



Eramet

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions

This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.

[Read full terms of disclosure](#)

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(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website..... 492

C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:

English

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

Select from:

EUR

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

Partially privately owned and partially state owned organization

(1.3.3) Description of 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. Its 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, and lithium: 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 telecommunication 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 € 2.9 billion in 2024. The closing of the sale of Eramet Titanium & Iron in September 2023 marked the finalisation of Eramet's repositioning in its core businesses, following on from the sale of Aubert & Duval and Erasteel, and enables the Group to fully focus on its development in critical metals for the energy transition.

[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

12/30/2024

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:

Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:

Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:

2 years

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:

2 years

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:

2 years

[Fixed row]

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

2000933000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

FR0000131757

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

Gabon

France

Norway

Senegal

Argentina

New Caledonia

United States of America

(1.17) In which part of the metals and mining value chain does your organization operate?

Mining

Nickel

Other metal mining, please specify :Manganese, Titanium & Zirconium

Processing

Nickel

Other metals, please specify :Ferro-Manganese alloys

(1.18) Provide details on the mining projects covered by this disclosure, by specifying your project(s) type, location and mining method(s) used.

Row 1

(1.18.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

Project 1

(1.18.2) Name

Société le Nickel - SLN

(1.18.3) Share (%)

56

(1.18.4) Country/Area

Select from:

New Caledonia

(1.18.5) Latitude

-22.2667

(1.18.6) Longitude

166.433

(1.18.7) Project stage

Select from:

Production

(1.18.8) Mining method

Select from:

Open-cut

(1.18.9) Raw material(s)

Select all that apply

Nickel

(1.18.10) Year extraction started/is planned to start

1900

(1.18.11) Year of closure

2100

(1.18.12) Description of project

The company Le Nickel (SLN) was founded in 1880 for the exploitation of nickel mines in New Caledonia. The deposits are world-class and let envisage decades of production. There can sometimes undergo certain first simple transformations on site (in particular mechanical and granulometric sorting which makes it possible to increase the nickel content) by eliminating the sterile grains and is mainly intended for at the Doniambo metallurgical plant (production of mattes and ferronickel). The mining deposits are located in remote areas. They are in the North and the South Provinces of New Caledonia. Environmental requirements differ slightly from one Province to another. But, they are very close to French/European regulations. New Caledonia is considered as a biodiversity hot spot because of the abundance of endangered and endemic species. This issue is considered as high; it has been integrated into the business since the 1970s. A 2100 closure date indicated Eramet cannot say at present when the operations will stop at the considered sites, so a long-term horizon has been indicated.

Row 2

(1.18.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

Project 2

(1.18.2) Name

Eramet Grande Côte (EGC)

(1.18.3) Share (%)

90

(1.18.4) Country/Area

Select from:

Senegal

(1.18.5) Latitude

15.3

(1.18.6) Longitude

-16.8333

(1.18.7) Project stage

Select from:

Production

(1.18.8) Mining method

Select from:

Other, please specify :Dredge

(1.18.9) Raw material(s)

Select all that apply

Other minerals, please specify :Rutile, leucoxene, ilmenite and zircon

(1.18.10) Year extraction started/is planned to start

2015

(1.18.11) Year of closure

2100

(1.18.12) Description of project

Eramet Grande Côte (EGC)'s mineral sands concession is located North to Dakar. It stretches 106 kilometers along the Atlantic coast and up to 4 km in width. The deposit is located in the dunes, in the regions of Thiès and Louga. There are also two mining facilities: the Wet Concentration Plant (WCP) and the Magnetic Separation Plant (MSP). They allow to first concentrate ores on site. The project is located on shrub savannah in coastal dunes. One part of the project is located in a dune restoration area supported by the forestry regulator (programme against dune progression). Another is located in the Niayes favorable to vegetable crops. Biodiversity issues are considered as moderated. A 2100 closure date indicated Eramet cannot say at present when the operations will stop at the considered sites, so a long-term horizon has been indicated.

Row 4

(1.18.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

Project 4

(1.18.2) Name

Compagnie Minière de l'Ogooué (COMILOG)

(1.18.3) Share (%)

67

(1.18.4) Country/Area

Select from:

Gabon

(1.18.5) Latitude

-1.566664

(1.18.6) Longitude

13.199999

(1.18.7) Project stage

Select from:

Production

(1.18.8) Mining method

Select from:

Open-cut

(1.18.9) Raw material(s)

Select all that apply

Manganese

(1.18.10) Year extraction started/is planned to start

1962

(1.18.11) Year of closure

2100

(1.18.12) Description of project

COMILOG is specialized in the extraction and processing of manganese ore. It is the second largest producer in the world. The mine today represents 25% of world reserves rich ore. The operations are located on two plateaux in the immediate vicinity of the city of Moanda that has grown with the mining activities. Production has started on first plateau in 1962, since it has started on the second only in 2020. Activities on the second plateau can be considered as greenfield. COMILOG commits to no net loss for these new activities on Okouma plateau. Chimpanzees, gorillas and elephants have been identified on the new plateau. Their main habitats, meaning gallery forests, have been avoided from operation. The Chimpanzees is used as the umbrella species of the COMILOG biodiversity action plan, that has been developed according to IFC PS6 standard for Okouma plateau. A 2100 closure date indicated Eramet cannot say at present when the operations will stop at the considered sites, so a long-term horizon has been indicated.

Row 5

(1.18.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

Project 5

(1.18.2) Name

Eramine Sudamerica

(1.18.3) Share (%)

100

(1.18.4) Country/Area

Select from:

Argentina

(1.18.5) Latitude

-24.782932

(1.18.6) Longitude

-65.412155

(1.18.7) Project stage

Select from:

Development

(1.18.8) Mining method

Select from:

Other, please specify :Brine production well

(1.18.9) Raw material(s)

Select all that apply

Lithium

(1.18.10) Year extraction started/is planned to start

2024

(1.18.11) Year of closure

2100

(1.18.12) Description of project

In Argentina, Eramet has perpetual mining rights over this major lithium concession, in the form of brine, located in the province of Salta on the Andean highlands. Lithium is a metal used for various applications, essential for the energy transition. The most dynamic application market is energy storage in the form of lithium-ion batteries (more than 75% of the market) for electric vehicles, portable electronics and high-voltage electricity storage. The Group began constructing the lithium production plant in April 2022 in partnership with Tsingshan (a Chinese steel group). In October 2024, Eramet completed the buy-out of Tsingshan's 49.9% stake in Eramine Sudamerica, thereby regaining full ownership of the Centenario lithium project. Eramine began battery-grade lithium carbonate production in December 2024, marking a major milestone in the Group's expansion into sustainable metals for the energy transition. The ramp up will continue throughout 2025. To tap into the extremely rich deposit of this site, we are looking into the possibility of expanding in order to quickly triple production, with an overall annual target of 75,000 tonnes. The Direct Lithium Extraction (DLE) process used relies on a solid active ingredient developed by Eramet Ideas, Eramet's R&D centre, placing it in the first quartile of the industry cost curve. A 2100 closure date indicated Eramet cannot say at present when the operations will stop at the considered sites, so a long-term horizon has been indicated.

[Add row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

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

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

- Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

- Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

All direct suppliers are categorized by sector according to the ISIC classification, by level of expenditure, and by location. A preliminary risk analysis based on these three criteria is carried out to identify the suppliers most at risk. The suppliers thus identified are subject to a more detailed environmental assessment (including carbon, water and biodiversity): Ecovadis evaluation and/or Eramet dedicated questionnaire. A additional carbon questionnaire can be sent too. In addition, Eramet has implemented a dedicated screening of prospects to assess risks related to ethics, corruption, and environmental controversies of its potential clients. The Group is also developing a proactive dialogue on ESG, going beyond carbon expectations.

[Fixed row]

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

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

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

(1.24.1.5) Primary reason for not mapping plastics in your value chain

Select from:

- Not an immediate strategic priority

(1.24.1.6) Explain why your organization has not mapped plastics in your value chain

Both products sold and main raw materials Eramet uses in its process are transported as bulk. No significant quantities of plastic are linked to packaging. Eramet does not consider plastic pollution as material within its value chain given the nature of its activity and the resources it relies on.

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

3

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

Eramet considers horizons to be "short term" if below 3 years, "medium-term" if between 4 and 5 years and "long term" when beyond 6 years and until 2050. These time horizons are aligned with the ones used in the Group's double materiality assessment.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

4

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

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

Eramet considers horizons to be "short term" if below 3 years, "medium-term" if between 4 and 5 years and "long term" when beyond 6 years and until 2050. These time horizons are aligned with the ones used in the Group's double materiality assessment.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

6

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

Select from:

No

(2.1.3) To (years)

26

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

Eramet considers horizons to be "short term" if below 3 years, "medium-term" if between 4 and 5 years and "long term" when beyond 6 years and until 2050. These time horizons are aligned with the ones used in the Group's double materiality assessment.

[Fixed row]

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

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process	Biodiversity impacts evaluated before the mining project development stage
	Select from:	Select from:	Select from:

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process	Biodiversity impacts evaluated before the mining project development stage
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both dependencies and impacts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, in all cases

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both risks and opportunities	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- Site-specific
- National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

- COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework
- Enterprise Risk Management
- Internal company methods
- Other enterprise risk management, please specify :ISO50001

International methodologies and standards

- IPCC Climate Change Projections

Other

- External consultants
- Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

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

Chronic physical

- Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

Policy

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

Market

- Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

Reputation

- Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback
- Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)
- Stigmatization of sector

Technology

- Data access/availability or monitoring systems
- Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability

- Exposure to litigation

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- Customers
- Employees
- Investors
- Suppliers
- Regulators
- Local communities

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

Select from:

- No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Overall definition and approach In 2023, Eramet carried out several tasks to comply with the new CSRD (Corporate Sustainable Reporting Directive), which applies to the sustainability report on 2024 data. As part of this, the Group carried out its first dual materiality exercise, identifying and rating the Impacts, Risks and Opportunities (IROs) of the main ESG issues. The results of the dual materiality analysis make it possible to determine the material sustainability issues for which the publication of qualitative and/or quantitative information will be required. All of our activities have been included in this analysis. The methodology used to carry out this dual materiality assessment is based on European standards, such as the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) established in and by the CSRD from November 2023. It is necessary to take into consideration the list of themes, sub-themes and sub-sub-themes presented in Appendix A - AR16 - ESRS1. The methodology used to assess Eramet's dual materiality follows these steps: firstly, understanding the context and defining the stakeholder engagement strategy; secondly, identifying the list of sustainability issues and the impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs); thirdly, determination of the final list of material sustainability issues based on an assessment of the materiality of the impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs). Impact materiality Concerning impact materiality, Eramet considers an ESG issue material when it concerns the actual or potential, positive or negative impacts of the company on people or the environment in the short, medium and long term. To prioritise and rate impact materiality, various stakeholders along the value chain assess issues through their understanding of the company's activities, business relationships. The assessments are carried out by taking into account 4 criteria (scale, scope, irremediate character of the impact and likelihood) for each issue. The criteria are weighted to obtain a final score for each issue considered. Financial materiality Concerning financial materiality, Eramet considers an ESG issue material when it implies a financial risk and/or opportunity for the company in the short, medium and long term. To assess financial risks and opportunities, Eramet has included into its ERM system quantitative input on the financial effects and likelihood of risks and opportunities gathered through engaging with internal stakeholders and external financially related stakeholders. The assessments are carried out by taking into account 2 criteria (Importance of financial impacts with different thresholds for punctual and recurrent events and likelihood) for each issue. The criteria are weighted to obtain a final score for each issue considered. Results The results of the double materiality matrix are consistent with Eramet's activities, with the previous assessments and with its new CSR roadmap. Climate change mitigation fall into the high impact and high financial materiality, while climate change adaptation falls into the high financial and low impact materiality. The analysis is reviewed every year. The methodology for the analysis was updated in 2025 and will be applicable to sustainability report on 2025 data.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Water
- Biodiversity

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.6) Mining projects covered

Select all that apply

- All disclosed mining projects

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- Site-specific
- National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- ✓ EcoVadis
- ✓ Encore tool
- ✓ WRI Aqueduct
- ✓ IBAT for Business
- ✓ WWF Water Risk Filter

Enterprise Risk Management

- ✓ Internal company methods

International methodologies and standards

- ✓ Environmental Impact Assessment
- ✓ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

Other

- ✓ External consultants
- ✓ Materiality assessment
- ✓ Scenario analysis

- ✓ WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter
- ✓ CBF – Corporate Biodiversity Footprint
- ✓ IBAT – Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool
- ✓ LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ✓ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- ✓ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- ✓ Landslide
- ✓ Pollution incident

Chronic physical

- ✓ Soil erosion
- ✓ Water stress
- ✓ Change in land-use
- ✓ Groundwater depletion
- ✓ Increased ecosystem vulnerability
- ✓ Water quality at a basin/catchment level
- ✓ Precipitation or hydrological variability
- ✓ Water availability at a basin/catchment level

- Declining water quality
- Operations in or adjacent to areas important for biodiversity
- Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- Increased levels of environmental pollutants in freshwater bodies
- Reserves located in or adjacent to areas important for biodiversity

- Threatened species in or near mining operation

Policy

- Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
- Changes to national legislation

Market

- Uncertainty in the market signals

Reputation

- Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback
- Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)
- Stigmatization of sector

Technology

- Data access/availability or monitoring systems

Liability

- Exposure to litigation

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- Customers
- Employees
- Investors
- Suppliers
- Local communities
- Water utilities at a local level

Regulators

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

Select from:

No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

The impacts and risks associated with water have been studied for each of the sites at the catchment area level. The water dimension is systematically included in environmental and social impact studies, developed as part of permit applications or feasibility studies prior to the launch of new projects. They are entrusted to specialized firms and comprise three components: • The study of the situation of reference, • The assessment of impacts on water quantity and quality, • The management plan with ad hoc measures to limit impacts on water and marine resources. This water dimension is also subject to risk analyses. In 2024, a study of the risks related to the physical impacts of climate change was conducted with the support of AXA Climate. The method and results are detailed in section 5.3.3 Managing impacts, risks and opportunities. The results confirm those obtained with online tools: Aqueduct from World Resources Institute (WRI) for physical risks and the Water Risk Filter from the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) for regulatory and reputational risks. The Group also draws on the results of analyses of complaints reported from sites and projects via the dialogue mechanisms and tools put in place. Each year, Eramet updates its water stress risk analysis for all of its sites using the Aqueduct 4.0 Water Risk Atlas. This tool maps and analyses current and future water-related risks, taking into account the location of activities. The Water Risk Atlas, which was updated in 2023, uses a global hydrological model called PCR-GLOBWB 2(1) to manage new data sets on the supply and use of sub-basin water. Water Stress is defined as the ratio between total water abstracted and available renewable surface water and underground water resources. The analysis factors in the current situation and projected trends to 2030 and 2050 under the three CMIP6 socioeconomic and climate scenarios(1) ("business-as-usual" SSP 3 RCP 7.0, optimistic SSP 1 RCP 2.6 and worst case SSP 5 RCP 8.5). Eramet identifies biodiversity impacts, risks and opportunities through a structured double materiality analysis that combines internal expertise, stakeholder engagement and reference to international frameworks such as IPBES, IPCC and IUCN. This process integrates site-specific assessments, mapping of pressures and dependencies, and the use of tools like the Corporate Biodiversity Framework and WWF's Biodiversity Risk Filter to prioritize actions and embed biodiversity considerations into strategic decision-making. In 2024, Eramet also developed an internal tool to screen biodiversity issues in new exploration projects.

Row 3

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

Climate change

Water

Biodiversity

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Dependencies

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.6) Mining projects covered

Select all that apply

- All disclosed mining projects

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- Site-specific
- National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- Encore tool
- IBAT – Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool
- WRI Aqueduct
- WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter
- WWF Water Risk Filter

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- Customers
- Employees
- Investors
- Suppliers
- Local communities

Regulators

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

Select from:

No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

The dependency assessment was performed at Group level in 2023 using the Biodiversity Risk Filter (BRF) tool of the WWF. The tool enables the physical and reputational risks related to biodiversity to be explored: - Physical dependence: Provisioning services (Water scarcity; Forest productivity and market remoteness) Regulatory and support services (Water quality; Air quality) Support Services – Mitigation (Landslides; Fires; Extreme heat; Tropical cyclones) - Reputational dependence: Factors Reputational (Media attention; Political situation; Sites of international interest; Risk preparedness) The tool is based on a broad spectrum of data: information on species and ecosystems, protected areas and the main stress factors for biodiversity (deforestation, destruction of natural habitats, environmental pollution, etc.). The data were provided by many organisations (including WWF, IBAT, IUCN, UNEPWCMC, ENCORE, RepRisk, FAO, World Bank and NASA). Two elements stand out in particular: water dependence and reputational dependency. Water dependencies are assessed at a finer level on projects with a water balance of activities and a hydrological study covering surface water and groundwater, compiling and analysing several years of data to assess low flow rates, recharging capacities, existing and future uses, as well as the abstraction capacity. Water resource disruptions over the coming years are also assessed using the World Research Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool and the climate change adaptation study conducted in 2024, the results of which can be found in the Water Resources and Climate Change sections of URD. Reputational dependency is high at Group level and at site and project level. It supports stakeholders in the conduct of studies, the monitoring of actions or the sharing of results, it leads to the construction of partnerships in the development of research and innovation programmes, and it calls for greater transparency in our results: reporting, monitoring dashboard, communications, etc. We have also identified dependencies on regulation (climate regulation, water purification, pollination, etc.) and supply (water) services that are affected by climate change related events such as landslides, fires, extreme heatwaves and cyclones in tropical areas.

[Add row]

(2.2.3) Provide mining-specific details of your organization’s process for identifying, assessing, and managing biodiversity impacts.

Row 1

(2.2.3.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

Project 1

(2.2.3.2) Extent of assessment

Select from:

- Full-scale environmental and social impact assessment

(2.2.3.3) Impacts considered

Select all that apply

- Direct impacts
- Indirect impacts
- Cumulative impacts

(2.2.3.4) Scope defined by

Select all that apply

- Governmental agency requirements
- Company own standards and/or policies

(2.2.3.5) Aspects considered

Select all that apply

- Endemic species
- Natural habitats
- Migratory species
- Critical habitats
- Threatened species
- Protected habitats
- Ecosystem services
- Alternative locations

(2.2.3.6) Baseline biodiversity data available

Select from:

- Yes

(2.2.3.7) Environmental Impact Statement publicly available

Select from:

Yes

(2.2.3.8) Please explain

For all new projects, Eramet systematically conducts characterization and impact studies that include a biodiversity and ecosystem services component from the feasibility stage onwards, with the aim of minimizing impact. These studies are developed to meet regulatory requirements. Eramet voluntarily follows the ambitious IRMA standard, which incorporates the recommendations of international lenders (IFC PS1-6). Stakeholders (academics, NGOs, local communities, authorities, etc.) are involved in the development of the studies and the sharing of results. This involvement may continue during the implementation and monitoring of management and monitoring actions. ESIA are not public. They are subject to consultation during and after their development in accordance with the regulations in force. Non-technical summaries of new ESIA will be published on the websites of the sites.

Row 2

(2.2.3.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

Project 2

(2.2.3.2) Extent of assessment

Select from:

Full-scale environmental and social impact assessment

(2.2.3.3) Impacts considered

Select all that apply

Direct impacts

Indirect impacts

Cumulative impacts

(2.2.3.4) Scope defined by

Select all that apply

Governmental agency requirements

- Company own standards and/or policies

(2.2.3.5) Aspects considered

Select all that apply

- Endemic species
- Natural habitats
- Migratory species
- Critical habitats
- Threatened species
- Protected habitats
- Ecosystem services
- Alternative locations

(2.2.3.6) Baseline biodiversity data available

Select from:

- Yes

(2.2.3.7) Environmental Impact Statement publicly available

Select from:

- Yes

(2.2.3.8) Please explain

For all new projects, Eramet systematically conducts characterization and impact studies that include a biodiversity and ecosystem services component from the feasibility stage onwards, with the aim of minimizing impact. These studies are developed to meet regulatory requirements. Eramet voluntarily follows the ambitious IRMA standard, which incorporates the recommendations of international lenders (IFC PS1-6). New operations comply with international standards, and older ones are being progressively upgraded. ESIA upgrade for EGC is scheduled in 2025. Stakeholders (academics, NGOs, local communities, authorities, etc.) are involved in the development of the studies and the sharing of results. This involvement may continue during the implementation and monitoring of management and monitoring actions. ESIA's are not fully public. They are subject to consultation during and after their development in accordance with the regulations in force. Non-technical summaries of new ESIA will be published on the websites of the sites.

Row 3

(2.2.3.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

- Project 4

(2.2.3.2) Extent of assessment

Select from:

- Full-scale environmental and social impact assessment

(2.2.3.3) Impacts considered

Select all that apply

- Direct impacts
- Indirect impacts
- Cumulative impacts

(2.2.3.4) Scope defined by

Select all that apply

- Governmental agency requirements
- Company own standards and/or policies

(2.2.3.5) Aspects considered

Select all that apply

- Endemic species
- Natural habitats
- Migratory species
- Critical habitats
- Threatened species
- Protected habitats
- Ecosystem services
- Alternative locations

(2.2.3.6) Baseline biodiversity data available

Select from:

- Yes

(2.2.3.7) Environmental Impact Statement publicly available

Select from:

Yes

(2.2.3.8) Please explain

For all new projects, Eramet systematically conducts characterization and impact studies that include a biodiversity and ecosystem services component from the feasibility stage onwards, with the aim of minimizing impact. These studies are developed to meet regulatory requirements. Eramet voluntarily follows the ambitious IRMA standard, which incorporates the recommendations of international lenders (IFC PS1-6). New operations comply with international standards, and older ones are being progressively upgraded. ESIA upgrade for COMILOG's historic plateau (Bangombé plateau) is scheduled in between 2025 and 2026. Stakeholders (academics, NGOs, local communities, authorities, etc.) are involved in the development of the studies and the sharing of results. This involvement may continue during the implementation and monitoring of management and monitoring actions. ESIA's are not public. They are subject to consultation during and after their development in accordance with the regulations in force. Non-technical summaries of new ESIA will be published on the websites of the sites.

Row 4

(2.2.3.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

Project 5

(2.2.3.2) Extent of assessment

Select from:

Full-scale environmental and social impact assessment

(2.2.3.3) Impacts considered

Select all that apply

Direct impacts

Indirect impacts

Cumulative impacts

(2.2.3.4) Scope defined by

Select all that apply

- Governmental agency requirements
- Company own standards and/or policies

(2.2.3.5) Aspects considered

Select all that apply

- Endemic species
- Natural habitats
- Migratory species
- Critical habitats
- Threatened species
- Protected habitats
- Ecosystem services
- Alternative locations

(2.2.3.6) Baseline biodiversity data available

Select from:

- Yes

(2.2.3.7) Environmental Impact Statement publicly available

Select from:

- Yes

(2.2.3.8) Please explain

For all new projects, Eramet systematically conducts characterization and impact studies that include a biodiversity and ecosystem services component from the feasibility stage onwards, with the aim of minimizing impact. These studies are developed to meet regulatory requirements. Eramet voluntarily follows the ambitious IRMA standard, which incorporates the recommendations of international lenders (IFC PS1-6). Stakeholders (academics, NGOs, local communities, authorities, etc.) are involved in the development of the studies and the sharing of results. This involvement may continue during the implementation and monitoring of management and monitoring actions. ESIA are not public. They are subject to consultation during and after their development in accordance with the regulations in force. Non-technical summaries of new ESIA will be published on the websites of the sites.

