figure supplied

Explanation of change

Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions
Please select

SC4.2b

(SC4.2b) Complete the following table with data for lifecycle stages of your goods and/or services.

SC4.2c

(SC4.2c) Please detail emissions reduction initiatives completed or planned for this product.

Name of good/ service	Initiative ID	Description of initiative	Completed or planned	Emission reductions in kg CO2e per unit

SC4.2d

(SC4.2d) Have any of the initiatives described in SC4.2c been driven by requesting CDP Supply Chain members?

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?
English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please confirm below
I have read and accept the applicable Terms