[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

The Group carried out its dual materiality exercise for 2024, identifying and rating the Impacts, Risks and Opportunities (IROs) of the main ESG issues, following the methodology defined in 2023. The results of the dual materiality analysis make it possible to determine the material sustainability issues for which the publication of qualitative and/or quantitative information will be required. All of our activities have been included in this analysis. The methodology used to carry out this dual materiality assessment is based on European standards, such as the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) established in and by the CSRD from November 2023. The methodology used to assess Eramet's dual materiality follows these steps: firstly, understanding the context and defining the stakeholder engagement strategy; secondly, identifying the list of sustainability issues and the impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs); thirdly, determination of the final list of material sustainability issues based on an assessment of the materiality of the impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs) by internal and external stakeholders. Material risks and opportunities generally derive from impacts and dependencies. The methodology described above allows the Group to assess the strength of the interconnections between dependencies and impacts on the one hand, and risks and opportunities on the other hand. Once these steps are completed, mitigation and adaptation measures are analysed to make sure potential implementations will allow to both reduce risks and dependencies while maximizing opportunities that have a positive environmental impact. The group plans to frequently assess these mitigation and adaptation measures as endogenous and exogenous factors can significantly change the outcomes of the dual materiality exercise and the interconnections identified. The methodology was revised in 2025, and the DMA is scheduled to be updated every 2 to 3 years. In parallel, risk assessments across each material thematic area are re-evaluated on an annual basis.

[Fixed row]

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

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

- Areas important for biodiversity
- Areas of high ecosystem integrity
- Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

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

- Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to forests
- Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water
- Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to biodiversity

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

Eramet used several tools to identify impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs). Eramet updates each year its materiality analysis to identify and assess the Group's main ESG issues(1) (see 5.1.4 Impact, risk and opportunity management). Biodiversity and climate change are two priority themes, as they have a high impact materiality and a high financial materiality. The dual materiality exercise is supplemented by an assessment of water, climate change, and biodiversity related impacts and dependencies of mining, industrial, research and transport activities, using the Biodiversity Risk Filter (BRF), the Water Risk Filter (WRF) and Aqueduct tools. Eramet also carried out an assessment of the Group's biodiversity footprint covering scopes 1, 2 and 3 upstream carried out in 2023. The calculations were based on the Corporate Biodiversity Footprint (CBF) methodology developed by Iceberg datalab and ICare, as well as on the STAR indicator. Scope 1 of the biodiversity footprint has the greatest impact (75%), mainly due to mining sites (84%). These impacts are mainly due to land transformation and land use pressures(2) that contribute to habitat degradation. The second biggest contributor are the impacts related to greenhouse gas emissions, followed to a lesser extent by those related to water consumption. The results for scopes 2 and 3 are less important, although purchases involving scope 3 (above all industrial equipment, consumables and raw materials) stand out in the overall footprint. The list of priority areas for biodiversity is published in the URDP, p. 433, section 5.6.1.1.4. The list of priority areas for water is also published in the URDP, p. 427, section 5.5.1.3.2. Only the Senegalese site has been identified as presenting a substantive risk in terms of water resources. The Eramine site in Argentina, which began production at the end of December, has also been identified as located in an arid area, but has not been classified by Aqueduct as being at high risk of water stress.

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

- Yes, we will be disclosing the list/geospatial map of priority locations

(2.3.6) Provide a list and/or spatial map of priority locations

2025-04-23-Eramet-URD-2024-EN (1).pdf

[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- Qualitative
- Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

- 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- Frequency of effect occurring
- Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of 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% to 5% of EBITDA. Climate, water and biodiversity-related risks have been added to the group's risk analysis through our double materiality analysis.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- Qualitative
- Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

- 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- Frequency of effect occurring
- Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of 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% to 5% of EBITDA. Climate, water and biodiversity-related risks have been added to the group's risk analysis through our double materiality analysis.

[Add row]

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

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

For more than three years, as part of its non-financial reporting, the Group has identified key pollutants that it considers are relevant to report in order to illustrate the impact of the activities associated with air and/or water pollution. The CSRD directive extends the list by referring to Regulation (EC) no. 166/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council (European pollutant release and transfer register, the "E-PRTR regulation"). The priority substances are the following: Suspended solids, Nickel and its compounds (Ni), Manganese and its compounds (Mn), Arsenic and its compounds (As), Chrome and its compounds (Cr), Copper and its compounds (Cu), Lead and its compounds (Pb), Zinc and its compounds (Zn), Organic halides (expressed in AOX), Cyanide (in the form of total CN). Data have been published proactively by the Group for several years for some pollutants, and for others, the data have been reported since 2024, with the implementation of the CSRD.

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- Inorganic pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Generally speaking, Eramet processing plants present relatively the most significant risks in terms of water pollution. Pollutants identified are the following: Arsenic and its compounds (As), Chrome and its compounds (Cr), Copper and its compounds (Cu), Nickel and its compounds (Ni), Lead and its compounds (Pb), Zinc and its compounds (Zn), Organic halides (expressed in AOX) and Cyanide (in the form of total CN). Total hydrocarbons and TSS are two pollutants that are monitored in both processing and mining sites. Eramet is committed to preserve a quality water resource available to people and to ecosystems. Waste water treatments are continuously improved and sedimentation ponds are implemented in order to ensure better quality of discharged water and of measurement.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- Water recycling
- Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements
- Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances
- Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems
- Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Eramet is committed to reducing its aqueous discharges, and all industrial water is managed in compliance with applicable regulations. In addition to preventive systems such as retention tanks or double-walled storage facilities, curative systems such as physical-chemical effluent treatment plants or hydrocarbon separators (separation by decantation) are used to ensure that discharges comply with regulatory limit values. The Group's sites also closely monitor surface and ground- water quality, as well as the impact of their activities on soil and subsoil. Several hundred piezometers spread across the Group's various sites, both inside and outside their perimeter, to support the initial phases of any new project (characterization of the initial state) and to monitor any potential impact on groundwater and surface water.
[Add row]

(2.6) By river basin, what number of active and inactive tailings dams are within your control?

Row 1

(2.6.1) Country/area & River basin

Gabon

Ogooue

(2.6.2) Number of tailings dams in operation

2

(2.6.3) Number of inactive tailings dams

1

(2.6.4) Comment

One tailing dam contains water and inert residue, the two others inert residues

Row 2

(2.6.1) Country/area & River basin

New Caledonia

Other, please specify :Népoui

(2.6.2) Number of tailings dams in operation

3.0

(2.6.3) Number of inactive tailings dams

0

(2.6.4) Comment

Contain water, sediments and inert residue

Row 3

(2.6.1) Country/area & River basin

Afghanistan

Other, please specify :Ohio - Upper Ohio Shed

(2.6.2) Number of tailings dams in operation

1

(2.6.3) Number of inactive tailings dams

0

(2.6.4) Comment

Contain hazardous materials

[Add row]

(2.6.1) Do you evaluate and classify the tailings dams under your control according to the consequences of their failure to human health and ecosystems?

(2.6.1.1) Evaluation of the consequences of tailings dam failure

Select from:

- Yes, we evaluate the consequences of tailings dam failure

(2.6.1.2) Evaluation/Classification guideline(s)

Select all that apply

- Australian National Committee on Large Dams (ANCOLD)
- Canadian Dam Association (CDA)
- Company-specific guidelines
- Other, please specify :Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management August 2020 (ICMM / UNEP / PRI) / Classification du comité français des barrages

(2.6.1.3) Tailings dams have been classified as 'hazardous' or 'highly hazardous'

Select from:

- None of our tailings dams have been classified as 'hazardous' or 'highly hazardous' (or equivalent)

(2.6.1.4) Please explain

The procedure incorporates the basic requirements of the "Global Industry Standard for Tailings Management" published in collaboration by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the International Council of Mines and Metals (ICMM) in 2020. The standard is bonified by Internal Eramet's risk assessment matrix. This standard was chosen as internationally recognised by the mining industry. In addition to the governance requirements of this standard, the procedure also specifies a number of design criteria from the ICOLD/ANCOLD frameworks. The aim of the procedure is to standardise the risk analysis and associated minimum design criteria for all operations. Of course, regional regulatory specifications, if they are more stringent, will be preferred. In this way, Eramet is part of global initiatives to improve the safety of tailings management facilities by the mining industry. Eramet is also participating in the initiative launched by the Church of England Pension Board to improve transparency in reporting on this sensitive subject. None of Eramet's Group tailings dams have been classified as 'hazardous' or 'highly hazardous' according to the Global Industry Standard for Tailings Management (5 levels of classification are used). For each site there is at minimum a yearly joint meeting between corporate and sites (labeled TRC - Technical Review Committee) where new structures are assess and latest monitoring data is reviewed.
[Fixed row]

(2.6.3) To manage the potential impacts to human health or water ecosystems associated with the tailings dams in your control, what procedures are in place for all of your dams?

Row 1

(2.6.3.1) Procedure

Select from:

- Assurance program

(2.6.3.2) Detail of the procedure

Assurance program

- An assurance program for the operating phase of the facility that details the procedures for the inspections, audits and reviews
- An assurance program for each phase of the facilities' life that includes the frequency of the various levels of inspections, audits and reviews
- An assurance program that details the competence requirements for the persons undertaking the inspections, audits and reviews
- An assurance program that includes an external audit covering the life of facility or the operating plans

(2.6.3.3) Please explain

Eramet's has developed a detailed internal procedure "Management of tailings for storage of residues". The purpose of this procedure is to establish a framework for the design, construction, operation, monitoring and closure of tailings management facilities. It defines the guidelines for responsible and transparent management. The procedure is applicable to all Eramet's sites. For each site there is at minimum a yearly joint meeting between corporate and sites (labeled TRC - Technical Review Committee) where new structures are assess and latest monitoring data is reviewed. Classification of the levels of Consequences of the Structures (CCS) assessment must be completed by an interdisciplinary team, formally documented by the Bureau d'ingénierie de Référence (BIR) and approved by the Referee Engineer. Audits: o Internal inspection reports o Quarterly (or half-yearly) reviews o Annual dam safety o Incident records The annual safety audit should be reported (including non-conformities and corrective actions) within 2 weeks of the visit. External audits must also be reported on and circulated immediately upon receipt.

Row 2

(2.6.3.1) Procedure

Select from:

- Operating plan

(2.6.3.2) Detail of the procedure

Operating plan

- An operating plan that includes the operating constraints of the dam and its construction method

- An operating plan that considers the consequences of breaching the operating constraints of the dam.
- An operating plan that includes periodic review of the foundations and slope materials

(2.6.3.3) Please explain

Eramet's has developed a detailed internal procedure "Management of tailings for storage of residues". The purpose of this procedure is to establish a framework for the design, construction, operation, monitoring and closure of tailings management facilities. It defines the guidelines for responsible and transparent management. The consequences of a poor application of this procedure are related to malfunctions (leakage, rupture, overflow, etc.) of a storage facility. The procedure is applicable to all Eramet's sites. For each site there is at minimum a yearly joint meeting between corporate and sites (labeled TRC - Technical Review Committee) where new structures are assessed and latest monitoring data is reviewed. The procedure is at rev E already and will be update the follow up on recommendation from ICOLD/ANCOLD plus GISTM/IRMA. Specifically, for structures that retain a significant volume of water or with CCS ranking >3, a dam failure analysis and flood study (for containment facilities) or a runoff analysis (for landfills and stockpiles) should be undertaken to quantitatively estimate the area of influence, Population at Risk Potential, Potential Loss of Human Life and potential additional impacts according to the types of CCS consequences. A Trigger Action Plan linked to Emergency Response Plans and Emergency Preparedness Plans should be informed by flood maps or impact zone maps, based on dam break analyses and flooding analyses dam failure and waste dump depletion analyses, and incorporating stakeholder interests and concerns, as required by Eramet group. The annual safety audit is reported (including non-conformities and corrective actions) within 2 weeks of the visit to Eramet technical Committee. External audits are also reported on and circulated immediately upon receipt.

Row 3

(2.6.3.1) Procedure

Select from:

- Life of facility plan

(2.6.3.2) Detail of the procedure

Life of facility plan

- A life of facility plan that includes an identification of potential chemical and physical risks from the design and construction phases
- A life of facility plan that considers post-closure land and water use

(2.6.3.3) Please explain

Eramet's has developed a detailed internal procedure "Management of tailings for storage of residues". The purpose of this procedure is to establish a framework for the design, construction, operation, monitoring and closure of tailings management facilities. It defines the guidelines for responsible and transparent management. The procedure is applicable to all Eramet's sites. For each site there is at minimum a yearly joint meeting between corporate and sites (labeled TRC - Technical Review Committee) where new structures are assessed and latest monitoring data is reviewed. Life cycle of the tailings facility is integrated into the internal procedure. The phases in the life of a facility, which may occur in linear or cyclical succession, include 1. Design, planning and project design; 2. Initial construction; 3. Ongoing operation and construction (may include progressive rehabilitation); 4. Interim closure (including maintenance and servicing); 5. Closure (reclassification, demolition and rehabilitation); 6. Post-closure (including abandonment, reprocessing, relocation and removal). The annual safety audit is reported (including non-conformities and corrective actions) within 2 weeks of the visit to Eramet technical Committee. External audits are also reported on and circulated immediately upon receipt.

Row 4

(2.6.3.1) Procedure

Select from:

Change management process

(2.6.3.2) Detail of the procedure

Change management process

Inclusion of a formal change management process for the operating phase of the facility

(2.6.3.3) Please explain

Eramet has chosen to ban the practice of dumping mine tailings in deep ocean pits, known as Deep Sea Tailings Placement. This choice has a cost and exposes Eramet in terms of competitiveness with their competitors because more responsible alternatives are also more expensive. It is a choice that corresponds to Eramet's vision of the mining and metallurgy industry, the one Eramet intends to build for tomorrow.

[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

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

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

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

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

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

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

No

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

Select from:

Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

For the moment, Eramet does not consider plastic pollution as material within its value chain given the nature of its activity and the resources it relies on. However, the company plans to develop CCU projects in the medium-term in which monitoring plastics production could become material.

Biodiversity

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

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

[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- France

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

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 average EU ETS price in 2024 was 65,22 euros per ton vs 80 in 2023. 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. 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.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased direct costs

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

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- The risk has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

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

Select from:

- Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- High

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

The only carbon tax the company has faced in 2024 is the EU-ETS. Part of the emissions of Eramet's European sites are covered by free allowances, as the activities carried out are "subject to the risk of carbon leakage". The part not covered was compensated by purchasing allowances on the market, at a cost of around 7 M, which naturally impacted the company's EBITDA, as Eramet's competitors outside Europe did not have to pay this tax. Calculation details: - Cost in 2024 = Quantity of allowances purchased for year 2024 x Average allowance price over 2024 - Cost in 2024 = 113 000 x 65,22

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

- Effects on the short-term to medium-term (2030): In Europe, implementing the CBAM for ferromanganese will gradually reduce the free allocation, and increase the production costs of European plants. To date, silicomanganese (produced in France and Norway) has not been included in the CBAM, but the logic of the CBAM is that it should eventually be. The lower scope 1 footprint of ferromanganese produced in the Eramet Group's Norwegian plants (compared with the world average) should however give a competitive advantage for sales on the domestic market. This advantage will be amplified by the implementation of the decarbonisation roadmap. However, for sales outside the European Union, CBAM will generate a competitiveness deficit that is not currently being addressed by the European Commission. Implementing CBAM for ferromanganese and silicomanganese will generate additional costs of from 47 m/year (assuming an allowance price of 100/tCO₂) to 61 m/year (assuming an allowance price of 100/tCO₂). - Effects on the medium-term to long-term (2035): Carbon tax mechanisms are tending to develop around the world. If all of Eramet's emissions were taxed (at 2024 emission levels, i.e. without implementation of the decarbonization trajectory), and considering different price scenarios developed by the IEA, the costs to the company would be between 160 M and 290 M /year in 2035. Such a cost, which would represent up to 35% of Eramet's 2024 EBITDA, would likely significantly accelerate the decarbonization trajectory's achievement.

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

Select from:

Yes

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

7370000

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

47000000

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

61000000

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

160000000

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

290000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect 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. Calculation explanation: Cost 2024 = CO2 Eramet's emission by country in 2024 x 2035 CO2 prices in regions where Eramet operates, by scenario With: - Current CO2 Eramet's emission by country: as disclosed - 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 = the average of 2030 CO2 price and 2040 CO2 price 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: 0,93 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

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

Develop a climate transition plan

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

500000000

(3.1.1.28) 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.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

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.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

Statutory water withdrawal limits/changes to water allocation

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

Senegal

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :Senegalo-mauritanien > Bassin côtier de la zone des Niayes du littoral Nord (Saloum)

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

In 2024, Eramet updated its water stress risk analysis for all of its sites using the Aqueduct 4.0 Water Risk Atlas. This tool, provided by the World Resources Institute (WRI), maps and analyses current and future water-related risks, taking into account the location of activities. The Water Risk Atlas, which was updated in 2023, uses a global hydrological model called PCR-GLOBWB 2(1) to manage new data sets on the supply and use of sub-basin water. Water Stress is defined as the ratio between total water abstracted and available renewable surface water and underground water resources. This risk could directly affect our operations and result in stricter discharge standards and potentially halt operations temporarily. Since 2023, the GCO site in Senegal presents a high risk of water stress, which corresponds to the use of 40 to 80% of the water available in the entire catchment area. This risk increases from 2030, with an extremely high level of risk (use of > 80% of the water available in the entire catchment area) for the optimistic scenario from 2030 and from 2050 for the other scenarios. Water footprint reduction measures are actively implemented at this site, with a recycling target of 60% by the end of 2026.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

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

Select all that apply

- Medium-term
 Long-term

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

Select from:

- Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The anticipated effect is a drop in the company's metal production. In the medium term, the Group plans to increase recycling by drawing on available technology and existing R&D resources. These actions should limit the financial impact. In the long term, however, a plateau could be reached due to limited technical recycling capacities, the main financial effect of which would be a drop in production and therefore revenues for the company.

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2000000

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

2000000

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

7000000

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

7000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The financial impact estimate is based on projections for 2030 and 2050 under the worst-case climate change scenario. It is directly linked to the number of business interruption days caused by drought conditions.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

Adopt water efficiency, water reuse, recycling and conservation practices

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

3000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

An operational plan has been implemented by the site. Its execution is being monitored by the Group's technical management.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

The new Roadmap calls for the roll-out of this action plan across all sites. By the end of 2026, 100% of sites must have: • a water management plan including reduction targets; • a system monitoring volumes discharged and the quality of discharges. The action plans will depend on the work underway to map abstraction and discharge points, understand uses (complete water assessment) and identify relevant issues related to water. Since 2024, the sites benefit from two Eramet standards dedicated to water and rehabilitation, from a Group water-management-plan template, and from internal and external best-practice guides that were already available. Recycling targets were already set for the GCO site and the Lithium production site in Argentina (production start-up in 2024): 60% and 80% respectively; there are included in current Eramet CSR roadmap.

Biodiversity

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Reputation

Stigmatization of sector

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- France
- Gabon
- New Caledonia
- Senegal

(3.1.1.8) Mining project ID

Select all that apply

- Project 1
- Project 2
- Project 4

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The risk of stigmatization of the mining sector is the association of the Group's activities with significant environmental impacts, particularly on biodiversity. Eramet is well aware of its dependence on reputational factors and the media's focus on this issue in relation to companies in the mining and metals sector. This component stands out at a high level, reflecting strong and legitimate expectations in terms of performance and transparency. Eramet continues to improve its knowledge of its sites and issues, and to strengthen its working methods and monitoring tools. In 2022, Eramet affirmed its ambition to ensure its mining sites comply with the requirements of the IRMA (Initiative for Responsible Mining Assurance) standard, committing to have an audit carried out on all its operational mining sites by 2027. Published in 2018, the IRMA standard defines best practices for responsible mining on an industrial scale and meets the expectations of all our stakeholders (host countries and communities, customers, end consumers, employees, investors). Its unique and egalitarian governance (NGOs, unions, buyers, impacted communities, financial sector representatives, mining companies) lends strong legitimacy to the initiative: it guarantees the strict requirements of the standard and the transparency of the mine certification process. Eramet's commitment to deploying the IRMA standard at its mining sites is set out in the Group's new CSR Roadmap.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Decreased access to capital

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

Select all that apply

Medium-term

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

Select from:

Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium-high

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The financial impact could manifest itself in banks pulling out and investors losing access to new financing.

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

Select from:

No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

Engage in multi-stakeholder initiatives

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

1000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The IRMA commitment requires additional biodiversity studies to develop a Biodiversity Action Plant (BAP) aligned with IRMA standard (>200k€ x 4), as well as independent audits (>250 k€x4). The total cost exceeds €1 million for our four mining sites. On top of this, site-specific measures must be implemented, depending on the particular issues of each location. These additional efforts vary from site to site and amount to several hundred thousand euros annually.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Internal self-assessments according to the IRMA standard are gradually performed at the different mining sites. They are usually performed by a mixed team consisting of local managers and Group experts. All Eramet mining sites have already launched or finalised the first assessment. As part of this initiative, a self-assessment of the lithium production project in Argentina and the Eramet Grande Côte (EGC) activities in Senegal was carried out in 2022. This was the first step before engaging the services of an independent auditor. With the launch in 2023 of the independent audit at EGC site in Senegal, Eramet was among the first mining groups to publicly engage in the IRMA process. Audit process did continue at EGC site in 2024 and audit results are expected in 2025.

[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

OPEX

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

380000000

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

Select from:

11-20%

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

0

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

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

The share of OPEX vulnerable to carbon taxes mechanism is the global spend for carbonated energies (reductants, electrode paste, and fuels), ie: 380 Million euros

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Revenue

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

311000000

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

Select from:

11-20%

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

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

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Two sites have been identified as presenting significant water-related risks. Of these, the Argentine site has yet started operations in December 2024 and therefore does not generate any revenue. Only revenue related to the Senegalese site is therefore reported here. The water related risk identified is a transition risk. No substantive physical risks were identified.

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Senegal

Other, please specify :Senegalo-mauritanien, Bassin côtier de la zone des Niayes du littoral Nord (Saloum)

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

Select all that apply

Direct operations

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

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

Select from:

100%

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

311000000

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

Select from:

11-20%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The results of the water stress risk analysis completed with Aqueduct and WRF tools concluded that all the Group's sites present a low to medium risk, except for the Eramet Grande Côte site in Senegal, where there is a high risk of water stress. This risk increases, with an extremely high level of risk, according to the scale used by Aqueduct, for the SSP 1 RCP 2.6 "optimistic" scenario from 2030, and from 2050 for the other scenarios. Water footprint reduction measures are actively implemented at this site, with a recycling target of 60% by the end of 2026. The annual revenue associated with the site is €311 million.

Row 2

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Argentina

Other, please specify :Argentine: Salar Centenario Ratones

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

Select all that apply

Direct operations

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

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

Select from:

 100%**(3.2.7) Production value for the metals and mining activities associated with these facilities (currency)**

0

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

Select from:

 Less than 1%**(3.2.11) Please explain**

The results of the water stress risk analysis completed with Aqueduct and WRF tools concluded that all the Group's sites present a low to medium risk, except for the Eramet Grande Côte site in Senegal, where there is a high risk of water stress. This risk increases, with an extremely high level of risk, according to the scale used by Aqueduct, for the SSP 1 RCP 2.6 "optimistic" scenario from 2030, and from 2050 for the other scenarios. Water footprint reduction measures are actively implemented at this site, with a recycling target of 60% by the end of 2026. Quantified targets were also defined for Eramine's site in Argentina, which began production at the end of December. It is located in an arid area, although Aqueduct does not classify it as being at risk of high water stress. The recycling targets for both these entities are included in the "Act for Positive Mining" roadmap. As production has not yet begun, the results are zero for the Argentine site in 2024.

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

	Water-related regulatory violations	Comment
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	N/A

[Fixed row]

(3.4) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for violation of biodiversity-related regulation?

	Any penalties for violation of biodiversity-related regulation?	Comment
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	N/A

[Fixed row]

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:

Yes

(3.5.1) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impact your operations.

Select all that apply

EU ETS

France carbon tax

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

EU ETS

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

28

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

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

12/31/2023

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/30/2024

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

613577

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

113000

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

721600

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

scope 2 emissions are subject to ETS but not paid by Eramet: the tax is supported by energy provider.

[Fixed row]

(3.5.3) Complete the following table for each of the tax systems you are regulated by.

France carbon tax

(3.5.3.1) Period start date

12/31/2023

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

12/30/2024

(3.5.3.3) % of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

0

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

12000

(3.5.3.5) Comment

N/A

[Fixed row]

(3.5.4) 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 validated 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 has a project to create a carbon tax. Its terms of application on industrial activities 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.

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

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

- Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Capital flow and financing

- Access to sustainability linked loans

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- France

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

After a first successful issuance of a sustainability-linked bonds in 2023, for an amount of 500 million euros, Eramet could place another similar bonds in 2024 for the same amount of 500 Million euros. These bonds are linked to Eramet's sustainable development and their detailed Framework is available on the Company's website. Bonds Issue are linked to two sustainable performance objectives, namely (i) a 35% reduction in the Eramet Group's annual greenhouse gas emissions intensity (scope 1 and scope 2) by December 31, 2025, compared with 2019, and (ii) an increase to 67% in the share (in terms of emissions) of its suppliers and customers with decarbonization objectives consistent with the Paris Agreement's "well-below 2°C" scenario, by December 31, 2025. The Bonds Issue were favourably received by a diversified base of institutional investors in France and abroad, reflecting investor confidence in the Group's solid fundamentals, growth and prospects.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Increased access to capital at lower/more favorable rates

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

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

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

Select from:

- Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium-high

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

In 2024 Eramet successfully emitted, for the second time in its recent history, a sustainability linked bond based on CO2 emissions performance.

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Being able to access to such sustainable financing becomes a must-have for companies like Eramet. This is a matter of trust with investors and the Group anticipates stronger support from its partners thanks to these successful operations.

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

Select from:

- Yes

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

500000000

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

0

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

5000000

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

0

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

0

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

difference in loan rates (market versus Sustainability linked bonds) applied to 500Meur

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

1000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

fees of councils and Eramet resources. Transition plan financing is already part of Eramet's budget.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Eramet is engaged in a decarbonization roadmap which is validated by SBTi. Targets associated with these financing mechanisms are consistent with this pathway.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

- Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resilience

- Participation in environmental collaborative industry frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- Norway

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :Scandinavia, North Coast

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Eramet Norway is providing hot water to other operators in Kvinesdal. Warm water from process is reused by the plant itself and by external customers. It is supplied to five customers for heating workshops and to a turbot farm, which is hiring about 10 persons and producing 250 tonnes of fish annually. Those partnerships exemplify a sustainable approach to industrial symbiosis, where heat from one process is effectively used to support others, promoting environmental sustainability and resource efficiency.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Reduced indirect (operating) costs

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

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

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

Select from:

- Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium

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

The site is recovering heat from furnace off-gas and slag cooling. The site is generating electricity and hot water, both of which are valorized.

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The site has an excellent relationship with the community and the other operators in the vicinity, and it is willing to maintain it in the medium and long term.

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

Select from:

No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Investments have been amortized. There are still annual OPEX, in particular for the maintenance of the boiler turbine.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

The objective is to play and promote industrial symbiosis for sustainable development.

Biodiversity

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resilience

Contribution to biodiversity knowledge

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- Gabon

(3.6.1.7) Mining project ID

Select all that apply

- All disclosed mining projects

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Eramet is committed to promoting knowledge of biodiversity issues through the Lékédi Biodiversity Foundation. The activities developed by the Foundation are anchored in the target objectives defined in the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) adopted at COP 15 in 2022, with programs focusing on the conservation and protection of environments and species, the restoration of ecosystems, the development and sharing of scientific knowledge, and awareness-raising and training.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term
- The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

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

Select from:

- Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium-low

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

Eramet is seeking to continuously improving actions for nature, as contributing to biodiversity conservation as well as strengthening restoration operations. The Foundation is both a laboratory for ideas and actions, as well as a showcase for the Eramet. Eramet is committed to sustainable metals and is constantly improving to remain a trusted partner.

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Commitments, actions and innovations are drivers of trust for investors, partners, communities, governments and any other stakeholders.

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

Select from:

No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

1000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Eramet provides €1 million in funding to the Lékédi Foundation each year.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Eramet Biodiversity Strategy is structured around 3 major interdependent pillars: 1- Aiming for ecological exemplarity in ore extraction, before, during and after mining, by integrating a territorial approach. 2- Develop Research & Innovation projects to expand knowledge, design innovative tools and methods, and improve practices. 3- Raise awareness, provide training and disseminate knowledge to our internal and external stakeholders. The programs of the Lékédi Biodiversity Foundation are built around the 3 priorities defined above to make it both a laboratory for ideas and action, as well as a showcase for the Eramet. The Foundation's current programs are mainly focusing on primate conservation (sanctuary accredited by the Pan African Sanctuary Alliance (PASA), savannah restoration and education. These initiatives have enabled the development of partnerships with other foundations, sanctuaries, and zoos, as well as with research institutes such as CNRS, IRD, and CIRMF through the Mandrillus project. Collaboration also extends to the Water & Forest Ministry for improved understanding and monitoring of the

savannah, and to WWF and the Ministry of Education for the Gabon Green Generation program — an educational initiative focused on sustainability, climate change, and biodiversity, aimed at middle and high school students. The Foundation's programs are aligned with the GBF's major 2030 objectives (1-3) and targets (1-4, 6, 8, 10-12, 16 and 20) On December 6, 2024, the Lékédi Biodiversity Foundation hosted the third edition of Biodiversity Day at the heart of its 14,000-hectare conservation park in Bakoumba, Gabon. This annual event brought together scientific experts, government representatives, and national and international partners for a day of conferences, knowledge-sharing, and collaborative dialogue. The presence of key Gabonese ministers — including those responsible for Water and Forests, Environment, Climate, and Education — underscored the national significance of the initiative. The 2024 edition focused on the theme “Biodiversity, Traditional Knowledge, and Environmental Education.” These activities highlighted the value of ancestral and academic knowledge, the importance of intergenerational transmission, and the need to integrate environmental education into school curricula.

[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Revenue

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

500000000

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

Select from:

11-20%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

The Group has had access to cash two years in a row, worth a total of 1 billion between 2023 (500 million) and 2024 (500 million), which contributes to finance transition projects. This 500 million loan represents 17% of the Group's 2024 revenues of 2933 million.

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Revenue

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

0

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

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Eramet is not currently able to provide a financial estimate of revenues aligned with effects of water opportunities.

[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

More frequently than quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

Executive directors or equivalent

Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

- *In accordance with article L. 22-10-10 of the French Commercial Code, the Board of Directors has considered the desirable balance of its membership and that of the Committees it has set up, particularly in terms of diversity (representation of women and men, nationalities, age, qualifications and professional experience). Generally speaking, the Board recognises the benefits of diversity in its broadest sense and considers the diversity of its members to be an essential element in its discussions and decision-making, which promotes efficient operation and good governance.*
- *A diverse Board is one that has a balance of skills, experience and expertise, as well as a diversity of viewpoints that are relevant to the company's interests and strategic objectives. With regard to the composition of the Board over the past financial year, the following points should be noted: o 44% of directors are women (7 out of 15 members chosen by the General*

Meeting, plus the representative of the French State). o Directors are aged between 35 and 68. The average age of directors is 55. Pursuant to Article 10 of the Articles of Association, directors may not be over seventy years of age at the time of their appointment. Directors who reach the age of seventy during their term of office may be reappointed once renewed once. o eleven directors chosen by the General Meeting reside in mainland France, two in the rest of the European Union, one director in New Caledonia and one director in Gabon.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

2024-Eramet-URD-EN-Diversity policy applied to Board members.pdf

[Fixed row]

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

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

- Board chair
- Director on board
- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

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

Select from:

- Yes

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

Select all that apply

- Individual role descriptions

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

- Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
- Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The board, CEO and Executive Committee members are in charge of reviewing and managing the Group's climate strategy which includes Eramet's climate roadmap and objectives. Among the KPIs followed are the GHG emissions targets and emissions reduction initiatives. The Board is also in charge of monitoring the resilience and development of the sustainable business model consistently with the Group's repositioning in the development of critical metals for the energy transition, and relies on CSR and Strategy Committee works to do so.

Water

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

Select all that apply

- Board chair
- Director on board
- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

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

Select from:

- Yes

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

Select all that apply

- Individual role descriptions

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

- Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
- Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

- Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
- Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

o The board, CEO and directors are in charge of reviewing and managing the Group's environmental strategy. Among the KPI's followed are protecting water resources and accelerating rehabilitation of our mining sites by promoting biodiversity. The pillars of the Group's water policy are: Continuous improvement in the monitoring of its activities. Optimisation of process water consumption and increased recycling. Continuous improvement in water management and treatment methods. Implementation of reduction action plans at all sensitive sites (large consumers or sites located in water sensitive zones).

Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

- Board chair
- Director on board
- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

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

Select from:

- Yes

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

Select all that apply

- Individual role descriptions

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

- Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
- Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
- Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

o The board, CEO and directors are in charge of reviewing and managing the Group's environmental strategy. Among the KPI's followed are protecting water resources and accelerating rehabilitation of our mining sites by promoting biodiversity. The Group's biodiversity strategy relies on the applying the "Avoid, Reduce, Rhabilitate, Offset" mitigation hierarchy to all its projects mining projects. In particular, Eramet prohibits all mining and exploration activities in: o (1) World Heritage Sites and areas included on the official informative list of a State o with sites nominated for inclusion in the World Heritage List, o (2) International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) protected areas with o management categories I-III, o (3) Core areas of UNESCO biosphere reserves. Moreover, Eramet is one of the first mining groups in the world to take an official and firm stance against deep sea mining and deep sea tailing placement. Eramet is also committed to: o Reduce impacts that cannot be avoided in order to reduce their duration, intensity and/or extent. o Rehabilitate areas affected by its activities as soon as possible, giving priority to the reintroduction of local species. o Offset for any significant residual impacts that cannot be avoided or reduced. o Contribute to improving scientific knowledge of the areas in which the Group operates and to share naturalist data with the scientific community. o Fund research, innovation and conservation programmes, in particular through its Lékédi Biodiversité Foundation (Gabon). o Have trained biodiversity professionals at each mine site. o Raise awareness and share biodiversity knowledge.

[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
- Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

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

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
- Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

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

[Fixed row]

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

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

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

Engagement

- ✓ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
- ✓ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements
- ✓ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

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

Strategy and financial planning

- ✓ Developing a climate transition plan
- ✓ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ✓ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- ✓ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ✓ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ✓ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

Other

- ✓ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

- Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Executive Officer is the president of Decarbonization Steering Committee which meets every three months to assess progress on decarbonisation actions throughout Eramet's value chain, and to validate main strategic decisions. This Steering Committee is animated by the Chief Decarbonisation Officer and the entire Executive Committee attends these meetings to provide the necessary decisions, support and guidance. The Chief Executive Officer puts these issues at the Board's agenda at least twice a year.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

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

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- Developing a climate transition plan
- Implementing a climate transition plan
- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

- Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Sustainability Officer, as President of the CSR Steering Committee, monitors progress against sustainability targets and develops proposals and initiatives for the Group to continuously improve its CSR approach. Since the introduction of Eramet's dual materiality analysis in 2023, the results of the dependency and impact assessment have been incorporated into the Group's CSR roadmap: new KPIs can be added and existing ones can be reviewed to adjust coverage and ambition. This approach covers all environmental issues considered material for Eramet: climate change, different types of pollution, water resources, biodiversity and ecosystems, and the circular economy.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

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

Policies, commitments, and targets

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

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- Developing a climate transition plan
- Implementing a climate transition plan
- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

- Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) validated and signed the biodiversity commitments; those include clear objectives and associated targets. The Chief Sustainability Officer, as President of the CSR Steering Committee, monitors progress against sustainability targets and develops proposals and initiatives for the Group to continuously improve its CSR approach. Since the introduction of Eramet's dual materiality analysis in 2023, the results of the dependency and impact assessment have been incorporated into the Group's CSR roadmap: new KPIs can be added and existing ones can be reviewed to adjust coverage and ambition. This approach covers all environmental issues considered material for Eramet: climate change, different types of pollution, water resources, biodiversity and ecosystems, and the circular economy.

[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

6.7

(4.5.3) Please explain

The Executive Committee and the CEO receive variable compensation indexed to short- and long-term objectives. The short- and long-term objectives include environmental objectives, with one specific objective on reducing CO2 equivalent emissions and another on progress toward the CSR roadmap objectives. For short-term targets, the decarbonization target accounts for 5% of the variable component, and the CSR roadmap target accounts for 15% of the variable component, of which 4 out of 28 targets are climate-specific. For long-term targets, the decarbonization target also accounts for 5%, and the CSR roadmap target accounts for 20%. In total, the 2024 compensation policy sets variable pay for CEO and Executive Committee at €2,700,000, of which €180,000 is linked to climate objectives, representing about 6.7% of financial incentives. Collective objectives for employees with variable remuneration (including other senior executives) are also based on decarbonisation target and CSR roadmap.

Water

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

4

(4.5.3) Please explain

The Executive Committee and the CEO receive variable compensation indexed to short- and long-term objectives. The short- and long-term objectives include environmental objectives, with one specific objective on reducing CO2 equivalent emissions and another on progress toward the CSR roadmap objectives, which contains several biodiversity and water related objectives. For short-term targets, the CSR roadmap target accounts for 15%. For long-term targets, the CSR roadmap target accounts for 20%. In total, the 2024 compensation policy sets variable pay at €2,700,000, of which €107,000 is linked to water objectives, representing about 4% of financial incentives. Collective objectives for employees with variable remuneration (including other senior executives) are also based on environmental targets accounted in the CSR roadmap.

Biodiversity

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

4

(4.5.3) Please explain

The Executive Committee and the CEO receive variable compensation indexed to short- and long-term objectives. The short- and long-term objectives include environmental objectives, with one specific objective on reducing CO2 equivalent emissions and another on progress toward the CSR roadmap objectives, which contains several biodiversity and water related objectives. For short-term targets, the CSR roadmap target accounts for 15%. For long-term targets, the CSR roadmap target accounts for 20%. In total, the 2024 compensation policy sets variable pay at €2,700,000, of which €107,000 is linked to water objectives, representing about 4% of financial incentives. Collective objectives for employees with variable remuneration (including other senior executives) are also based on environmental targets accounted in the CSR roadmap.

[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- Progress towards environmental targets
- Achievement of environmental targets
- Other targets-related metrics, please specify :Reduction in emissions in line with short-term SBTi target

Emission reduction

- Reduction in emissions intensity

Engagement

- Other engagement-related metrics, please specify :share of customers and suppliers which are committed to reduce their emissions in line with Paris Agreements

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The climate KPIs within the CSR roadmap are (by end of 2026):

- *Reduce emissions per ton produced on scopes 1 & 2 to 0.221 tCO₂/t*
- *Metallurgy (>80% of scopes 1 & 2): Develop and validate path to Near Zero Alloys*
- *Mine: Reduce by 10% the carbon footprint of mining activities*
- *Bring 67% (in terms of scope 3 emissions) of suppliers and customers to commit to reduce their CO₂ footprint in line with the Paris agreement*

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

CSR Steering Committee defines the CSR roadmap and monitors the fulfillment of commitments on a quarterly basis. It is chaired by a member of the Executive Committee. Twice a year, the short-, medium- and long-term CSR strategy is presented to Executive Committee, along with the results achieved on the current CSR roadmap. Variable remuneration is indexed to these results. The Board of Directors also ensures that the remuneration policy for corporate officers is in line with the Group's strategy, with the aim of promoting the Group's performance and competitiveness over the medium and long term, with a view to ensuring the Group's long-term future in the best interests of its shareholders. To this end, the policy is based on the following principles: compliance (the policy is established in accordance with legal and regulatory requirements, as well as with the recommendations of the Afep-Medef Code and the Haut Comité de gouvernement d'entreprise); simplicity and consistency (proposing rules that are simple, intelligible and consistent with those for the remuneration of Group employees); comprehensiveness and balance (analysis of overall coherence, in order to achieve the best possible balance between fixed and variable remuneration, individual and collective, short and long term); alignment of interests (need to be able to attract, motivate and retain the talent required to execute the strategy the company needs, but also the requirements expected by shareholders and other stakeholders, particularly in terms of CSR); competitiveness (comparative studies are regularly carried out, in particular with the help of external consultancy firms, to measure remuneration levels and structures against panels of comparable companies) and performance (financial and extra-financial performance conditions are demanding and assessed annually for the key factors of value creation and profitable and sustainable growth of the Company and are aligned with its short, medium and long-term objectives, which contributes to its sustainability).

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- Progress towards environmental targets
- Achievement of environmental targets

Resource use and efficiency

- Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations
- Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations
- Improvements in water accounting, reporting, and third-party verification

Pollution

- Improvements in wastewater quality – direct operations

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The water KPIs within the CSR roadmap are: • Recycling in water-sensitive areas for current or future projects: 60% for GCO and 80% for Lithium project • 100% of sites have a Water management plan including reduction targets for all sites

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

CSR Steering Committee defines the CSR roadmap and monitors the fulfillment of commitments on a quarterly basis. It is chaired by a member of the Executive Committee. Twice a year, the short-, medium- and long-term CSR strategy is presented to Executive Committee, along with the results achieved on the current CSR roadmap. Variable remuneration is indexed to these results. The Board of Directors also ensures that the remuneration policy for corporate officers is in line with the Group's strategy, with the aim of promoting the Group's performance and competitiveness over the medium and long term, with a view to ensuring the Group's long-term future in the best interests of its shareholders. To this end, the policy is based on the following principles: compliance (the policy is established in accordance

with legal and regulatory requirements, as well as with the recommendations of the Afep-Medef Code and the Haut Comité de gouvernement d'entreprise); simplicity and consistency (proposing rules that are simple, intelligible and consistent with those for the remuneration of Group employees); comprehensiveness and balance (analysis of overall coherence, in order to achieve the best possible balance between fixed and variable remuneration, individual and collective, short and long term); alignment of interests (need to be able to attract, motivate and retain the talent required to execute the strategy the company needs, but also the requirements expected by shareholders and other stakeholders, particularly in terms of CSR); competitiveness (comparative studies are regularly carried out, in particular with the help of external consultancy firms, to measure remuneration levels and structures against panels of comparable companies) and performance (financial and extra-financial performance conditions are demanding and assessed annually for the key factors of value creation and profitable and sustainable growth of the Company and are aligned with its short, medium and long-term objectives, which contributes to its sustainability).

Biodiversity

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- Progress towards environmental targets
- Achievement of environmental targets

Engagement

- Increased engagement with smallholders on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The biodiversity KPIs within the CSR roadmap are: • • Rehabilitation ratio ≥ 1 • 100% of our mining sites have a Biodiversity Action Plan aligned with IRMA standard, which is based on the methodology developed in IFC PS6.

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

CSR Steering Committee defines the CSR roadmap and monitors the fulfillment of commitments on a quarterly basis. It is chaired by a member of the Executive Committee. Twice a year, the short-, medium- and long-term CSR strategy is presented to Executive Committee, along with the results achieved on the current CSR roadmap. Variable remuneration is indexed to these results. The Board of Directors also ensures that the remuneration policy for corporate officers is in line with the Group's strategy, with the aim of promoting the Group's performance and competitiveness over the medium and long term, with a view to ensuring the Group's long-term future in the best interests of its shareholders. To this end, the policy is based on the following principles: compliance (the policy is established in accordance with legal and regulatory requirements, as well as with the recommendations of the Afep-Medef Code and the Haut Comité de gouvernement d'entreprise); simplicity and consistency (proposing rules that are simple, intelligible and consistent with those for the remuneration of Group employees); comprehensiveness and balance (analysis of overall coherence, in order to achieve the best possible balance between fixed and variable remuneration, individual and collective, short and long term); alignment of interests (need to be able to attract, motivate and retain the talent required to execute the strategy the company needs, but also the requirements expected by shareholders and other stakeholders, particularly in terms of CSR); competitiveness (comparative studies are regularly carried out, in particular with the help of external consultancy firms, to measure remuneration levels and structures against panels of comparable companies) and performance (financial and extra-financial performance conditions are demanding and assessed annually for the key factors of value creation and profitable and sustainable growth of the Company and are aligned with its short, medium and long-term objectives, which contributes to its sustainability).

[Add row]

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

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water
- Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

In line with the United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Eramet places Corporate Social Responsibility at the heart of its development strategy. Eramet's environmental policy pursues 3 objectives: 1. Implementing effective environmental management systems on all its sites, as well as in its transport and supply chain. 2. Taking the environmental dimension into account as early as possible in the design and development of industrial and mining projects, with reference to national regulations, Group policies, and international standards of the profession or investors/funders. 3. The supply of metals needed to achieve the energy transition and the development of activities that contribute to the growth of a more resource-efficient and circular economy model. The policy applies to all the Group's operations and its value chain. The reporting is mandatory for all industrial and mining sites, covering the main environmental performance indicators (CO2, water, atmospheric emissions, biodiversity, waste, etc.) and environmental incidents. To achieve the policy, Eramet relies on several elements including internal standards and procedures that incorporate international reference standards (IFC3, IRMA) and Eramet's environmental commitments; and a risk handling, control and internal audit process and environmental audits to ensure compliance with the environment policy and internal standards.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- Commitment to a circular economy strategy
- Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species
- Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas

Climate-specific commitments

- Commitment to not funding climate-denial or lobbying against climate regulations
- Other climate-related commitment, please specify :Eramet is committed to reduce its absolute emissions in line with a well below 2 degrees trajectory as defined by the SBTi

Water-specific commitments

- Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement
- Yes, in line with another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

2023-11-21-Eramet-Environment-Policy.pdf

[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

Business 4 Nature

Initiative for Responsible Mining (IRMA)

Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

Other, please specify :BioMine project; Act4Nature; French Business Climate Pledge

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

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) SBTi: Eramet has set targets aligned with a well-below 2°C trajectory and validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) in 2021. The Group launched a study to align with a 1.5°C target in 2024, and it is still in progress in 2025. 3) 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. 4) Act4nature international: The initiative is supported by networks of companies, scientists, environmental NGOs and public bodies; it aims to mobilize companies in favor of biodiversity through pragmatic commitments backed by their management. It was launched by a French business association, Entreprises pour l'Environnement (EpE). Eramet has joined the initiative in 2021 and revised its voluntary commitments to renew application in 2024. The new commitments take into account the lessons learned from the three risk,

impact and dependency assessment exercises carried out in 2023. They focus more closely on mining, which is the main contributor to the Group's biodiversity footprint. We have therefore introduced a strategic axis with the contribution to the circular economy, the alignment of mining activities with international best practices (specified below) verified by independent bodies and the signing of a scientific partnership. We are extending the application of our Eramet standards to our minority joint ventures. New commitments have also been made in the areas of research, awareness-raising and training. Finally, Some previous commitments have been strengthened. For example, exclusion zones have been extended. There are also a number of new commitments. All commitments covers the period 2024-2026. These new commitments were submitted, reviewed by a panel of experts, and officially approved by Act4nature. Comitments are monitored annually and published in the Universal Registration Document and on the Act4nature International website 5) Business 4 nature: Business for Nature is a global coalition of over 100 influential partner organizations. These are primarily global, national and sector business associations, alongside leading conservation organizations that have a track record of working with business. In addition to our partners, we have a network of 1500+ companies through the Nature is Everyone's Business Call to Action and a group of 20+ leading business advisors, demonstrating both business leadership and momentum in our engagement with governments around the world. Like Act for Nature, Eramet's commitments to biodiversity have been reviewed and recognized by this coalition. 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.
[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

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

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement
- Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
- Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :Existing environmental european laws and regulations.

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

2023-11-21-Eramet-Politique-Lobbying-Responsable.pdf

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

Select from:

- Yes

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

Select all that apply

- Voluntary government register

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

Eramet is registered on the EU Transparency register under the REG number 645370511725-71.

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

Eramet has implemented mechanisms to ensure that all its activities support the mitigation of climate change. These mechanisms are aligned with the Groups 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). It is now listed on the training calatog, and is provided to the alloy business, 60 employees in Gabon, and the same in Paris. The new biodiversity commitments and targets are proportionate to the Group's impacts, dependancies and risks. They are structured around five pillars: governance, strategy, impact reduction, support for conservation and research, and stakeholder awareness. The action plan is based on international best practices and aligns with the requirements of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF).

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

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

EU Taxonomy for sustainable activities

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

Select all that apply

Climate change

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

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

Carbon taxes

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

Select from:

Regional

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

Select all that apply

Europe

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

Select from:

- Support with major exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions 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. In 2024, lobbying activities were relatively low due to elections, which slowed down regulatory activities. The amounts shown correspond to part of the salaries of employees responsible for these matters and are therefore fixed from one year to the next.

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

Select all that apply

- Regular meetings
- Ad-hoc meetings
- Discussion in public forums

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

15000

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

Eramet is part of a dynamic of reindustrialization, energy transition and sovereignty supported by the European Union. However, there are many constraints and challenges, both for existing operations and for new projects. At global level, the monopolization of strategic mining resources by non-European players and the absence of a level playing field are putting the European Union's security of supply at risk. At European level, economic, geological, energy, social and environmental constraints are all challenges to the competitiveness of industrial projects. To maintain industrial production in Europe, encourage new projects on the continent, and support European players on the international stage, Eramet would like to propose various avenues of reform for the new European legislature. One of these is to include in the taxonomy activities - in Europe and internationally - associated with the extraction and transformation of key critical metals for activities already covered by the taxonomy, such as battery manufacturing.

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

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement
- Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :Existing european laws and regulations in relation with the sustainable finance taxonomy

Row 2

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

The new EU Battery Directive and the revision of the Waste shipment regulation

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

Select all that apply

- Climate change

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

Low-impact production and innovation

- Circular economy

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

Select from:

- Regional

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

Select all that apply

Europe

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

Select from:

Support with major exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions 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. In 2024, lobbying activities were relatively low due to elections, which slowed down regulatory activities. The amounts shown correspond to part of the salaries of employees responsible for these matters and are therefore fixed from one year to the next.

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

Select all that apply

Regular meetings

Ad-hoc meetings

Discussion in public forums

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

30000

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

This policy is critical for the development of a European value chain for battery valorisation, which is part of the strategic development of Eramet on the circular economy aspect. The Group's objective is to ensure that regulations enable the development of a technically and economically viable recycling economy in Europe

while imposing a minimum level of good environmental practice. This EU Battery Directive is directly linked to the Waste Shipment Regulation, as the aim is to ensure that blackmass (the powdery mixture obtained after processing a recycled battery) is considered hazardous waste which is not allowed to leave Europe and is therefore recovered within the European chain rather than elsewhere.

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

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement
- Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :Directive 2006/66/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 September 2006 on batteries and accumulators and waste batteries and accumulators and repealing Directive 91/157/EEC

Row 3

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

The new EU Battery Directive

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

Select all that apply

- Water

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

Environmental impacts and pressures

- Water pollution

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

Select from:

- Regional

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

Select all that apply

- Europe

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

Select from:

- Support with major exceptions

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

Eramet wanted its position against deep sea tailings to be taken into account in the EU Battery directive, with a ban on the sourcing of metals for the production of batteries from mining companies that still practice deep sea tailings. Positioning against this practice is in line with the Group's environmental strategy, but may also represent an economic disadvantage in the face of competitors who continue to use this low-cost, polluting practice. The proposal put forward by Eramet did not fully succeed: amendments mentioning the subject were adopted in the European Parliament's final report, but they were not included in the final published version of battery directive. This half-victory has nonetheless allowed the subject to emerge widely and to create a consensus between very different political blocks. In 2024, lobbying activities were relatively low due to elections, which slowed down regulatory activities. The amounts shown correspond to part of the salaries of employees responsible for these matters and are therefore fixed from one year to the next.

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

Select all that apply

- Regular meetings
- Ad-hoc meetings
- Discussion in public forums

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

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

In order to meet the legitimate expectations of citizens, shareholders and investors, it is imperative that the metals supply chain is responsible from end to end, from the extraction of the ore to the metals contained in the batteries, through the transformation process. The world needs raw materials from sustainable and responsible supply chains. Otherwise the credibility of the ecological transition's promise will be undermined. At Eramet, this idea of sustainability is particularly important. It is at the heart of our strategic transformation and we seek the positive impact of our decisions in order to be efficient and responsible in all our activities. This also means knowing how to take courageous and committed positions. For example, Eramet has chosen to ban the practice of dumping mine tailings in deep ocean pits, known as Deep Sea Tailings Placement. A choice which has a cost and which exposes us in terms of competitiveness compared to our competitors because the more responsible alternatives are also more expensive. A choice that corresponds to our vision of the mining and metallurgical industry, the one we intend to build for tomorrow.

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

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :Directive 2006/66/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 September 2006 on batteries and accumulators and waste batteries and accumulators and repealing Directive 91/157/EE

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

- Eurometaux

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

Select all that apply

- Climate change

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

Select from:

- Consistent

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

Select from:

- Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

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 2°C. - 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 competitive. - Reciprocal climate change commitments from comparable industries are thus essential to establish a level playing field between EU and non-EU producers.

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

58000

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

Contribute to the structure's operating costs

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

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

Other trade association in Europe, please specify :UNIDEN

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

Select all that apply

Climate change

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

Select from:

Consistent

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

Select from:

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

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.

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

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

Contribute to the structure's operating costs

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

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :Contribution to the EU's environmental policies and global carbon neutrality objective.

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

Other trade association in Europe, please specify :A3M, Alliance des Minerais, Minéraux et Métaux

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

Select all that apply

Climate change

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

Select from:

Consistent

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

Select from:

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

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.

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

170000

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

Contribute to the structure's operating costs

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

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

Row 4

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

Other global trade association, please specify :International Manganese Institute

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

Select all that apply

Climate change

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

Select from:

Consistent

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

Select from:

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

We have worked with the International Manganese Institute to develop an update of product life cycle assessments and a sector-specific guideline for these analyses

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

34000

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

Contribute to the structure's operating costs

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

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

Row 5

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

- International Governmental Organization (IGO)

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

EIT RawMaterials is a European initiative aimed at driving innovation, education, and entrepreneurship in the raw materials sector. It was established in 2015 and is part of the European Institute of Innovation and Technology (EIT). The main goal of EIT RawMaterials is to secure a sustainable supply of raw materials, which are crucial for Europe's green and digital transition. The organization supports innovation in areas such as responsible sourcing, sustainable materials, and circular economy.

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

Select all that apply

- Water

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

Select from:

- Consistent

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

Select from:

- Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

In 2023, Eramet launched the Open Mine platform dedicated to open innovation. This platform aims to facilitate contacts and partnerships with the Group by giving people the opportunity to propose innovative solutions and apply directly for various challenges posted online. This year, the open innovation challenge was dedicated to Water Resource and it was developed in partnership with EIT RawMaterials. It attracted more than one hundred entries. The challenge, which is fully in line with Eramet's CSR roadmap, aimed to find innovative solutions for measuring water quality, reducing consumption and promoting water recycling. The Weeefiner project won the competition with a technique designed to recover metals from wastewater generated by industrial processes. The solution was tested at one of our industrial sites in 2024.

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

100000

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

The budget contributes to the event organization, the platform set-up, the communication, the candidate selection and interviews, as well as to support a pilot test on an Eramet site.

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

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

Yes

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

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

ESRS

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

Climate change

Water

Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

Strategy

Governance

Value chain engagement

Dependencies & Impacts

- Emission targets
- Emissions figures
- Risks & Opportunities
- Water pollution indicators
- Content of environmental policies

- Biodiversity indicators
- Public policy engagement
- Water accounting figures

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

See section 5 (Sustainability report)

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

2025-04-23-Eramet-URD-2024-EN.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

N/A
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

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

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

Annually

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

Annually

[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

- RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

- SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Acute physical
- Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2030
- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Changes to the state of nature
- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- Level of action (from local to global)

Macro and microeconomy

- Domestic growth

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The Group regularly adapts its risk analysis to explicitly include the direct impacts of climate change on its activity. This action is also extended by active collaboration with insurance companies and third-party engineering firms. After an initial risk mapping using the OCARA Carbone 4 methodology, Eramet decided to update this detailed review by drawing on the expertise of AXA Climate. The analysis is based on two climate change scenarios: SSP2-4.5, representing moderate warming with a rise in temperatures of 2.1 to 3.5 °C by the end of the century, and SSP5-8.5, a pessimistic scenario which anticipates a rise from 3.3 to 5.7 °C. The study covers three time horizons. The baseline, corresponding to the average historical period between 1985 and 2014, is used as a benchmark to assess future changes. Horizon 2030, which includes the years 2014 to 2044, is relevant for integrating climate risks into current budget cycles and medium-term plans. Finally, horizon 2050, covering the years 2035 to 2064, satisfies the requirements of long-term strategic investment decisions. These horizons make it possible to trace a coherent and progressive trend in climate impacts based on the available data.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

SSP2-4.5 8.5, and SSP5-8.5 have been used to illustrate potential future states of physical climate hazards. SSP2-4.5, represents moderate warming with a rise in temperatures of 2.1 to 3.5 °C by the end of the century, and SSP5-8.5, a pessimistic scenario which anticipates a rise from 3.3 to 5.7 °C. For most of the results presented, the focus is on the SSP5-8.5 scenario. This choice enables us to examine conservative hypotheses and prevent extreme weather events that could affect

the sites studied. It should be emphasised that, in the medium term, there is little difference between the results of the two scenarios, which reinforces the relevance of this approach.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

- WRI Aqueduct

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Acute physical
- Chronic physical
- Policy
- Reputation

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

2030

2040

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

Changes to the state of nature

Changes in ecosystem services provision

Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

In 2024, Eramet updated the water stress risk analysis for all its sites using Aqueduct 4.0 Water Risk Atlas. This tool, provided by the World Resources Institute (WRI) maps and analyses current and future water-related risks, taking into account the location of activities. The Water Risk Atlas uses a global hydrological model called PCR-GLOBWB 2 to manage new data sets on water supply and use in sub-basins. Water stress is defined as the ratio between water withdrawals and available renewable surface and groundwater reserves. The analysis incorporates the current situation and projections for 2030 and 2050 for three CMIP6 socio-economic and climate scenarios (business-as-usual SSP 3 RCP 7.0, optimistic SSP 1 RCP 2.6 and pessimistic SSP 5 RCP 8.5).

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The "pessimistic" scenario (SSP5 RCP8.5) represents a future where temperatures increase up to 3.3°C to 5.7°C by 2100. SSP5 describes fossil-fueled development: rapid economic growth and globalization powered by carbon-intensive energy, strong institutions with high investment in education and technology but a lack of global environmental concern, and the population peaking and declining in the 21st century. SSP5 RCP8.5 from the WRI Aqueduct represents the upper bound of unpredictable climate change impacts. By setting this upper bound, Eramet anticipates the increasing frequency and intensity of water-related physical hazards.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

IEA 2DS

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Policy
- Market
- Reputation
- Technology
- Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 2.0°C - 2.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2030

2040

2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

Cost of capital

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

Global regulation

Global targets

Macro and microeconomy

Domestic growth

Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

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.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

IEA 2DS has been chosen because the assumptions of the scenario are consistent with Eramet's ambition to transition in a low-carbon economy. The IEA 2DS' emissions trajectory is consistent with at least a 50% chance of limiting the average global temperature rise to 2°C. It identifies changes that help ensure a secure and affordable energy system in the long run.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

- WWF Water Risk Filter

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Policy
- Reputation

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2030
- 2040

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☑ Changes to the state of nature
- ☑ Number of ecosystems impacted
- ☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision
- ☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☑ Global regulation

Macro and microeconomy

- ☑ Domestic growth
- ☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The Water Risk Filter scenarios dataset builds on the tool's current basin risk assessment framework but integrates 2030 and 2050 quantitative projections of water risks. In line with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosure (TCFD) recommendations, the scenarios dataset is based on a combination of the most relevant climate scenarios (IPCC CMIP5 Representative Concentration Pathways – RCP) and socio-economic scenarios (IIASA Shared Socioeconomic Pathways – SSP). More specifically, the risk scores of the year 2020 (baseline) are added with projected changes based on climate impact ensemble projections that account for climate (e.g., temperature, precipitation, wind) and socio-economic variables (e.g., population, GDP, technological developments), and represent the consequences and effects of climate and socio-economic changes on water resources. Similar to the basin indicators of current risk, each of the raw datasets of projected change are also spatially aggregated to a common scale of river basins (HydroSHEDS HydroBASINS level 7) and have values normalised, but in this case to range from -1.6 (risk decrease) to +1.6 (risk increase), with zero being equal to no change. Normalised values of risk changes, under the various scenarios, were then added to the baseline (year 2020) scores to generate the future risk scores. Therefore, some regions of the world which have very high risk in the baseline and are projected to have increased risk can have future risk scores beyond 5.0, which is then considered as extreme risk.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The optimistic scenario (Moderate emissions RCP2.6 / RCP4.5) of the WWF Water Risk tool matches Eramet's ambition in terms of water management. This lower-bound scenario highlights the constraints and speed at which a company needs to transition to ensure a fair and qualitative access to water.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

SSP2

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

Acute physical

Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

2.5°C - 2.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2030
- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The Group regularly adapts its risk analysis to explicitly include the direct impacts of climate change on its activity. This action is also extended by active collaboration with insurance companies and third-party engineering firms. After an initial risk mapping using the OCARA Carbone 4 methodology, Eramet decided to update this detailed review by drawing on the expertise of AXA Climate. The analysis is based on two climate change scenarios: SSP2-4.5, representing moderate warming with a rise in temperatures of 2.1 to 3.5 °C by the end of the century, and SSP5-8.5, a pessimistic scenario which anticipates a rise from 3.3 to 5.7 °C. The study covers three time horizons. The baseline, corresponding to the average historical period between 1985 and 2014, is used as a benchmark to assess future changes. Horizon 2030, which includes the years 2014 to 2044, is relevant for integrating climate risks into current budget cycles and medium-term plans. Finally, horizon 2050, covering the years 2035 to 2064, satisfies the requirements of long-term strategic investment decisions. These horizons make it possible to trace a coherent and progressive trend in climate impacts based on the available data.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

SSP2-4.5 8.5, and SSP5-8.5 have been used to illustrate potential future states of physical climate hazards. SSP2-4.5, represents moderate warming with a rise in temperatures of 2.1 to 3.5 °C by the end of the century, and SSP5-8.5, a pessimistic scenario which anticipates a rise from 3.3 to 5.7 °C. For most of the results presented, the focus is on the SSP5-8.5 scenario. This choice enables us to examine conservative hypotheses and prevent extreme weather events that could affect the sites studied. It should be emphasised that, in the medium term, there is little difference between the results of the two scenarios, which reinforces the relevance of this approach.

[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

- Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- Strategy and financial planning
- Resilience of business model and strategy
- Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- Organization-wide

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

By realizing this climate scenario analysis, Eramet answers the 3 essential following 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 climate change on the company? 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 2024; - development in the production of nickel and cobalt for batteries, - Lithium-ion battery recycling project. The decision to launch the new activity in Centenario, Argentina, was significantly influenced by the scenario analysis. The analysis highlighted the critical role of lithium in the future energy landscape, driven by the surge in demand for electric vehicles and renewable energy storage solutions. Recognizing this trend, Eramet strategically decided to restart as soon as possible the Centenario project to capitalize on the growing lithium market, ensuring the company remains at the forefront of the energy transition. 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 (development of Ni and Co for batteries 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 5.1.1 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 2024 Eramet updates this exercise with the aim of creating mitigation plans for the sites with highest level of exposure.

Water

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

- Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- Strategy and financial planning
- Resilience of business model and strategy
- Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- Organization-wide

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

By realizing this climate scenario analysis, Eramet answers the 3 essential following 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 water availability and quality on the company? The results of Eramet's scenario analysis indicate that all the Group's sites present a low risk, except for the Eramet Ideas research and innovation site and the Comilog Dunkerque plant in France, which currently present a low to medium risk of water stress. The situation evolves towards a medium to high risk for the optimistic and pessimistic scenarios by 2050. From 2023 onwards, the GCO site in Senegal presents a high risk of water stress, corresponding to the use of between 40% and 80% of the water available in the catchment area. This risk increases from 2030 onwards, with an extremely high level of risk (use of > 80% of the water available on the scale of the catchment area) for the optimistic scenario from 2030 onwards and from 2050 onwards for the other scenarios. For this site, actions to reduce the water footprint are being actively implemented, with a recycling target of 60% by the end of 2026.

[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

- Yes, but we have a climate transition plan with a different temperature alignment

(5.2.2) Temperature alignment of transition plan

Select from:

- Well-below 2°C aligned

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

- Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

- No, but we plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

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

Carbon has been used in metallurgical processes for thousands of years. It removes oxygen from the metal oxides present in ore to obtain the desired metal. The transformation of manganese oxides or nickel oxides, in Eramet's case, is carried out through a chemical reaction known as "reduction." The carbon is converted into CO2. Eramet's CO2 emissions are therefore mainly emissions directly linked to the reduction process. The same applies to steel production from iron ore. The industrial and technical challenges facing the manganese and nickel industries are therefore comparable to those facing the steel industry. Several decarbonization levers used by steel producers are also included in Eramet's Roadmap. These include the use of bio-carbon and carbon capture and storage processes (with or without reuse of CO2 in other industries). However, not all of these are transferable, and the reduction of manganese and nickel ores presents specific challenges. For example, hydrogen reduction (1) cannot be directly applied to manganese. On the one hand, for physical reasons, it does not allow complete reduction of the ore; on the other hand, the technology is far from reaching the maturity of the steel industry for manganese.

(5.2.7) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

- Our climate transition plan is voted on at AGMs and we also have an additional feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

Performance on decarbonisation challenges is one of the objectives of the Decarbonisation Steering Committee led by the Decarbonisation Director and chaired by the Group's Chair and CEO. This Committee meets once every quarter and comprises all the members of Eramet's Executive Committee. The transition plan was approved by Eramet's Executive Committee in this context.

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

- More frequently than annually

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

To achieve its decarbonization goal, Eramet is focusing on four main decarbonization levers: • The use of bio-reducers • CO2 capture, use, and storage • The use of low-carbon energy sources • Energy efficiency and electrification of operations The first lever involves accessing significant volumes of suitable and sustainable materials such as wood, agricultural residues, and forest waste. The second lever involves significant technological development, which depends in particular on national and international support mechanisms. The third lever depends in particular on the deployment of natural gas infrastructure and networks to access this low-carbon energy source.

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

Over the period 2019-2024, Eramet's scope 1&2 greenhouse gas emissions inventory fell from 3.65 Mt CO2 to 2.64 Mt CO2, a decrease of 28%. The progress achieved is partly (71%) due to variations in activity and production(1) and the remainder (29%) to decarbonization measures mainly related to energy efficiency and improvements in the emission factor of the electricity mix. In particular, the replacement of SLN's historic power plant with the new, much more efficient CAT (Centrale Accostée Temporaire) represents a reduction of 50 kt CO2 per year. By the end of 2024, 66% of the electricity consumed by the Group will be classified as low-carbon, taking into account the specific characteristics of the average electricity mix of the grids to which Eramet's sites are connected (almost exclusively hydroelectricity in Gabon and Norway). Regarding to bio-reducers, numerous actions were carried out in 2024 to deepen scientific knowledge on the subject (research and development projects led by Eramet Ideas) and to validate the industrial feasibility of replacing reducers with bio-based products. Industrial trials were also successfully conducted at the Marietta site in the United States and Comilog in Gabon. As one of the challenges is the availability of biomass, numerous studies focused on product sourcing and the various existing or potential supply chains. Finally, in 2024, Eramet carried out a study to define the criteria to be met to ensure that biomass is produced in a responsible and sustainable manner. Regarding the capture, use, and storage of CO2 emissions, Eramet and LanzaTech have formalized the signing of a contract in 2024 and announced plans for an integrated capture, use, and storage project. Under these plans, Eramet Norway will supply a new plant with gaseous effluents from its manganese alloy smelter in Porsgrunn. These effluents will be used to produce ethanol for use in clothing, personal care products, and packaging, among other applications. This project will significantly reduce the Group's CO2 emissions.

(5.2.12) Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

2025-04-23-Eramet-URD-2024-EN.pdf

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

Select all that apply

No other environmental issue considered

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

Select from:

No standardized procedure

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

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 establishing 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 and the UK TPT's task force. 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.

[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

Investment in R&D

Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

Risks

Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

Climate change

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

Eramet Ideas', the Group's department for Research and Innovation, strategy is aligned to the Eramet Corporate Strategy, focusing on growth in metals supporting global economic development, sustainably develop critical metals for the energy transition and recognising Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) as a priority. Eramet Ideas (EID) will promote its capabilities into multiple Business Units across mining and metallurgical extraction and focus on the identification and activation of future revenue stream opportunities and improving the sustainability and competitiveness of our production processes. Key Missions are tightly coupled with Eramet's Corporate Strategy and have been defined to support Eramet's Strategic Pillars, CSR Roadmap and ambitions including Carbon Free Production, Eliminate Waste, Maximise Product Value, Net Zero Water Consumption, Zero Harm and New Business Opportunities. To accelerate the delivery of our portfolio of Missions, EID will establish and nurture partnerships with strategically selected adjacent industrial players, academic institutions, and start-ups ecosystems, enabling to speed up the innovation cycle through cross-industry collaboration. Internally, EID will implement a collaborative, Business-Unit centric approach to consolidate the Innovation Portfolio. 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). Eramet Group has decided to suspend the ReLieVe project, its initiative to recycle end-of-life electric vehicle batteries. While the company remains convinced of the strategic importance of developing a circular economy for critical metals in Europe, current market conditions are not favorable. The European EV battery value chain is experiencing a slow start, with insufficient supply of feedstock from battery plants and no confirmed customers for the recycled metal salts, as no European cathode precursor projects have yet materialized. In the absence of sustainable economic conditions, Eramet has chosen to put the project on hold until further notice, while continuing to monitor the market fundamentals required for such a project to be competitive. Eramet Group has acquired Tsingshan's 49.9% stake in Eramine for a net amount of USD 699 million, fully financed from its available cash. Through this transaction, Eramet regains full ownership of the Centenario and Arizaro salars, representing over 15 million tonnes of lithium carbonate equivalent resources, as well as the Centenario plant, an industrial asset a

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- Water

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

Eramet's environmental policy embodies its commitment to reducing the impact of its activities on water resources and aquatic environments by working on several aspects: continuous improvement in the monitoring of the water footprint of its activities (withdrawals, uses, discharges); optimisation of process water consumption and increased recycling; continuous improvement of rainwater management and wastewater treatment methods. These objectives are developed in the Environment Key Standard whose application is mandatory for all sites. In concrete terms, the Group implements projects aiming to reduce dependence on good quality freshwater and increase the use of recycled and brackish water. In 2023, Eramet also launched an international innovation competition on water resources in collaboration with EIT(1) RawMaterials, Europe's leading authority on raw materials. This innovation competition aims to accelerate change within the mining and metallurgical industry in order to reduce its water withdrawals, limit its impact on aquatic environments and develop its resilience to extreme weather events, while ensuring access to valuable resources. In order to reinforce its action plan, the Group launched several projects in 2023 aimed at: • mapping all withdrawal and discharge points; • complementing knowledge and monitoring by completely revamping the reporting system to align with industry best practices; • setting ambitious targets as part of Eramet's new CSR Roadmap. The new Roadmap calls for the roll-out of this action plan across all sites. By the end of 2026, 100% of sites must have: • a water management plan including reduction targets; • a system monitoring volumes discharged in addition to the quality of discharges. The action plans will depend on the work underway to map abstraction and discharge points, understand uses (complete water assessment) and identify relevant issues related to water. Since 2024, the sites benefit from two Eramet standards dedicated to water and rehabilitation, and from a template to develop a adequate water-management plan. Those are

complementary to the best practice guides that were already available. Recycling targets were set in current CSR roadmap for the GCO site and the Lithium production site in Argentina (production start-up in December 2024): 60% and 80% respectively.

[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- Revenues
- Direct costs
- Capital expenditures

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

- Climate change

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

Our strategic planning is reviewed every year. We analyse Eramet's different businesses with a 10-year horizon timeframe. The strategic planning is then translated into 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. These scenarios showed that the energy transition will require the electrification of transportation; thus, Eramet decided to secure its access to lithium through mines near Salta in Argentina. The construction of the Centenario lithium plant started in early 2022, and Eramet Group acquired full ownership of the Centenario and Arizaro salars in 2024. This acquisition

strengthens Eramet's strategic positioning in lithium, a key driver of the energy transition. Eramet is also working on a project in Alsace, France, to recover lithium from geothermal brine before this water is used to generate electricity or heat. 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 and customers to reduce their CO2 emissions, which will have an impact on the financial planning of Eramet (Capex, Opex, risk analysis). The impact of the SBT roadmap has been integrated into the Group's strategic plan 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 by 2035. This figure assumes that there would also be substantial additional indirect investment by Eramet service partners in infrastructure to facilitate this outcome. The additional decarbonisation costs represent a challenge for the Group's competitiveness in a depressed context for the metallurgy sector. This is closely monitored as part of the definition of the Group's strategic priorities.

Row 2

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- Direct costs
- Indirect costs
- Capital expenditures

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

- Water

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

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 water scenarios for the elaboration of the business unit's financial planning and specifically the water indicator which is

defined as the ratio between total water abstracted and available renewable surface water and underground water resources. This indicators allows for adapted and targeted water-related investments. In general, environmental expenses have risen steadily over the past three years. They are estimated at over €40 million for 2023, and close to €72.6 million for the last three years, excluding projects linked to the decarbonisation of activities (see Climate change). The largest item of expenditure concerns the prevention of air pollution with two major investments, in Norway and Gabon, in more efficient units for the treatment of atmospheric emissions. The improvement of site monitoring also represented a significant expense. The second item is financial resources related to water which accounted for 41% of the amounts. They mainly concern investments for the prevention of water pollution at mining sites (development of ponds, for example) and rehabilitation work at a river in Gabon.

[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization’s financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization’s climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A sustainable finance taxonomy	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> At both the organization and activity level

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

Climate change mitigation

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

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

CAPEX

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

9580559

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

1.4

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

0

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

0

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

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

77.51

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

The financial data reported for the 2024 financial year has been extracted from the consolidation system used to prepare the Group's consolidated financial statements where it was directly identifiable. For Capex and Opex, an in-depth analysis was conducted with all Eramet subsidiaries to identify items generated by expenditures related to the purchase of production from eligible or aligned activities, or individual measures related to eligible activities listed in Annexes I and II of the Climate Delegated Acts. This analysis, conducted jointly by Eramet's head office teams and subsidiaries on Capex and Opex identified as eligible, based on data reported in the financial consolidation tool, made it possible to determine the eligibility and alignment of Capex and Opex. Eramet carried out verification work to avoid double counting in the numerator when allocating revenue, CapEx and Opex. To this end, each piece of data was carefully analyzed to ensure that it appeared only once in the data reporting. As the criteria used by the Green Taxonomy to judge whether an activity is aligned are very demanding and difficult to apply in countries outside Europe, the Group's CapEx alignment rate is low. All data presented in the Taxonomy is aligned with the Group's financial statements. Over all objectives, Eramet reported a rate of eligible CapEx of 22.64% and a rate of aligned CapEx of 1.49% in 2024. This low alignment rate is due to the difficulty of meeting all the technical screening criteria established by the Taxonomy in countries outside Europe. In addition, the Group is making a number of investments related to its freight rail transport activities, which is an eligible activity, but the alignment criteria cannot be fully met for this activity. In 2023, the rate of eligible CapEx was 23.06% and the alignment rate was 0.34%. The alignment rates were similar between 2023 and 2024. During the year, the Group worked on its Taxonomy data reporting, integrating data collection into its financial tool and developing a reporting procedure. The amount of the 2023 CapEx for this Taxonomy report has been corrected to €705 million instead of €914 million.

Row 2**(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment**

Select from:

- A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

- EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

Climate change adaptation

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

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

CAPEX

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

680043

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

0.1

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

0

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

0

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

0.22

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

99.78

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

The financial data reported for the 2024 financial year has been extracted from the consolidation system used to prepare the Group's consolidated financial statements where it was directly identifiable. For Capex and Opex, an in-depth analysis was conducted with all Eramet subsidiaries to identify items generated by expenditures related to the purchase of production from eligible or aligned activities, or individual measures related to eligible activities listed in Annexes I and II of the Climate Delegated Acts. This analysis, conducted jointly by Eramet's head office teams and subsidiaries on Capex and Opex identified as eligible, based on data reported in the financial consolidation tool, made it possible to determine the eligibility and alignment of Capex and Opex. Eramet carried out verification work to avoid double counting in the numerator when allocating revenue, CapEx and Opex. To this end, each piece of data was carefully analyzed to ensure that it appeared only once in the data reporting. As the criteria used by the Green Taxonomy to judge whether an activity is aligned are very demanding and difficult to apply in countries outside Europe, the Group's CapEx alignment rate is low. All data presented in the Taxonomy is aligned with the Group's financial statements. Over all objectives, Eramet reported a rate of eligible CapEx of 22.64% and a rate of aligned CapEx of 1.49% in 2024. This low alignment rate is due to the difficulty of meeting all the technical screening criteria established by the Taxonomy in countries outside Europe. In addition, the Group is making a number of investments related to its freight rail transport activities, which is an eligible activity, but the alignment criteria cannot be fully met for this activity. In 2023, the rate of eligible CapEx was 23.06% and the alignment rate was 0.34%. The alignment rates were similar between 2023 and 2024. During the year, the Group worked on its Taxonomy data reporting, integrating data collection into its financial tool and developing a reporting procedure. The amount of the 2023 CapEx for this Taxonomy report has been corrected to €705 million instead of €914 million.

Row 3

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

- A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

- EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

- Total across climate change mitigation and climate change adaption

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

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

CAPEX

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

9580559

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

1.4

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

0

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

0

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

22.49

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

77.51

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

The financial data reported for the 2024 financial year has been extracted from the consolidation system used to prepare the Group's consolidated financial statements where it was directly identifiable. For Capex and Opex, an in-depth analysis was conducted with all Eramet subsidiaries to identify items generated by

expenditures related to the purchase of production from eligible or aligned activities, or individual measures related to eligible activities listed in Annexes I and II of the Climate Delegated Acts. This analysis, conducted jointly by Eramet's head office teams and subsidiaries on Capex and Opex identified as eligible, based on data reported in the financial consolidation tool, made it possible to determine the eligibility and alignment of Capex and Opex. Eramet carried out verification work to avoid double counting in the numerator when allocating revenue, CapEx and Opex. To this end, each piece of data was carefully analyzed to ensure that it appeared only once in the data reporting. As the criteria used by the Green Taxonomy to judge whether an activity is aligned are very demanding and difficult to apply in countries outside Europe, the Group's CapEx alignment rate is low. All data presented in the Taxonomy is aligned with the Group's financial statements. Over all objectives, Eramet reported a rate of eligible CapEx of 22.64% and a rate of aligned CapEx of 1.49% in 2024. This low alignment rate is due to the difficulty of meeting all the technical screening criteria established by the Taxonomy in countries outside Europe. In addition, the Group is making a number of investments related to its freight rail transport activities, which is an eligible activity, but the alignment criteria cannot be fully met for this activity. In 2023, the rate of eligible CapEx was 23.06% and the alignment rate was 0.34%. The alignment rates were similar between 2023 and 2024. During the year, the Group worked on its Taxonomy data reporting, integrating data collection into its financial tool and developing a reporting procedure. The amount of the 2023 CapEx for this Taxonomy report has been corrected to €705 million instead of €914 million.

Row 4

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

- A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

- EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

- Climate change mitigation

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

Select from:

- Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

Revenue/Turnover

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

2.22

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

97.78

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

Despite the contribution of the Group's main activities (mining) to the energy transition (lithium, nickel, cobalt and manganese), they are not described in the existing Delegated Acts. According to the analysis of the published texts of the Green Taxonomy, only the Gabonese rail transport activity of Setrag, for which technical screening criteria have been published, is identified as eligible under the climate change mitigation objective. 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 explicitly included in the two annexes of the climate objectives. However, the production of manganese and nickel alloys and titanium dioxide is not considered an eligible activity. However, there is no reason why it could not, in the future, join iron, steel and aluminium production, which are already eligible and potentially aligned activities. The primary ore transformation activity accounted for around 50.1% of the Group's total turnover in 2024; • Mining activities, including those involving energy transition metals, are not considered eligible for the Taxonomy in terms of climate objectives, because their contribution to these metrics is not considered to be significant. They accounted for

around 474% of total turnover in 2024. Eramet posted turnover of €65 million in 2024 for activity 6.2 Rail freight transport, representing 2.2% of the Group's consolidated turnover. The alignment analysis was not carried out because of the low eligibility rate of the Group's activities in terms of turnover and the very demanding alignment criteria, which are difficult to apply in countries outside Europe. This percentage is stable compared with last year, because the turnover of the activity 6.2 Freight rail transport was €55 million in 2023, i.e. 1.7% of the Group's turnover.

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

- Electricity generation from fossil gaseous fuels

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

- EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

- Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

- CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

Transitional activity

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

9580559

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

1.4

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

1.4

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

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

The CapEx metric was calculated by applying the following ratio: eligible/aligned CapEx divided by total consolidated CapEx, with:

- Numerator: - CapEx related to eligible or aligned activities, - Expenditure related to the purchase of products from eligible or aligned activities, - Individual measures to improve energy efficiency;
- Denominator: - Acquisitions of non-current assets before impairment, depreciation and amortisation and fair value revaluation, - Acquisitions resulting from business combinations, - Acquisition of rights-of-use IFRS 16

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

Eramet checked that the substantial contribution criteria were satisfied for all the Taxonomy key performance indicators that the Group considers are aligned. Activity 4.29: Investment to improve energy efficiency and reduce emissions at the ferromanganese processing plant in Norway. This project concerns the installation of a gas engine that uses the gas from the furnace to produce electricity and heat energy.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

Eramet checked compliance with DNSH (Do No Significant Harm) criteria for all of the Taxonomy's key performance indicators. Activities 4.29, 7.2: the CapEx that is considered to be aligned does not undermine the other five objectives of the Taxonomy. Eramet has not identified any physical climate change risks or material environmental impacts.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

2025-04-23-Eramet-URD-2024-EN.pdf

Row 2

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

Renovation of existing buildings

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

Own performance

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

680043

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

0.1

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

0

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

0.1

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

The CapEx metric was calculated by applying the following ratio: eligible/aligned CapEx divided by total consolidated CapEx, with: • Numerator: - CapEx related to eligible or aligned activities, - Expenditure related to the purchase of products from eligible or aligned activities, - Individual measures to improve energy efficiency; • Denominator: - Acquisitions of non-current assets before impairment, depreciation and amortisation and fair value revaluation, - Acquisitions resulting from business combinations, - Acquisition of rights-of-use IFRS 16

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

Eramet checked that the substantial contribution criteria were satisfied for all the Taxonomy key performance indicators that the Group considers are aligned. Activity 7.2: Investment to reduce the energy consumption of buildings by renovating them.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

Eramet checked compliance with DNSH (Do No Significant Harm) criteria for all of the Taxonomy's key performance indicators. Activities 4.29, 7.2: the CapEx that is considered to be aligned does not undermine the other five objectives of the Taxonomy. Eramet has not identified any physical climate change risks or material environmental impacts.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

2025-04-23-Eramet-URD-2024-EN.pdf

[Add row]

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

(5.4.3.1) Details of minimum safeguards analysis

The Group satisfies the requirements of the minimum safeguards recommended by the report of the European Platform on Sustainable Finance (PSF) concerning Human Rights, corruption/bribery, competition law and taxation. Several procedures have been set up across the Group and its value chain to meet these requirements: • The Human Rights Policy, which sets out the Group's commitment to promote and respect the fundamental principles of internationally recognised human rights, as laid down in the International Bill of Human Rights, the core conventions of the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (see 5.8.2.1.4 Human Rights Policy); • The Ethical Charter covering human rights issues such as discrimination, health, safety and harassment, as well as reliable and fair trading (see 5.12.2.2 Corporate culture and business conduct policies) [G1-1]); • The Supplier Code of Conduct, which reiterates the Group's commitments to human rights (citing the Ethical Charter and Policy) signed by suppliers who work or wish to work with Eramet (see 5.9.2.1.1 Standards and Human Rights in the value chain); • The Anti-Corruption Policy and Guide, which lays down the Group's commitments in this area, Sapin II law reference document (see 5.12.2.2 Corporate culture and business conduct policies [G1-1]); • The tax policy that governs the tax function and the management of associated risks. Internal procedures, including key control mechanisms, have also been set up jointly with the Internal Audit Department, notably to ensure respect of tax obligations. In order to better integrate international human rights standards (e.g. the United Nations Guiding Principles – UNGP) and the French law relating to the duty of care, Eramet performed a more detailed human rights risk mapping than in previous years. This enabled all sites to have a map of human rights risks as well as an associated action plan. In addition, no convictions or violations were recorded during the year that would call into question compliance with the minimum safeguards.

(5.4.3.2) Additional contextual information relevant to your taxonomy accounting

After analysing the current regulations, only the turnover linked to the Setrag's Gabonese rail transport activity, for which the technical screening criteria have been published, has been identified as eligible in relation to climate change. The mining and primary ore processing activities are not considered as Taxonomy-eligible activities. However, the Group reports eligible and aligned CapEx relating to purchases from the Taxonomy's listed economic activities. However, it should be emphasised that a large proportion of Eramet's current and planned activities (lithium, nickel and manganese) contribute to the energy transition and therefore could be considered to contribute to the fight against climate change. This applies in particular to nickel and lithium production for manufacturing batteries, energy storage and mobile devices. Going beyond the reporting requirements of the Taxonomy Regulation, Eramet is also deploying its Act for Positive Mining roadmap with the aim of limiting its impacts and those of its value chain. This is a reflection of the desire to create a positive impact for its stakeholders and its ecosystem wherever possible, and to foster a positive and responsible mindset and a sense of purpose amongst its teams, focused on continually improving practices to meet the highest standards in the sector.

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

Select from:

No

(5.4.3.4) Please explain why you will not be providing verification/assurance information relevant to your taxonomy alignment in question 13.1

Taxonomy studies and analyses are not audited, but an internal consistency review is carried out.
 [Fixed row]

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

	Investment in low-carbon R&D	Comment
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Main R&D projects described: - Recycling of Li-ion batteries - Biomass reducers - Carbon Capture & Storage - Geothermal lithium production

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.5.4.1) Technology area

Select from:
 Metal recycling

(5.5.4.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

Pilot demonstration

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

16

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

230000

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

1

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

The ReLieVe (Recycling of Li-ion Batteries for electric Vehicles) project aims to create an innovative end-to-end European-based integrated solution for the closed loop recycling of 50 000 tons of end-of-life lithium-ion batteries and production waste from battery manufacturing processes per year. The key project innovations consist in combining low impact mechanical pretreatment with innovative hydrometallurgical refining to produce new battery grade salts. From 2027, when it is scheduled to become operational, the ReLieVe plant will produce high quality recycled metal salts for the production of new batteries in Europe, which is expected to achieve 100% relative greenhouse gas emission avoidance compared to the reference scenario. To achieve this ambitious goal, Eramet has been engaged in the ReLieVe project since 2019, in collaboration with 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. Construction of a demonstration plant started on the Trappes site in 2022. The operations have been launched in January 2024 to test the recovering of metals using all the technological advances developed by this research program. The average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years is not communicated.

Row 2

(5.5.4.1) Technology area

Select from:

Other, please specify :Non-fossil raw materials (bio-reductants)

(5.5.4.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

Pilot demonstration

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

3

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

1200000

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

5

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

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.

Row 3

(5.5.4.1) Technology area

Select from:

Other, please specify :Geothermal lithium production

(5.5.4.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

Small scale commercial deployment

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

1

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

340000

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

1.5

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

The world is transitioning from carbon-based energy to renewable energy and electrification, particularly electric mobility, especially electric vehicles (EVs) that requires batteries and thus critical metals to produce them. Europe accelerates its decarbonization efforts, with a project pipeline of 540 GWh of lithium-ion battery capacity per year, equivalent to 5-9 million EVs. These projects will drive significant demand for lithium, with a single 70 kWh battery requiring around 40 kg of lithium carbonate equivalent (LCE). French demand for lithium is projected to reach 100 kt/year by 2030. The Ageli project, operated by Eramet and Electricité de Strasbourg, aims at extracting lithium from French geothermal brine and producing up to 15 kt per year of battery-grade Lithium carbonate, thus contributing to the European sovereignty and answering to the European Critical raw Raw Materials Act, both on extraction & processing objectives. Towards this achievement, Ageli will industrialize a first of a kind sustainable process that effectively combines geothermal energy and lithium production with a very low carbon footprint. Ageli aims to support this European ambition & secure a sustainable energy transition through following strategic objectives: • Producing up to 15 kt/year of Battery grade Lithium to support the net zero carbon of European Electric vehicle value chain. • Generating renewable free CO2 energy (heat and electricity) for local territory. • Reducing environmental impact of electric vehicle (EV) value chain through a first of a kind low-carbon lithium production process & short-line supply chain with battery manufacturers, allowing CO2 avoidance.

Row 4

(5.5.4.1) Technology area

Select from:

Other, please specify :Carbon capture and storage

(5.5.4.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

Pilot demonstration

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

3

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

193000

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

1

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

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.

[Add row]

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.2) Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

1300

(5.9.4) Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.5) Please explain

In 2024, investments focused on water pollution prevention initiatives. The initiatives carried out consisted of installing and refurbishing eight oil separators at various sites, refurbishing infrastructure to improve effluent treatment, installing and refurbishing retention tanks, refurbishing an effluent basin, financing anti-pollution kits, etc. In 2024, Eramet also began collecting CAPEX and OPEX related to water separately for the first time, marking a significant step toward more robust and transparent reporting. While some figures are still based on estimates, the data is becoming increasingly comprehensive. However, the trend in investment in these areas is clearly upward, with Eramet continuing its efforts to invest in water-related issues.

[Fixed row]

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

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Carbon

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

- Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

- Conduct cost-benefit analysis
- Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in decision making
- Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities
- Navigate regulations

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

- Alignment with the price of allowances under an Emissions Trading Scheme
- Benchmarking against peers
- Existing or pending legislation
- Price with substantive impact on business decisions
- Scenario analysis

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

Eramet has an internal carbon "shadow price" which is integrated into the investment decision process to guide choices towards solutions that emit less CO₂ and are more resilient in the face of increasing carbon taxes. The amounts applied to all Group subsidiaries are as follows: • €50/metric tonne of CO₂ for current investments: - This concerns the replacement of equipment with an expected life of less than 10 years. • €100/metric tonne of CO₂ for long-term investments. These investments include: - Increase in capacity. - New activities or greenfield facilities. - Technological breakthrough projects (e.g. hydrogen). - Renewal of equipment with an expected life of more than 10 years. - Productivity projects, potentially including digital or energy transformations. When investments concern sites on which taxation actually exists (European sites), then the profitability analysis with the internal carbon price is compared with a full cost, including the foreseeable cost of the applicable carbon tax (Europe). The mechanism for applying internal carbon prices at Eramet and their amount based on the context of use were reappraised in 2021, based on the benchmark of 16 peer companies, and by taking the projected changes in carbon taxation practices by 2030 proposed by a 2021 study by McKinsey into account. All future Scope 1&2 emissions are concerned by this shadow price.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

Scope 1

Scope 2

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

Differentiated

(5.10.1.7) Indicate how and why the price is differentiated

The price is differentiated for companies where ETS is already applicable. There, the price to be considered is the projected market price.

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

Static

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

50

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

100

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

Select all that apply

Capital expenditure

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

Select from:

No

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

100

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

Select from:

No

[Add row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water
Customers	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water
Investors and shareholders	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water
Other value chain stakeholders	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

- Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

- Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

- 100%

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

A threshold of 500,000 euros in annual spend is set to define suppliers with the highest impact. As part of our carbon accounting methodology, procurement spend and GHG emissions are directly linked since we are using a spend-based method to calculate our supplier-related emissions for the most part (GHG protocol categories 1 and 2 of our Scope 3). In 2024, suppliers meeting the threshold represented 88% of total supplier-related emissions (categories 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 8 of our Scope 3)

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

Select from:

- 1-25%

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

639

Water

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

- No, we do not assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, and have no plans to do so within two years
[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change
 Procurement spend
 Strategic status of suppliers
 Supplier performance improvement
 Vulnerability of suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

As part of its responsible purchasing approach, the Group has a CSR risk mapping by purchasing category provided by an independent third party. An approach based on the activity category of the various suppliers was chosen, using the UN ISIC nomenclature. A level of CSR risk is then allocated to each business category. These risks are then analysed in 4 areas: working conditions and respect for human rights, environment, ethics and fair practices and issues related to sectoral supply chain. This CSR risk mapping identified the Eramet Group's 47 purchasing categories with the highest level of CSR risk. This mapping exercise follows a methodology which is likely to change as part of a continuous improvement and updating approach. In order to complete the annual supplier CSR risk mapping exercise, the Eramet Group has adopted a Group management procedure (Know Your Supplier) defining the methods for assessing the social responsibility (including environmental topics) of its suppliers. As part of this procedure, CSR assessment and ethical screening methods are defined according to the supplier's business sector, country and the amount of annual expenses with the supplier. Moreover, suppliers with annual spend above 500,000 euros (representing 88% of supplier-related emissions) are prioritized to be evaluated on their carbon maturity and are engaged in setting their own emissions reduction targets, compatible with the Paris Agreement, by the end of 2025.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Business risk mitigation
- Procurement spend
- Vulnerability of suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

As part of its responsible purchasing approach, the Group has a CSR risk mapping by purchasing category provided by an independent third party. An approach based on the activity category of the various suppliers was chosen, using the UN ISIC nomenclature. A level of CSR risk is then allocated to each business category in 4 areas: working conditions and respect for human rights, environment, ethics and fair practices and issues related to sectoral supply chain. Suppliers with annual spend above 500,000,000 euros or with annual spend above 200,000 euros and categorized as high risk suppliers, are prioritized to be evaluated through a detailed Ecovadis questionnaire. The following informations are required: Recycling and reuse technologies and practices, Audits, Assessment of water-related risks, Assessment of wastewater quality, Control measures to prevent groundwater contamination, Installation of retention basins or tailings dams for the storage of mining by-products, with the aim of preventing any contamination of water resources, Other responsible water management measures implemented. The supplier then receives a score out of 100. Suppliers who receive a score below 30/100 are engaged with a view to enabling them to obtain CSR certification by means of an action plan, or to consider terminating the contractual relationship.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

- Yes, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

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

Select from:

- Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

In accordance with its CSR roadmap and Environmental Policy, Eramet expect its Suppliers to control their activities' impact on the environment and comply with all applicable regulations. In order to systematically take CSR and carbon criteria into account in the supplier selection processes by Eramet Group's entities, any call for tenders with an estimated total value of over 500,000 euros must now include a CSR criterion (a third-party or internal assessment) as well as a carbon criterion (intended to assess the maturity of the supplier's decarbonisation strategy), with a minimum weighting of 5% for each of these two criteria, i.e. a total of 10%, as set out in the Know your Supplier procedure.

Water

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

Select from:

- Yes, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

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

Select from:

- Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Suppliers are scored through reporting questionnaires (CDP, EcoVadis or/and internal questionnaire). A minimal score is required to obtain Eramet CSR certification. Suppliers receiving low scores, are engaged with a view to enabling them to obtain CSR certification by means of an action plan.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- Environmental disclosure through a public platform

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- Supplier scorecard or rating

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

Select from:

- 76-99%

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

Select from:

- 1-25%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

76-99%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

1-25%

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

Select from:

Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Since 2023, the evaluation of our value chain maturity level on climate change issues is done through a carbon questionnaire applicable to all suppliers with annual spend above 500,000 euros. As part of the Know Your Supplier procedure, environmental issues have also been assessed through two approaches targeting suppliers at risk, based on annual expenses, business sector and country: via an Ecovadis evaluation or with the completion of a CSR internal questionnaire,

including a specific part related to carbon as well. Overall, 794 suppliers in 2024 were targeted to respond to questions on their climate strategy maturity. Based on the answers to those evaluations, specific action plan might be implemented (ex: identification of supporting organism, actions follow up, etc).

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- Environmental disclosure through a non-public platform

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- Supplier scorecard or rating

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

Select from:

- 1-25%

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

Select from:

- Less than 1%

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

Select from:

- Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

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

(5.11.6.12) Comment

As part of the Know Your Supplier procedure, environmental issues have been assessed via an Ecovadis evaluation targeting suppliers at risk, based on annual expenses, business sector and country. The questionnaire contains specific topics related to water issues. In 2024, 293 suppliers were targeted to this evaluation.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- Setting a science-based emissions reduction target

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- Supplier scorecard or rating

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

Select from:

- 76-99%

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

Select from:

- 26-50%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

76-99%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

26-50%

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

Select from:

Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

In line with its qualitative target of 67% of customers and suppliers engaged in an emissions reduction target, Eramet is actively working to convince its partners to help meet its commitments in terms of holding its value chain accountable for reducing CO2 emissions. Measures are being taken with its customers – since the emissions generated by the transformation of products is the Group's largest scope 3 item – as well as with its suppliers and charter companies. Eramet focuses on suppliers with the highest emissions (639 representing 88% of supplier-related emissions). At year-end 2024, 33% of the Group's suppliers in terms of emissions had

made such a commitment. In 2025, Eramet will pursue these efforts to acculturate its employees to the issues surrounding climate change. It will also speed up discussions with its key partners with a view to committing to a shared dynamic of reducing greenhouse gas emissions throughout the carbon steel value chain.
[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions

Information collection

- Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

- 1-25%

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

Select from:

- 1-25%

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

In 2023, we have continued to improve the calculation of the upstream Scope 3 carbon emission. This allowed us to identify a list of 190 suppliers representing 75% of the upstream Scope 3 carbon emission. The first step has been to determine the maturity level of those suppliers through the completion of a carbon questionnaire. This questionnaire captures key metrics such as whether the suppliers calculate their carbon footprint or their commitments for decarbonization. As of now, 77% of the identified suppliers have been addressed (carbon questionnaire completed, additional information received, etc). We are in parallel working on an action plan based on suppliers maturity level to help with their engagement. On the other hand, for any tender superior to 500K€, a carbon criterion has to be included in the evaluation process (minimum 5% of the total weight). This criterion is based on the completion of the carbon questionnaire.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Qualitative scope 3 target with SBTi

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

Select from:

- Yes

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- Total water withdrawal volumes reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

Information collection

- Collect environmental risk and opportunity information at least annually from suppliers
- Collect water quality information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., discharge quality, pollution incidents, hazardous substances)

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

- 1-25%

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

The Know Your Supplier procedure defines the minimum standards required of suppliers in various CSR assessments, including the ECOVADIS questionnaire. The assessment identifies areas for improvement and helps define the action plan to be followed based on the results. The aim is to enable suppliers who have not achieved a sufficient score to meet ERAMET's environmental requirements and obtain the minimum score required in the environmental assessment. In addition to defining an action plan, Eramet also provides training, equipment, and any documents useful for implementing the defined action plan.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Environmental disclosure through a non-public platform

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

Select from:

- Yes

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes
- Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- None

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

It is part of Eramet's strategy to be a partner of choice based on CSR considerations, and this is embedded in our relationships with investors. One way of doing this is to expand our portfolio of financing mechanisms, for example by issuing sustainability-linked bonds. Eramet shares detailed information regarding its commitment and performance with investors through Sustainability Linked Bonds and Loans, and as of its Say On Climate statement.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

In 2023 and early 2024 Eramet successfully emitted two sustainability-linked bonds for a total amount of 1,000 Million euros.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- 1-25%

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

Although water is not currently a major concern for Eramet's customers, the Group remains proactive in providing clear, relevant, and transparent information on this topic whenever discussions are initiated (~7% of customer portofolio). In line with its commitment to environmental responsibility and the Green Metals & Traceability initiative, Eramet ensures traceability and transparency regarding the environmental footprint of its products. Impact of engagement and success metrics Eramet works closely with its customers to select relevant indicators. Information sharing strengthens trust and helps to consolidates relations between business partners.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Traceability efforts are appreciated by stakeholders, but have no impact on the volumes and prices of products sold by the Group. The Group's monitoring strategy is currently being consolidated, and should lead to measures and KPIs to assess the effect of engagement and measures of success.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks
- Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services
- Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes
- Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- 51-75%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- 51-75%

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

Although some of our Asian and Indian customers in the minerals sector are not formally committed, they are taking action. We are working with several of them to help them formalise the results expected from these initiatives to meet our Scope 3 commitment (which is to ensure that 67% of our customers and suppliers are committing to reduce their own emissions). In addition, many European customers are asking us to justify our performance, so we are increasingly communicating with them on these issues. Typically we share detailed information related to carbon footprint by products through a blockchain traceability platform.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

At the end of 2023, almost 60% of our customers were committed, which is a very positive feedback for this approach.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Communities

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- 100%

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

Eramet engages with the communities around all its operations sites by providing relevant and understandable information on topics of interest for local stakeholders is the basis of meaningful engagement; ensuring that the dialogue is culturally appropriate, which means adapted to local cultural norms, in terms of methods, language and format in particular, making information easily understandable by local communities; by developing an on-going process through the whole lifecycle of operations. During operations, regular exchanges continue to be organised up to the closure phase, which is prepared in association with stakeholders so their expectations and priorities for the post-closure phase are taken into account. Communities can raise issues through the Integrity Line whistleblowing system but they also have a local grievance mechanism available to them on all sites. The rationale for engagement is to further improve communication about withdrawal and discharge values and implementation of best practices to mitigate potential adverse effects. The scope of engagement applies to all of our operations.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Traceability efforts are appreciated by stakeholders, but have no impact on the volumes and prices of products sold by the Group. The Group's monitoring strategy is currently being consolidated, and should lead to measures and KPIs to assess the effect of engagement and measures of success.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes
- Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- 100%

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

It is part of Eramet's strategy to be a partner of choice based on CSR considerations, and this is embedded in our relationships with investors. Eramet shares comprehensive ESG performance data with its investors, alongside financial information, as part of its commitment to transparency and responsible business practices. This includes regular updates on the Group's "Act for positive" roadmap and progress, even though topics such as water.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

In 2023 and early 2024 Eramet successfully emitted two sustainability-linked bonds for a total amount of 1,000 Million euros.
[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

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

The operational consolidation approach was chosen because it is consistent with the Group's environmental reporting policy. This approach makes it possible to monitor the effectiveness of the measures implemented by Eramet on sites where the company is implementing operational policies to reduce environmental impacts. Reporting is mandatory for all industrial and mining sites and covers the main environmental performance indicators (CO2, water, atmospheric emissions, biodiversity, waste, etc.) and environmental incidents. A dedicated tool has been rolled out to all industrial and mining sites, enabling environmental and energy performance indicators to be collected and consolidated. More than 200 indicators are monitored on a monthly, quarterly or annual basis, depending on their criticality. Dashboards have been designed and are available to facilitate monitoring of the Group's performance. Group's procedures are regularly improved to take into account Eramet's continuous improvement of its monitoring.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

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

The operational consolidation approach was chosen because it is consistent with the Group's environmental reporting policy. This approach makes it possible to monitor the effectiveness of the measures implemented by Eramet on sites where the company is implementing operational policies to reduce environmental impacts. Reporting is mandatory for all industrial and mining sites and covers the main environmental performance indicators (CO2, water, atmospheric emissions, biodiversity, waste, etc.) and environmental incidents. A dedicated tool has been rolled out to all industrial and mining sites, enabling environmental and energy

performance indicators to be collected and consolidated. More than 200 indicators are monitored on a monthly, quarterly or annual basis, depending on their criticality. In 2023, a major effort to update these indicators has been undertaken to make them even more robust and bring them into line with existing best practice. Dashboards have been designed and are available to facilitate monitoring of the Group's performance.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

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

The operational consolidation approach was chosen because it is consistent with the Group's environmental reporting policy. This approach makes it possible to monitor the effectiveness of the measures implemented by Eramet on sites where the company is implementing operational policies to reduce environmental impacts. Reporting is mandatory for all industrial and mining sites and covers the main environmental performance indicators (CO₂, water, atmospheric emissions, biodiversity, waste, etc.) and environmental incidents. A dedicated tool has been rolled out to all industrial and mining sites, enabling environmental and energy performance indicators to be collected and consolidated. More than 200 indicators are monitored on a monthly, quarterly or annual basis, depending on their criticality. In 2023, a major effort to update these indicators has been undertaken to make them even more robust and bring them into line with existing best practice. Dashboards have been designed and are available to facilitate monitoring of the Group's performance.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

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

The operational consolidation approach was chosen because it is consistent with the Group's environmental reporting policy. This approach makes it possible to monitor the effectiveness of the measures implemented by Eramet on sites where the company is implementing operational policies to reduce environmental impacts. Reporting is mandatory for all industrial and mining sites and covers the main environmental performance indicators (CO₂, water, atmospheric emissions, biodiversity, waste, etc.) and environmental incidents. A dedicated tool has been rolled out to all industrial and mining sites, enabling environmental and energy performance indicators to be collected and consolidated. More than 200 indicators are monitored on a monthly, quarterly or annual basis, depending on their criticality. In 2023, a major effort to update these indicators has been undertaken to make them even more robust and bring them into line with existing best practice. Dashboards have been designed and are available to facilitate monitoring of the Group's performance.

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:

No

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

(7.1.2.1) Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?

Select all that apply

Yes, a change in methodology

No, but we have discovered significant errors in our previous response(s)

(7.1.2.2) Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)

In 2024, we decided to improve the accuracy of CO2 accounting considering the contribution of electrode paste consumption to emissions. We also included the GHG emissions reduction related to the sell of CO2 gas to one of our Norwegian customer. In addition, we discovered a mistake on coke consumption statement for Y2023 on our three Norwegian plants. We corrected this mistake in 2024. Finally, we recalculated the location-based Scope 2 emissions for the reference year (2019). These had never been calculated before and were treated as market-based values.

[Fixed row]

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

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

No, because the impact does not meet our significance threshold

(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

Eramet defines a 5% significance threshold to restate baseline year values in case of modification in calculation rules. In this specific situation, the impact of this modification is null on baseline year (2019) as CO2 sold in 2019 almost equals CO2 emitted by electrodes consumption. 2019-2022: impact is almost null, CO2 emissions are not restated. 2023 is recalculated to include the new perimeter and the correction of a mistake 2024 includes the new perimeter.

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

Bilan Carbone, ABC

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
- US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Direct Emissions from Stationary Combustion Sources

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

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

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

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

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

(7.3.3) 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, average regional grid emission factors, or average national grid emission factors are used instead, in that order.

[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:

- Yes

(7.4.1) 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.

Row 1

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Employees emissions on all Eramet's corporate offices (including commercial representation)

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

Select all that apply

Scope 2 (location-based)

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.4.1.4) Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.5) Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

Emissions are not relevant

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

0.1

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Unsignificant level of emissions

(7.4.1.11) Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

The following Eramet sites are not included in our reporting: - Paris-based headquarters with 503 employees - Sales offices: India: 6; South Korea: 3; China: 46; Taiwan: 2; Japan: 4; Brazil: 3; totalling 64 employees. Carbon intensity by country is as follows: - France: 53 kg - India: 660 kg - South Korea: 440 kg - China: 660 kg - Taiwan: 535 kg - Japan: 460 kg - Brazil: 82 kg On average, an employee's annual digital footprint is 3,500 kWh (Benchmark Numérique Responsable 2017 carried

out by WWF and Green IT based on the average of eight French companies). We make the following calculation: Average annual digital footprint x number of employees x country carbon intensity / 1000000 We arrive at the following results: - France: 0.0933065 - India: 0.01386 - South Korea: 0.00462 - China: 0.10626 - Taiwan: 0.003745 - Japan: 0.00644 - Brazil: 0.000861 Adding up all these consumption figures, we arrive at 0.230 tCO₂eq. Scope 1&2 in 2024: 3.05 MtCO₂eq 0.23 / 3 050 000 = 0,000008%

Row 2

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Refrigerant leaks

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

Select all that apply

Scope 1

(7.4.1.3) Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Select from:

Emissions are not relevant

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

0.1

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Unsignificant level of emissions

(7.4.1.11) 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 the upper case, where each pair of the 9090 Eramet employees is assigned an air conditioner (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 0,01% of the group's GHG emissions. Calculation - Emission due to refrigerant leaks = 9090

employees x 1 unit conditioner / 2 employee x 1,0 kg of R32 / unit conditioner x 675 x 5% = 153 tCO2eq - Scope 1&2 in 2024: 3,05 MtCO2eq 153 / 3 050 000 = 0,005%
[Add row]

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3326439

(7.5.3) Methodological details

modifications in the calculation methodology are not inducing significant modification in 2019 scope 1 emissions (far less than 5% threshold), thus baseline emissions where not restated according to methodology change.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

483348

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Location based value for 2019 had not been released before. It is done this year for consistency purpose.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

324091

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

776944

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Eramet has not yet established any commitments based on the evolution of its Scope 3 emissions compared to a base year. We have selected 2021 as the base year for Scope 3 emissions, as it marks the period when we enhanced the comprehensiveness of our data collection to report on all relevant categories.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

432723

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

845657

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

262103

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

206722

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

27640

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20400

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10560

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10984418

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

not calculated by Eramet

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

176796

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1157987

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2457928

(7.6.3) Methodological details

N/A

Past year 1

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2781166

(7.6.2) End date

12/30/2023

(7.6.3) Methodological details

GHG Corporate standard, operational, recalculated based on: - inclusion of electrode paste consumption emissions - inclusion of GHG emissions reduction related to the sell of CO2 gas to one of our Norwegian customer - correction of a mistake on coke consumption statement for Y2023 on our three Norwegian plants.

Past year 2

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2987097

(7.6.2) End date

(7.6.3) Methodological details

N/A

[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

309923

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

183553

(7.7.4) Methodological details

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, average regional grid emission factors, or average national grid emission factors are used instead, in that order.

Past year 1

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

452169

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

199190

(7.7.3) End date

12/30/2023

(7.7.4) Methodological details

The same methodology is applied for past years.

Past year 2

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

583310

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

238780

(7.7.3) End date

12/30/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

The same methodology is applied for past years.

[Fixed row]

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

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

746310

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Eramet is not able to easily access physical volumes of purchase or upstream leased assets so far. Works are ongoing to improve this, and a detailed and comprehensive list of spend is used instead, waiting for this improvement of our SRM to come. Economic based emission factors from public data bases are used for each spend category.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

169270

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Eramet is not able to easily access physical volumes of purchase or upstream leased assets so far. Works are ongoing to improve this, and a detailed and comprehensive list of spend is used instead, waiting for this improvement of our SRM to come. Economic based emission factors from public data bases are used for each spend category.

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

311908

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Fuel-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

These emissions correspond to activities related to extraction, production, and transportation of fuels and energy purchased or acquired by the Group in 2024 and not already accounted for in scope 1 or scope 2. Emission factors used are extracted from ADEME data base.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

556346

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Spend-based method

Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

These emissions correspond to the transportation and distribution of products purchased, or sold, when transport is paid by Eramet. Since 2023 we collect emissions directly provided by some transport companies.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

51760

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- Waste-type-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Eramet reports its volume of wastes 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 is recycled, an emission factor of 0 tCO₂e is allocated. No data come from suppliers, as this is the internal dataset from Eramet, with emission factors coming from ADEME Base Carbone and an LCA database.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- Relevant, calculated

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

12672

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- Distance-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

These emissions correspond to the transportation of employees for business-related activities during 2024. The calculation is done by Eramet's travel agency according to BEIS methodology.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

20000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

These emissions correspond to the transportation of employees between their homes and their worksites during 2024.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

17419

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Eramet is not able to easily access physical volumes of purchase or upstream leased assets so far. Works are ongoing to improve this, and a detailed and comprehensive list of spend is used instead, waiting for this improvement of our SRM to come. Economic based emission factors from public data bases are used for each spend category.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

15787

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

These emissions correspond to the transportation and distribution of products purchased or sold, when the transport is not paid by Eramet.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

8764797

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

The calculation of this category is done through primary data from sales monitoring (tons sold) and emission factors found in public data bases for each category of product.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Category 11 relating to the use of Eramet products is not monitored, as it is not possible to precisely identify the use which the Group's Customers make of the processed products (the processing of Eramet products corresponds to category 10, which is monitored). Usually, several processing steps occur before the material sold by Eramet become a product that will potentially produce carbon emissions. Eramet has no direct information on the end of the value chain, this category is therefore deemed out of scope.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

124725

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Waste-type-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) 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 emission 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 emission 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.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Our company does not have downstream leased assets.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Our company does not have franchises.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

955604

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Supplier-specific method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Eramet discloses its emissions following operational control approach. As Eramet owns c.39% of the Weda Bay Nickel joint-venture, the direct and indirect emissions for this activity are accounted under Scope 3.15, according to its share in the JV.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No other upstream emissions have been identified.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No other downstream emissions have been identified.

[Fixed row]

(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/30/2023

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

1099787

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

409879

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

820164

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

1032724

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

51760

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

472

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

20000

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

14000

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

39814

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

10602419

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

150875

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

1183867

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

N/A

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/30/2022

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

962000

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

497000

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

894000

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

1106000

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

15000

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

47000

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

20000

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

14000

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

17000

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

13756000

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

238000

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

N/A

*[Fixed row]***(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.**

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place

*[Fixed row]***(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.**

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

2025-04-23-Eramet-URD-2024-EN - Verification.pdf,CDP_Eramet_FY2024_Verification letter .pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

p551-554 URD Eramet 2024

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISAE3000

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

2025-04-23-Eramet-URD-2024-EN - Verification.pdf,CDP_Eramet_FY2024_Verification letter .pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

p551-554 URD Eramet 2024

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

- ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

- Scope 3: Investments
- Scope 3: Capital goods
- Scope 3: Business travel
- Scope 3: Employee commuting
- Scope 3: Upstream leased assets
- Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
- Scope 3: Processing of sold products
- Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
- Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
- Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

- Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

- Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

2025-04-23-Eramet-URD-2024-EN - Verification.pdf,CDP_Eramet_FY2024_Verification letter .pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

p551-554 URD Eramet 2024

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

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

Select from:

Decreased

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

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

46000

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1.5

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

energy efficiency, including optimisation of fossil reductant material consumption on Senegal and Manganese alloys facilities: -45kt higher specific HFO consumption for power plant in New Caledonia (due to social events): +91kt

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

339000

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

11.3

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Dunkerque plant shut down for maintenance(-67kt), lower production in New Caledonia due to social events (-384kt), increase of production in Senegal (+41kt), increase of production on Marietta facility (+67kt), lower Mn ore extraction (-44kt)

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:

Market-based

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

Select from:

No

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

Select from:

No

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

Argentina

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

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

0

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

0

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

759

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

127

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

127

Gabon

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

320914

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

3202

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

3202

New Caledonia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1154010

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

140602

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

14233

Norway

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

699805

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

13912

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

13913

Senegal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

136237

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

351

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

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

146203

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

151728

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

151728

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

By business division

By facility

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

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	<i>Manganese ores and alloys</i>	1167681
Row 2	<i>Nickel ores and alloys</i>	1154010

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 3	<i>Titanium and Zirconium ores</i>	136237

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.17.2.1) Facility

TRAPPES

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

280

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

48.767767

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

2.000682

Row 2

(7.17.2.1) Facility

TIEBAGHI

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9921

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-20.468613

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

164.221923

Row 3

(7.17.2.1) Facility

NEPOUI

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9182

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-21.222474

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

165.035692

Row 4

(7.17.2.1) Facility

THIO

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2675

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-21.617254

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

166.187773

Row 5

(7.17.2.1) Facility

ERAMET GRANDE COTE

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

136237

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

14.717099

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-17.485214

Row 6

(7.17.2.1) Facility

KOUAOUA

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1143

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-21.454258

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

165.763886

Row 7

(7.17.2.1) Facility

POUM

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

387

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-20.246581

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

164.044204

Row 8

(7.17.2.1) Facility

MARIETTA

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

146203

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-81.515797

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-81.522334

Row 9

(7.17.2.1) Facility

DFIP

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

37847

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

0.291233

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

9.496397

Row 10

(7.17.2.1) Facility

CENTRALE DONIAMBO

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

538259

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-22.252645

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

166.446777

Row 11

(7.17.2.1) Facility

DUNKERQUE

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

479

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

51.014155

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

2.169046

Row 12

(7.17.2.1) Facility

SETRAG

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19433

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

0.32375

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

9.501057

Row 13

(7.17.2.1) Facility

PORSGRUNN

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

154838

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

59.648422

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

6.361911

Row 14

(7.17.2.1) Facility

KVINESDAL

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

221102

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

58.278851

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

6.894714

Row 15

(7.17.2.1) Facility

USINE DONIAMBO

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

592443

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-22.252645

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

166.446777

Row 16

(7.17.2.1) Facility

COMPLEXE MINERALURGIQUE DE MOANDA

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

45319

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-1.505148

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

13.272494

Row 17

(7.17.2.1) Facility

COMPLEXE INDUSTRIEL DE MOANDA

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

178824

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-1.502104

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

13.274123

Row 18

(7.17.2.1) Facility

SAUDA

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

323865

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

59.648422

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

6.361911

Row 19

(7.17.2.1) Facility

BANGOMBE

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20660

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-1.541113

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

13.236772

Row 20

(7.17.2.1) Facility

OKOUMA

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18831

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-1.541113

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

13.236772

[Add row]

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

	Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e	Comment
Metals and mining production activities	2457928	N/A

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

By business division

By facility

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

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	<i>Manganese ores and alloys</i>	168969	168970
Row 2	<i>Nickel ores and alloys</i>	140602	14233
Row 3	<i>Titanium and Zirconium ores</i>	351	350

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.20.2.1) Facility

BANGOMBE

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

0

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

0

Row 2

(7.20.2.1) Facility

COMPLEXE MINERALURGIQUE DE MOANDA

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

0

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

0

Row 3

(7.20.2.1) Facility

CENTRALE DONIAMBO

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

0

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

0

Row 4

(7.20.2.1) Facility

DUNKERQUE

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

82

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

81

Row 5

(7.20.2.1) Facility

COMPLEXE INDUSTRIEL DE MOANDA

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

0

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

0

Row 6

(7.20.2.1) Facility

USINE DONIAMBO

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

126366

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

0

Row 7

(7.20.2.1) Facility

DFIP

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

1094

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

151728

Row 8

(7.20.2.1) Facility

MARIETTA

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

151728

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

151728

Row 9

(7.20.2.1) Facility

KVINESDAL

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

5305

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

5304

Row 10

(7.20.2.1) Facility

PORSGRUNN

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

4127

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

4128

Row 11

(7.20.2.1) Facility

SAUDA

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

4480

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

4481

Row 12

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ERAMET GRANDE COTE

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

351

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

Row 13

(7.20.2.1) Facility

KOUAOUA

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

2144

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

2144

Row 14

(7.20.2.1) Facility

NEPOUI

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

5820

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

5820

Row 15

(7.20.2.1) Facility

OKOUMA

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

0

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

0

Row 16

(7.20.2.1) Facility

POUM

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

39

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

36

Row 17

(7.20.2.1) Facility

SETRAG

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

2108

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

2109

Row 18

(7.20.2.1) Facility

THIO

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

965

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

966

Row 19

(7.20.2.1) Facility

TIEBAGHI

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

5269

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

5267

Row 20

(7.20.2.1) Facility

TRAPPES

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

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

46

[Add row]

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

	Scope 2, location-based, metric tons CO2e	Scope 2, market-based (if applicable), metric tons CO2e	Comment
Metals and mining production activities	309923	183553	N/A

[Fixed row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group**(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

2457928

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

309923

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

183553

(7.22.4) Please explain

N/A

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

589651

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

365953

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

365953

(7.22.4) Please explain

The Eramet Group owns 38.7% of Pt Weda Bay Nickel, a company that operates a major nickel deposit in Indonesia, which came on stream in 2020. These emissions are included within scope 3 category 15 of Eramet's carbon footprint.

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

Yes

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

Row 1

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

ERAMET SA

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Engineering services

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

Select all that apply

Other unique identifier, please specify

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

SIREN 301608634

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

280

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

947

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

46

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Research and Development Centre

Row 2

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

SETRAG

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Rail freight

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

Select all that apply

No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19433

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

2108

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

2109

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Gabonese company

Row 3

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

ERAMET Marietta Inc

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Iron & steel

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

Select all that apply

No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

146203

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

244361

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

151728

(7.23.1.15) 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.

Row 4

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

COMILOG Dunkerque

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Iron & steel

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

Select all that apply

Other unique identifier, please specify :SIREN

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

SIREN: 345 308 936

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

479

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

1702

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

81

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Site producing manganese alloys

Row 5

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Eramet Grande Cote

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Other non-ferrous ore mining

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

Select all that apply

No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

136237

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

351

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

350

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Senegalese company

Row 6

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

COMILOG SA

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Other non-ferrous ore mining

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

Select all that apply

No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

301481

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

1094

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

1093

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Gabonese company

Row 7

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Société Le-Nickel (SLN)

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Other non-ferrous ore mining

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

Select all that apply

Other unique identifier, please specify :Other

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

50 054 R.C.S. Nouvelle Calédonie

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1154010

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

140602

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

14233

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Company based in New Caledonia

Row 8

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

ERAMET Norway

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Iron & steel

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

Select all that apply

No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

699805

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

13912

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

13913

(7.23.1.15) 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.

Row 9

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

ERAMINE

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

- Other non-ferrous ore mining

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

Select all that apply

- No unique identifier

[Add row]

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

Select from:

- More than 15% but less than or equal to 20%

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

4134200

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

4134200.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

435700

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

2359200

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

2794900.00

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

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

0.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

435700

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

6493400

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

6929100.00

[Fixed row]

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

	Heating value	Total MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LHV (lower heating value)	4134200
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unable to confirm heating value	359200
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unable to confirm heating value	0
Total energy consumption	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LHV (lower heating value)	6493400

[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

NA

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

NA

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

NA

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

508313

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

0

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

508313

(7.30.7.8) Comment

NA

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

3562026

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

2289451

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

1272576

(7.30.7.8) Comment

NA

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

63849

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

0

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

63849

(7.30.7.8) Comment

NA

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

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

NA

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

4134188

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

2289451

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

1844738

(7.30.7.8) Comment

NA

[Fixed row]

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

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

951918

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

926370

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

1239691

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

1239691

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0

[Fixed row]

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

	Total gross generation (MWh) inside metals and mining sector boundary	Generation that is consumed (MWh) inside metals and mining sector boundary
Electricity	951918	926370
Heat	1239691	1239691
Steam	0	0
Cooling	0	0

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

- New Caledonia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

- Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

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

147801

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

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

Select from:

New Caledonia

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

Select from:

Yes

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

1959

(7.30.14.10) Comment

N/A

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

New Caledonia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Solar

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

42081

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

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

Select from:

New Caledonia

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2020

(7.30.14.10) Comment

N/A

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Gabon

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Direct line to an off-site generator owned by a third party with no grid transfers (direct line PPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

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

245784

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

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

Select from:

Gabon

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2013

(7.30.14.10) Comment

N/A

[Add row]

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

Argentina

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3981

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

0

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

0

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

2997

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

6978.00

Gabon

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

252790

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

252790.00

New Caledonia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

211268

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

773432

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

0

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

1109086

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

2093786.00

Norway

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1959446

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

1959446.00

Senegal

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

641

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

152938

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

0

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

65254

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

218833.00

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

367184

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

0

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

0

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

62354

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

429538.00
[Fixed row]

(7.42) Provide details on the commodities relevant to the mining production activities of your organization.

Row 1

(7.42.1) Output product

Select from:

Other non-ferrous metal mining (Please specify) :Manganese

(7.42.2) Capacity, metric tons

9000000

(7.42.3) Production, metric tons

6595548

(7.42.4) Production, copper-equivalent units (metric tons)

0

(7.42.5) Scope 1 emissions

275595

(7.42.6) Scope 2 emissions

3202

(7.42.7) Scope 2 emissions approach

Select from:

Market-based

(7.42.8) Pricing methodology for copper-equivalent figure

A pricing methodology for-copper equivalent figure isn't relevant for this commodity.

(7.42.9) Comment

N/A

Row 2

(7.42.1) Output product

Select from:

Nickel

(7.42.2) Capacity, metric tons

4000000

(7.42.3) Production, metric tons

1930187

(7.42.4) Production, copper-equivalent units (metric tons)

0

(7.42.5) Scope 1 emissions

23308

(7.42.6) Scope 2 emissions

14233

(7.42.7) Scope 2 emissions approach

Select from:

Market-based

(7.42.8) Pricing methodology for copper-equivalent figure

Scope of the capacity is limited to mines Eramet owns and operates directly. A pricing methodology for-copper equivalent figure isn't relevant for this commodity.

(7.42.9) Comment

N/A

Row 3

(7.42.1) Output product

Select from:

Other mining (Please specify) :Titanium and zirconium

(7.42.2) Capacity, metric tons

774000

(7.42.3) Production, metric tons

683412

(7.42.5) Scope 1 emissions

136237

(7.42.6) Scope 2 emissions

350

(7.42.7) Scope 2 emissions approach

Select from:

Market-based

(7.42.9) Comment

N/A

Row 4

(7.42.1) Output product

Select from:

Other non-ferrous metal mining (Please specify) :Lithium salt

(7.42.2) Capacity, metric tons

24000

(7.42.3) Production, metric tons

0

(7.42.4) Production, copper-equivalent units (metric tons)

0

(7.42.5) Scope 1 emissions

0

(7.42.6) Scope 2 emissions

0

(7.42.7) Scope 2 emissions approach

Select from:

Market-based

(7.42.8) Pricing methodology for copper-equivalent figure

A pricing methodology for-copper equivalent figure isn't relevant for this commodity.

(7.42.9) Comment

N/A

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.42.1.1) Output product

Select from:

Nickel

(7.42.1.2) Capacity (metric tons)

60000

(7.42.1.3) Production (metric tons)

32864

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

0

(7.42.1.5) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1130702

(7.42.1.6) Scope 2 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.42.1.7) Scope 2 emissions approach

Select from:

Market-based

(7.42.1.8) Pricing methodology for-copper equivalent figure

Copper equivalent is not relevant for this commodity.

(7.42.1.9) Comment

NA

Row 2

(7.42.1.1) Output product

Select from:

Other ferrous metals (Please specify) :Manganese alloys

(7.42.1.2) Capacity (metric tons)

800000

(7.42.1.3) Production (metric tons)

662903

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

0

(7.42.1.5) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

892086

(7.42.1.6) Scope 2 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

165768

(7.42.1.7) Scope 2 emissions approach

Select from:

Market-based

(7.42.1.8) Pricing methodology for-copper equivalent figure

Copper equivalent is not relevant for this commodity.

(7.42.1.9) Comment

NA

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.267

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

2641481

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

metric ton of product

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

9904900

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

9

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

Change in output

(7.45.9) Please explain

mainly due to a severe reduction of the mining activity in New Caledonia due to social situation in 2024.

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.000900607

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

2641481

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

2933000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

2

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

Change in output

Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

Lower sales of several products in 2024 compare to 2023 due to a lower activity (social situation in New Caledonia, reavamping in Dunkerque)... all in all the rate emissions vs revenue remained almost stable.

[Add row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

Other, please specify :N/A

(7.52.2) Metric value

0

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

N/A

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

N/A

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

0

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

No change

(7.52.7) Please explain

NA

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

Absolute target

Intensity target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

2021 06 Certificate Report.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

- Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

06/14/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- Methane (CH₄)
- Nitrous oxide (N₂O)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2019

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

3326429

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

324092

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

0.000

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

3650521.000

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

100

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2035

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

40

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

2190312.600

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

2457928

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

183553

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

2641481.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

69.10

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

All CO2e emissions are included in this target.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

This target is an essential part of Eramet's ambition: "Act for Positive Mining" which reflects the desire to create, wherever possible, a positive impact for its stakeholders and its ecosystem, and to encourage action and stimulate a positive and responsible mindset among employees, focused on continuous improvement of practices to reach the best standards in the industry. This objective is also part of Eramet's assessment of the Impacts, Risks and Opportunities identified in the double materiality analysis. It answers some of the expectations of our stakeholders and helps us to anticipate some data points of the future European reporting regulations with the CSRD (Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive).

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

Around 90% of Eramet's greenhouse gas emissions (scopes 1 & 2) are related to its pyrometallurgical processing of manganese and nickel ore. Eramet has set a 40% reduction target for its emissions by 2035, when compared to 2019. An action plan has been drawn up to achieve this target and is mainly focused on pyrometallurgical activities. The main projects are as follows: • The sourcing or production of low-carbon electricity, with the renewable energy procurement study for the Marietta site (United States) • Energy efficiency measures, with notably the production of electricity using exhaust gases from the production of Manganese alloys • The replacement of fossil-based carbon-reducers with biocarbons from biomass (manganese alloys) • The deployment of CO2 capture, liquefaction, use and/or sequestration systems (CCU/CCS). A pilot capture unit is being installed at the Sauda site (Norway), and a partnership has been concluded for the use of gases at the Porsgrunn site. With regards to mining activities, which account for around 10% of the Group's greenhouse gas emissions, other decarbonisation initiatives are also underway or being studied, notably the production of photovoltaic-generated electricity at our sites in Senegal and Argentina. These projects are incorporated into Eramet's long-term planning and are taken into account when assessing pyrometallurgical assets (particularly through the inclusion in CapEx of an internal carbon price of 100 euros per tonne).

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

No

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Int 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

10/31/2023

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

Carbon dioxide (CO2)

Methane (CH4)

Nitrous oxide (N2O)

Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

Scope 1

Scope 2

(7.53.2.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

Market-based

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

Metric tons CO2e per metric ton of product

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/30/2023

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1

0.229

(7.53.2.14) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2

0.016

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

0.2450000000

(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.35) % of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

100

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

100

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/30/2026

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

10

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes

0.2205000000

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

0

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1

0.248

(7.53.2.61) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2

0.018

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

0.2660000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

-85.71

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

All CO2e emissions are included in this target.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

This target is an essential part of Eramet's ambition: "Act for Positive Mining" which reflects the desire to create, wherever possible, a positive impact for its stakeholders and its ecosystem, and to encourage action and stimulate a positive and responsible mindset among employees, focused on continuous improvement of practices to reach the best standards in the industry. This objective is also part of Eramet's assessment of the Impacts, Risks and Opportunities identified in the double materiality analysis. It answers some of the expectations of our stakeholders and helps us to anticipate some data points of the future European reporting regulations with the CSRD (Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive).

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

The levers are similar to the ones developed for the absolute target. Around 90% of Eramet's greenhouse gas emissions (scopes 1 & 2) are related to its pyrometallurgical processing of manganese and nickel ore. Eramet has set a 40% reduction target for its emissions by 2035, when compared to 2019. An action plan has been drawn up to achieve this target and is mainly focused on pyrometallurgical activities. The main projects are as follows: • The sourcing or production of low-carbon electricity, with the renewable energy procurement study for the Marietta site (United States) • Energy efficiency measures, with notably the production of electricity using exhaust gases from the production of Manganese alloys • The replacement of fossil-based carbon-reducers with biocarbons from biomass (manganese alloys) • The deployment of CO2 capture, liquefaction, use and/or sequestration systems (CCU/CCS). A pilot capture unit is being installed at the Sauda site (Norway), and a partnership has been concluded for the use of gases at the Porsgrunn site. With regards to mining activities, which account for around 10% of the Group's greenhouse gas emissions, other decarbonisation initiatives are also underway or being studied, notably the production of photovoltaic-generated electricity at our sites in Senegal and Argentina. These projects are incorporated into Eramet's long-term planning and are taken into account when assessing pyrometallurgical assets (particularly through the inclusion in CapEx of an internal carbon price of 100 euros per tonne). This KPI was extremely impacted negatively due to unexpected large social disturbances in New Caledonia in 2024.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

- Other climate-related targets

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

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

- Oth 1

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

06/14/2021

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

- Absolute

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

Engagement with customers

- Percentage of customers (by emissions) with a science-based target

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/30/2021

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

31

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/30/2025

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

67

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

62

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

86.1111111111

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

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

No, this target is a complement to our absolute and intensity targets previously disclosed.

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

Select all that apply

Science Based Targets initiative – approved supplier engagement target

Science Based Targets initiative – approved customer engagement target

(7.54.2.17) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

7_54 SBTi Certificate.pdf

(7.54.2.18) 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 2024, 64% of the Group's suppliers and customers had made such a commitment. It is to be noted that no Base Year is related to this commitment as the purpose is to reach a defined level of partners' commitment, and not to reach a position compared to a starting point in the past.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

This target is an essential part of Eramet's ambition: "Act for Positive Mining" which reflects the desire to create, wherever possible, a positive impact for its stakeholders and its ecosystem, and to encourage action and stimulate a positive and responsible mindset among employees, focused on continuous improvement of practices to reach the best standards in the industry. This objective is also part of Eramet's assessment of the Impacts, Risks and Opportunities identified in the double materiality analysis. It answers some of the expectations of our stakeholders and helps us to anticipate some data points of the future European reporting regulations with the CSRD (Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive).

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

Eramet is actively working to convince its partners to help meet its commitments in terms of holding its value chain accountable for reducing CO2 emissions. Measures are being taken with its customers – since the emissions generated by the transformation of products is the Group's largest scope 3 item – as well as with its suppliers and charter companies. In 2024, Eramet included raising awareness of decarbonisation issues in its knowledge-sharing processes with all its customers. Internal rules have been put in place for the systematic follow-up of communications from partners on their transition commitments. In 2025, Eramet will pursue these efforts to acculturate its employees to the issues surrounding climate change. It will also speed up discussions with its key partners with a view to committing to a shared dynamic of reducing greenhouse gas emissions throughout the carbon steel value chain.

[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:

Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	6	<i>Numeric input</i>
To be implemented	1	40000
Implementation commenced	3	45000
Implemented	1	49000

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

Machine/equipment replacement

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

7000

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

Select all that apply

Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

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

0

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

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Revamping the furnace involved demolishing the previous structure and rebuilding a new smelter with advanced refractory bricks. This upgrade enhanced insulation, improving thermal efficiency and reducing energy demand. As a result, the new system has significantly lowered CO2 emissions at Marietta site by 7000t/year, contributing to a more sustainable operation despite the reliance on a carbon-intensive energy source and the lack of short-term options for renewable energy integration. Each step towards decarbonization is highly valuable.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change

Resource efficiency

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

2000

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

Select all that apply

Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

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

0

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

1200000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

3-5 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

At Comilog, a comprehensive two-week training session conducted by Komatsu was introduced to enhance the driving practices of operators using various mobile equipment. The training emphasised strict Eco-Driving techniques, tailored to optimise the use of adjustable settings on dump trucks and excavators for different slopes and operational conditions. The immediate impact of this training was a notable reduction in fuel consumption, which typically ranges from 90 to 100 L per hour. In addition to these immediate benefits, the improved driving practices have the potential to achieve an annual reduction of up to 2,000 tons in CO2 emissions, significantly contributing to the site's overall sustainability goals. A continuous training program is implemented, along with ongoing monitoring to reinforce good habits and skills, and to maintain the optimal performance and condition of the mobile equipment.

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

Smart control system

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

20000

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

Select all that apply

Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

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

0

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

3600000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

3-5 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Implementation of performance management routines, based on short interval controls, for the main energy usage. Results in a more efficient use of internal power generation sources. Total energy savings estimated at ~6000 m3 of HFO for 2024

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

Process optimization

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

25000

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

Select all that apply

Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

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

0

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

2500000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

3-5 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Improvement of process control and management of raw material mix towards optimization of the specific carbon (metallurgical coke) consumption, which is the main driver of CO2 emissions of Mn-Alloys smelters. This ongoing initiative is meant to bring regular year on year improvements. Estimated gains in 2024 correspond to ~8 kt of metallurgical coke or. This represents 25 kt CO2, or 2.7 % of the Scope 1 emissions of these plants

[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

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.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Internal price on carbon

(7.55.3.2) Comment

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 euros/tonne of CO2 for current investments such as the replacement of equipment with an expected life < 10 year and 100 euros/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.

[Add row]

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

Select from:

- No

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

Select from:

- No

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

No

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

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Flowmeters (direct intake) - Calculation or estimation otherwise

(9.2.4) Please explain

All active sites report their withdrawals by source via the WeSustain internal portal, which allows consolidation at company level. The reporting is done on a monthly basis as of 2024. Water withdrawals are monitored primarily by flow meters when there is a direct water intake, and by third party flow meters (with related invoice) when the water intake is managed by a third party (e.g. municipal supplier). In other cases, they are calculated or estimated.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Flowmeters (direct intake) - Calculation or estimation otherwise

(9.2.4) Please explain

All active sites report their withdrawals by source via the WeSustain internal portal, which allows consolidation at company level. The reporting is done on a monthly basis as of 2024. Water withdrawals are monitored primarily by flow meters when there is a direct water intake, and by third party flow meters (with related invoice) when the water intake is managed by a third party (e.g. municipal supplier). In other cases, they are calculated or estimated.

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

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Calculation

(9.2.4) Please explain

Regarding entrained water associated with the metals, when applicable, Eramet Group follows the ICMM (International Council on Mining and Metals) guidelines. The knowledge of the water volume stored in ores residues, dams and tailings is required for the classification and management of these infrastructures (e.g. French Committee for Dams and Reservoirs). Monitoring is performed when possible but, in most instance, relies of calculations rather than direct measurements.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The measurement methodology is uniform for all the sites (compliant with international standards). All sites conduct external water analyses, and some conduct more frequent internal analyses in the laboratory.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The withdrawn water quality is measured through water analyses on samples taken to the laboratory. Then a qualification is applied based on analyses of TDS and pH of the withdrawn water. Discharged water quality is also measured and checked for any exceedence of reglementary thresholds, to then enable its classification based on the ICMM guidelines.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Flowmeters - Calculation or estimation otherwise

(9.2.4) Please explain

As of 2024, all active sites report their discharges by destination via the WeSustain internal portal, which allows consolidation at company level. The reporting is done on a monthly basis as of 2024. Water discharges are monitored primarily by flow meters when there is a direct water discharge, and by third party flow meters (with related invoice) when the water discharged is managed by a third party (e.g. municipal supplier). In other cases, they are calculated or estimated.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Flowmeters - Calculation or estimation otherwise

(9.2.4) Please explain

As of 2024, all active sites report their discharges by destination via the WeSustain internal portal, which allows consolidation at company level. The reporting is done on a monthly basis as of 2024. Water discharges are monitored primarily by flow meters when there is a direct water discharge, and by third party flow meters (with related invoice) when the water discharged is managed by a third party (e.g. municipal supplier). In other cases, they are calculated or estimated.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Measurement equipment when tertiary treatment - Calculation or estimation otherwise

(9.2.4) Please explain

The treatment method of the discharged water is reliant on the site. Wastewater in some sites undergoes primary treatment (physical treatment), and in others it is chemically treated (tertiary treatment). The volume of treated wastewater is measured in the vast majority of cases and is computed accordingly. The year 2024 marked the second year of Group-wide reporting on discharge volumes. While progress has been made, some mining sites equipped with washing facilities did not report water-discharge volumes in 2024. To address these gaps, targeted efforts are underway for 2025 to engage with the relevant facilities and ensure more complete and consistent reporting moving forward.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

All effluents parameters are quantified on the basis of the direct measurement of discharges carried out at each site, the consolidated at Group level.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharges are reported across all sites according to standard effluent parameters for the following discharges: Suspended solids, Nickel and its components, and Manganese and its components.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Currently, the measurement methodology depends on the site situation. Some sites are conducting continuous monitoring, and others spot monitoring. The analyses are performed internally, and regularly sent to external laboratories for third-party verification.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The quality of the discharges is monitored on all industrial sites and is being progressively deployed on mining sites. The emission limit values and environmental limit values are elements of environmental permits controlled by the authorities. The sites are continually working to improve processing methods. The Environment Department also monitors the dangerousness of substances, with technical and scientific support from professional associations for Manganese, Nickel and Lithium. While nitrates, phosphates, and pesticides are not identified as substances of concern in Eramet's business scope, primary focus on substances of concern (SoC) and substances of very high concern (SVHC) was undertaken through an initial mapping of raw materials in compliance with CSRD and ESRS. The SoC and SVHC are as follows: Nickel, and Coal Tar Pitch. These substances are monitored in compliance with CSRD directive and ESRS E2.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

26-50

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The measurement methodology is compliant with international standards. Some industrial sites conduct external water analyses, and among them, some conduct more frequent internal analyses in the laboratory.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharge temperature is monitored by the industrial sites connected with discharges into the sea.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Calculated

(9.2.4) Please explain

As the water withdrawals and the water discharges are both reported in details, the calculation of the total volume of water consumption is possible, to represent the quantity of water abstracted and not discharged into the aquatic environment or transferred to a third party.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

- Flowmeters - Estimation when required

(9.2.4) Please explain

Recycling or reuse is the recirculation of previously used water, with or without prior treatment and storage. Recirculation has a two-fold objective: it saves resources upstream and also reduces the volume of discharges. Whenever technically possible, the sites give priority to the internal recirculation of water. This is the case, for example, for mining facilities in Senegal (recycling rate of more than 41% in 2023) or for the treatment of gases from melting furnaces in New Caledonia (recycling rate of 96% of fresh water in 2023). The recycling/reuse rate corresponds to the volume of recirculated water divided by the sum of the volume of water abstracted and the volume of water recirculated.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Compliance with ILO norms.

(9.2.4) Please explain

*The minimum level of WASH conditions corresponding to the ILO (International Labour Organization) norm are respected on all sites. All accommodations provided to the workforce are compliant with the ILO requirements. The condition and associated compliance of the accommodation are regularly monitored for all the sites.
[Fixed row]*

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

292200

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Withdrawals by sites overwhelmingly concern seawater which account for nearly 81.9% of the Group's total withdrawals, with surface waters (rivers and lakes) represent approximately 13.7% and withdrawals from groundwater less than 3.9%. The amount of freshwater withdrawals was stable in 2024. They totalled 52.4 Mm³ in 2023. They are 53.0 Mm³ this year. Total withdrawals are decreasing, from 306 million m³ in 2023 to 292 million m³ in 2024.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

278800

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

The discharged volumes are published for the second time this year, and work is continuing to complete and make this data more reliable. The volume discharged does not take account of the water discharged into the mines which was not reported in 2024, implying a higher consumption than the actual figure.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

13400

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

The water consumption volumes are computed from the volumes withdrawn and discharged. The figure mentioned is conservative, because the water discharged into the mines was not reported and therefore not included in the discharged volume mentioned above. The general tendency of this metric is rather stable, with water recirculation being a major driver of the reduction of the Group's water footprint. Targets are set at the two sites most exposed to water scarcity for 2026 to reach a 60% value for the Senegal site and 80% for the Argentina project.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

10400

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

3.56

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

The Senegal site was identified as presenting a high risk of water stress. The site's consumption is 0.9 Mm³, which is about 7% of the Group's consumption. The increase observed in 2024 is primarily due to a conservative approach that was adopted in the absence of complete data. The site was in the process of finalizing a detailed water balance. The higher reported volumes are expected to be refined as data collection improves.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

39900

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Withdrawals by sites from fresh surface water (rivers and lakes) represent approximately 13.7% of the Group's total withdrawals.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

239300

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Withdrawals by sites overwhelmingly concern seawater which account for nearly 81.9% of the Group's total water withdrawals.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1000

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Withdrawals from groundwater account for less than 3.9% of the Group's total water withdrawn.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

10400

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Withdrawals from groundwater account for less than 3.9% of the Group's total water withdrawn.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

877

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Produced/entrained water is computed as the total volume of water contained in the extracted minerals of nickel and manganese. This year this volume is lower than last year, as per the following calculations: - In 2024, Eramet extracted 6,59 Mt of wet manganese ore (with 10% entrained water), versus 6,45 Mt in 2023, as well as 1,93 Mt of wet nickel ore (with 20% entrained water), versus 3,95 Mt in 2023. The total water volume in 2024 is therefore 877 megaliters in 2024, vs a total of 1245 megaliters for 2023.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1600

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

The total third-party water represents 1% of the total withdrawals. In comparison with the previous year: the volumes are about the same with a volume of 1454 megalitres in 2023.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

25400

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

The discharged volumes are published for the second time this year, and work is continuing to complete and make this data more reliable. The volume discharged is estimated at 278.8 Mm³. It does not take account of the water discharged into the mines which was not reported in 2024, implying a higher consumption than the actual figure.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

243900

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

The discharged volumes are published for the second time this year, and work is continuing to complete and make this data more reliable. The volume discharged is estimated at 278.8 Mm³. It does not take account of the water discharged into the mines which was not reported in 2024, implying a higher consumption than the actual figure.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

The discharged volumes are published for the second time this year, and work is continuing to complete and make this data more reliable. The volume discharged is estimated at 278.8 Mm³. It does not take account of the water discharged into the mines which was not reported in 2024, implying a higher consumption than the actual figure.

Third-party destinations**(9.2.8.1) Relevance**

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

100

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

*Water volumes discharged to third party destinations are computed as the difference between the total water volume discharged (278 800 Megaliters) and the volumes of water discharged to known destinations. The volume is not relevant as it accounts for 0.35% of the total discharged volume.
[Fixed row]*

(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

- Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

78617.69

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Lower

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

21-30

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Eramet is engaged to treating water discharges across its sites and facilities. Primary treatment processes are carried out across 100% of the sites, and tertiary treatment operations are carried out in around 28% of these sites.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Secondary treatment operations currently do not represent a relevant percentage of water discharge volumes across the facilities and sites.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

200171.94

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

- 71-80

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Eramet is engaged to treating water discharges across its sites and facilities. Primary treatment processes are carried out across 100% of the sites, and tertiary treatment operations are carried out in around 28% of these sites.

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

- Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Eramet is engaged to treating water discharges across all its sites and facilities. No water is discharged without any treatment.

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

- Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Eramet is engaged to treating water discharges across all its sites and facilities. No water is discharged without any treatment.

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Eramet is engaged to treating water discharges across all its sites and facilities. No water is discharged without any treatment.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.10) Provide details of your organization's emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

(9.2.10.1) Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tons)

5120

(9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included

Select all that apply

Priority substances listed under the EU Water Framework Directive

(9.2.10.3) List the specific substances included

Suspended solids, Nickel and its compounds, Manganese and its compounds, Arsenic and its compounds, Chromium and its compounds, Copper and its compounds, Lead and its compounds, Zinc and its compounds, Organohalogen compounds, Cyanides

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

The quality of discharged water depends on the sites' environmental permits. The Eramet Group ensures compliance with the permit and with the regulatory framework. The frequency and parameters depend on each site. In 2024, Eramet improved the list of parameters consolidated on the basis of priority substances of concern, that are consolidated at Group level. They have been identified with regard to its activities and in accordance with Annex II of Regulation (EC) No. 166/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council (European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register, the "E-PRTR Regulation"). It included nickel, manganese and total suspended solids (TSS). Since 2024, it also includes Arsenic, Chromium, Copper, Lead, Zinc, Cyanides and Organohalogen compounds. Nitrates, phosphates or pesticides are not and will not be collected, as they are not linked to Eramet's activities.

[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

20

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

100%

(9.3.4) Please explain

In its sustainability report 2024, the Group carried out its first dual materiality exercise, identifying and rating the Impacts, Risks and Opportunities (IROs) of the main ESG issues, including water. While this methodology does apply on the direct operations carried out by Eramet, it does not apply to the upstream value chain.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, and are not planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

In its sustainability report 2024, the Group carried out its first dual materiality exercise, identifying and rating the Impacts, Risks and Opportunities (IROs) of the main ESG issues, including water. While this methodology does apply on the direct operations carried out by Eramet, it does not apply to the upstream value chain.
[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

SLN Power plant

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Dependencies

Impacts

- Risks
- Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

New Caledonia

- Other, please specify :At sea, South Pacific Islands

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-22.252645

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

166.446777

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

- No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

41466.8

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

41443.03

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

23.77

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

41443.03

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

41443.03

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

23.77

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This year Eramet discharged all the seawater back to the sea, but consumed the water withdrawn from third parties.

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

COMILOG - Installation portuaire (DFIP)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

- Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

Water mainly used for watering and sewage. No monitoring of sewage water volumes.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Gabon

- Other, please specify :Komo

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-1.541113

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

13.236772

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

36.92

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

15.56

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

21.36

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

36.92

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This year Eramet withdrew less water at this site in comparison to last year.

Row 3

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 3

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

COMILOG - Complexe métallurgique de Moanda (C2M)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Dependencies

- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Gabon

- Ogooue

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-1.505148

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

13.272494

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

- No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

189.4

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

189.4

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

24.61

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

24.61

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

164.79

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This year Eramet consumed more water than last year at this site.

Row 4

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 4

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

- Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

No water discharged at this site. The site operates in a closed loop; water from the basin is recirculated within the facilities.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Gabon

- Ogooue

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-1.502104

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

8.04

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

8.04

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

8.04

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Last year Eramet didn't withdraw water at this site.

Row 5

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 5

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

COMILOG Dunkerque

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

No water discharged at this site. The site has In 2024, the site underwent substantial upgrades, including the installation of a new pyrometallurgical furnace. No production activities took place during this period.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

France

- Other, please specify :Aa

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

51.014

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

2.169

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

- No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

3.31

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

3.31

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

3.31

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This year Eramet withdrew less water at this site in comparison to last year.

Row 6

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

- Facility 6

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Eramet Grande Côte (EGC)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

- Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Senegal

Other, please specify :Saloum

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

15.349811

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-16.767979

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

10356.32

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

10356.32

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

9428.3

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

9428.3

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

928.02

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This year Eramet consumed more water at this site in comparison to last year.

Row 7

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 7

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

SLN - Kouaoua mine

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

No water discharged at this site. Water is mainly used for dust suppression through watering. SLN faced major disruptions due to widespread unrest in New Caledonia.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

New Caledonia

- Other, please specify :Northern Dumbéa

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-21.454258

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

165.763886

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

60

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

60

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This year Eramet withdrew less water at this site in comparison to last year.

Row 8**(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number**

Select from:

Facility 8

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Eramet Norway - Kvinesdal

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Dependencies

Impacts

Risks

Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Norway

Other, please specify :West Norway Coast

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

58.276912

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

6.890773

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

6267.77

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

981.29

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

5245.59

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

40.89

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

5843.04

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

843.04

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

424.72

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This year Eramet consumed more water at this site in comparison to last year.

Row 9

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 9

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Eramet Marietta

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

- Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

- Other, please specify :Upper Ohio / Shade

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

39.368

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-81.523

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

- No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

21173.23

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

20787.99

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

250.89

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

134.35

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

21169.67

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

21169.67

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

3.56

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This year Eramet discharged way more water than last year, which reflects in lower total consumptions.

Row 10

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

- Facility 10

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

SLN - Népoui mine

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

- Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

Discharge water volumes are not yet reported for the washing plant located on this site. Efforts are underway to improve data completeness for mining operations. This implies an overstate of actual consumption.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

New Caledonia

Other, please specify :Northern Dumbéa

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-21.222474

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

165.035692

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

254.88

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

254.88

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

254.88

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This year Eramet consumed less water at this site.

Row 11

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 11

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

- Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Norway

- Other, please specify :West Norway Coast

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

59.127

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

9.624

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

4255.81

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

4181.52

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

74.28

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

4248.2

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

4248.2

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

7.61

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This year Eramet consumed more water at this site.

Row 12

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 12

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

SLN - Poum mine

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Dependencies

Impacts

Risks

Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

No

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

No activity in this site in 2024. SLN faced major disruptions due to widespread unrest in New Caledonia.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

New Caledonia

Other, please specify :Northern Dumbéa

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-20.246581

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

164.044204

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

No

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

No activity at this site this year.

Row 13

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 13

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Sauda (Eramet Norway)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

- Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Norway

- Other, please specify :West Norway Coast

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

59.648

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

6.362

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

- No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

6257.84

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

6232.74

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

25.1

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

5884.93

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

5884.93

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

372.91

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This year Eramet consumed less water at this site.

Row 14

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

- Facility 14

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

SETRAG (COMILOG is the main shareholder, but SETRAG does also transport passengers, timber, goods and manganese ore from other operators.)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

- Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

The site does not monitor or report discharged water volumes.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Gabon

Ogooue

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-1.541113

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

13.236772

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

842.14

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

594.22

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

247.92

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

842.14

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This year Eramet consumed more water at this site.

Row 15

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 15

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

- Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

No water discharged at this site.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Gabon

- Ogooue

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-1.541113

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

13.236772

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

7232.11

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

7232.11

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

7232.11

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This year Eramet consumed more water at this site.

Row 16

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 16

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

SLN - Doniambo plant

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

New Caledonia

- Other, please specify :Northern Dumbéa

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-22.252645

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

166.446777

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

- No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

193679.44

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

192599.37

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

1080.08

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

190743.63

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

190743.63

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

2935.81

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This year Eramet consumed more water at this site.

Row 17

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 17

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

SLN - Thio mine

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Dependencies

Impacts

Risks

Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

No

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

No activity in this site in 2024. SLN faced major disruptions due to widespread unrest in New Caledonia

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

New Caledonia

Other, please specify :Northern Dumbéa

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-21.617254

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

166.187773

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

No

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

No activity at this site this year.

Row 18

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 18

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

SLN - Tiébaghi mine

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Dependencies

Impacts

Risks

Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

Discharge water volumes are not yet reported for the washing plant located on this site. Efforts are underway to improve data completeness for mining operations. This implies an overstate of actual consumption. SLN faced major disruptions due to widespread unrest in New Caledonia.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

New Caledonia

Other, please specify :Northern Dumbéa

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-20.468613

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

164.221923

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

141.55

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

23.22

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

118.33

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

141.55

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This year Eramet consumed less water at this site.

Row 19

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

- Facility 19

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Eramet Ideas

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

- Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

France

Seine

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

48.767767

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

2.000682

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

4.25

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

4.25

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

4.22

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

26

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year*Select from:* Higher**(9.3.1.29) Please explain***This year Eramet consumed more water at this site.***Row 20****(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number***Select from:* Facility 20**(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)***Eramine***(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage***Select from:* Direct operations**(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility***Select all that apply* Dependencies

- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

No water discharged at this site. The site entered into production operations in the final days of December 2024

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Argentina

- Other, please specify :Salinas de la Puna

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-25.081587

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-66.804354

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

- No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

90.34

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

90.34

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

90.34

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This is the first year of exploitation for this site.

[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

All sites accounting data were externally verified and aligned with CSRD directive.

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

All sites accounting data were externally verified and aligned with CSRD directive.

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

All sites accounting data were externally verified and aligned with CSRD directive.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

All sites accounting data were externally verified and aligned with CSRD directive.

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

All sites accounting data were externally verified and aligned with CSRD directive.

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

All sites accounting data were externally verified and aligned with CSRD directive.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

All sites accounting data were externally verified and aligned with CSRD directive.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

All sites accounting data were externally verified and aligned with CSRD directive.

[Fixed row]

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

2933000000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

10037.65

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

This ratio decreased compared to 2023 figures. Eramet water strategy is part of its new 2024–2026 CSR roadmap. It includes strengthened efforts in monitoring and reporting, the introduction of reduction targets at water-sensitive sites, and the development of action plans at other sites also aiming to reduce water consumption. [Fixed row]

(9.10) Do you calculate water intensity information for your metals and mining activities?

Select from:

Yes

(9.10.1) For your top 5 products by revenue, provide the following intensity information associated with your metals and mining activities.

Row 1

(9.10.1.1) Product name

Nickel ore

(9.10.1.2) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

Total water consumption

(9.10.1.3) Denominator

Select from:

Ton of ore mined

(9.10.1.4) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.10.1.5) Please explain

Eramet calculated the value of water consumed per ton of product for the Top 5 products this year. The value of 2024 for Nickel ore is 0.236 m³/t and it is lower than the value of 2023 which was 0.892 m³/t.

Row 2

(9.10.1.1) Product name

Manganese ore

(9.10.1.2) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

Total water consumption

(9.10.1.3) Denominator

Select from:

Ton of ore mined

(9.10.1.4) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.10.1.5) Please explain

Eramet calculated the value of water consumed per ton of product for the Top 5 products this year. The value of 2024 for Manganese ore is 1.191 m³/t and it is higher than the value of 2023 which was 0.874 m³/t. Some discharge water volumes are still not reported and monitored.

Row 3

(9.10.1.1) Product name

Nickel alloys and sub-products

(9.10.1.2) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

Total water consumption

(9.10.1.3) Denominator

Select from:

Ton of final product

(9.10.1.4) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.10.1.5) Please explain

Eramet calculated the value of water consumed per ton of product for the Top 5 products this year. The value of 2024 for Nickel alloys and sub-products is 90.055 m³/t and it is higher than the value of 2023 which was 0.006 m³/t. The reason behind this surge in water intensity is due to the riots (in New Caledonia) and in order to avoid losing the use of the furnaces, minimal activity using the minimum amount of ore was carried out in 2024. The furnaces had to remain operational to avoid irreversible damage, which required continuous cooling. The water used for this purpose was seawater, essential for maintaining safe and stable furnace conditions.

Row 4

(9.10.1.1) Product name

Manganese alloys and sub-products

(9.10.1.2) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

- Total water consumption

(9.10.1.3) Denominator

Select from:

- Ton of final product

(9.10.1.4) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Higher

(9.10.1.5) Please explain

Eramet calculated the value of water consumed per ton of product for the Top 5 products this year. The value of 2024 for Manganese alloys and sub-products is 1.474 m³/t and it is higher than the value of 2023 which was 0.026 m³/t.

Row 5

(9.10.1.1) Product name

Mineralized sands

(9.10.1.2) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

- Total water consumption

(9.10.1.3) Denominator

Select from:

- Ton of final product

(9.10.1.4) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.10.1.5) Please explain

Eramet calculated the value of water consumed per ton of product for the Top 5 products this year. The value of 2024 for mineralized sands is 1.358 m3/t and it is lower than the value of 2023 which was 0.04 m3/t.

[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.13.1) What percentage of your company's revenue is associated with products containing substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

Row 1

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

Annex XVII of EU REACH Regulation

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

Less than 10%

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

Nickel (Ni), present in Eramet's finished products such as Ferro-Nickel (FeNi), is classified as a Substance of Concern (SoC) under the CLP Regulation (Annex VI) due to its potential impact on human health and the environment. However, the nickel ore used in our operations is not considered hazardous in its raw form, as it is embedded in a mineral matrix and not present as an isolated chemical substance. During extraction, the ore contains a low concentration of nickel (around 1%), and part of it is processed into FeNi, while the rest is sold in its unprocessed state. Eramet has assessed the presence of nickel in its ferroalloys as part of its compliance with the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD).

[Add row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

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

(9.14.3) Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact

Select from:

Important but not an immediate business priority

(9.14.4) Please explain

The priority is given to water efficiency and to lower the global impact of Eramet's Group on the water resources. Specific products or services are not currently assessed.

[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:

Yes

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

	Target set in this category
Water pollution	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water withdrawals	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Other	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

Site/facility

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Monitoring of water use

Increase in the proportion of sites monitoring water withdrawals total volumes

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/31/2023

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2023

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

19

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

20

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

20

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Achieved and maintained

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

Science Based Targets for Nature

Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Monitoring of total water withdrawals already applied to all sites in 2022, and ERAMET maintained this percentage of monitoring at a 100% in 2023 and 2024. An additional site commenced production and began reporting in 2024.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Several key actions contributed significantly to achieving targets related to water security: - Implementation of Water Management Plans Eramet ensured that 100% of its sites have a formal Water Management Plan, which includes reduction targets tailored to each site's context (thematic standard and WMP template available). - Optimization of Water Consumption The Group focused on controlling and optimizing water use to preserve high-quality water resources, especially in water-stressed areas. For example, recycling rates reached 60% at EGCand 80% at the Lithium project. - Monitoring and Transparency Eramet implemented full water discharge monitoring across all sites and shares data with neighboring communities, particularly in sensitive areas. - Integration into Strategic Roadmap These actions are embedded in the Group's "Act for Positive Mining" roadmap, which aligns environmental performance with long-term sustainability goals

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Target is part of the group's CSR strategy "Act for Positive Mining" Eramet relied on ICMM and IRMA frameworks to improve internal procedures, including in the areas of monitoring and reporting.

Row 2

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 2

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

Site/facility

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Monitoring of water use

Increase in the proportion of sites monitoring water recycled/reused

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/31/2023

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2023

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

5

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

20

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

7

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

13

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

Science Based Targets for Nature

Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Monitoring of recycled/reused water became mandatory for all sites/facilities in 2023. Data improved in 2024.

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

Several key actions contributed significantly to achieving targets related to water security: - Implementation of Water Management Plans Eramet ensured that 100% of its sites have a formal Water Management Plan, which includes reduction targets tailored to each site's context (thematic standard and WMP template available). - Optimization of Water Consumption The Group focused on controlling and optimizing water use to preserve high-quality water resources, especially in water-stressed areas. For example, recycling rates reached 60% at EGCand 80% at the Lithium project. - Monitoring and Transparency Eramet implemented full water discharge monitoring across all sites and shares data with neighboring communities, particularly in sensitive areas. - Integration into Strategic Roadmap These actions are embedded in the Group's "Act for Positive Mining" roadmap, which aligns environmental performance with long-term sustainability goals

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Target is part of the group's CSR strategy "Act for Positive Mining" Eramet relied on ICMM and IRMA frameworks to improve internal procedures, including in the areas of monitoring and reporting.

Row 3

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 3

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

Site/facility

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Monitoring of water use

Increase in the proportion of sites monitoring water withdrawal by source

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/31/2023

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2023

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

19

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

20

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

20

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Achieved and maintained

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

Science Based Targets for Nature

Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Monitoring of total water withdrawal by source became mandatory for all sites/facilities in 2023.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Several key actions contributed significantly to achieving targets related to water security: - Implementation of Water Management Plans Eramet ensured that 100% of its sites have a formal Water Management Plan, which includes reduction targets tailored to each site's context (thematic standard and WMP template available). - Optimization of Water Consumption The Group focused on controlling and optimizing water use to preserve high-quality water resources, especially in water-stressed areas. For example, recycling rates reached 60% at EGCand 80% at the Lithium project. - Monitoring and Transparency Eramet implemented full water discharge monitoring across all sites and shares data with neighboring communities, particularly in sensitive areas. - Integration into Strategic Roadmap These actions are embedded in the Group's "Act for Positive Mining" roadmap, which aligns environmental performance with long-term sustainability goals

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Target is part of the group's CSR strategy "Act for Positive Mining" Eramet relied on ICMM and IRMA frameworks to improve internal procedures, including in the areas of monitoring and reporting.

Row 4

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 4

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

Site/facility

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Monitoring of water use

Increase in the proportion of sites monitoring water discharges by destination

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/31/2023

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2023

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

20

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

15

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

75

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

Science Based Targets for Nature

Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Monitoring of water discharges by destination became mandatory for all sites/facilities in 2023. In 2024, there were still sites not reporting. Efforts have been placed in 2025 to complement the data.

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

Several key actions contributed significantly to achieving targets related to water security: - Implementation of Water Management Plans Eramet ensured that 100% of its sites have a formal Water Management Plan, which includes reduction targets tailored to each site's context (thematic standard and WMP template available). - Optimization of Water Consumption The Group focused on controlling and optimizing water use to preserve high-quality water resources, especially in water-stressed areas. For example, recycling rates reached 60% at EGCand 80% at the Lithium project. - Monitoring and Transparency Eramet implemented full water discharge monitoring across all sites and shares data with neighboring communities, particularly in sensitive areas. - Integration into Strategic Roadmap These actions are embedded in the Group's "Act for Positive Mining" roadmap, which aligns environmental performance with long-term sustainability goals.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Target is part of the group's CSR strategy "Act for Positive Mining" Eramet relied on ICMM and IRMA frameworks to improve internal procedures, including in the areas of monitoring and reporting.

Row 5

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 5

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

Site/facility

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Monitoring of water use

Increase in the proportion of sites monitoring water consumption total volumes

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/31/2023

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2023

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

20

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

15

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

75

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

Science Based Targets for Nature

Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Monitoring of total water consumption became possible in 2023, as it is computed as the difference between total water withdrawals and total water discharges. While total water withdrawals were already monitored last year, this year, the monitoring of total water discharges is still uncompleted. The total water consumption is thus overestimated.

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

Several key actions contributed significantly to achieving targets related to water security: - Implementation of Water Management Plans Eramet ensured that 100% of its sites have a formal Water Management Plan, which includes reduction targets tailored to each site's context (thematic standard and WMP template available). - Optimization of Water Consumption The Group focused on controlling and optimizing water use to preserve high-quality water resources, especially in water-stressed areas. For example, recycling rates reached 60% at EGCand 80% at the Lithium project. - Monitoring and Transparency Eramet implemented full water discharge monitoring across all sites and shares data with neighboring communities, particularly in sensitive areas. - Integration into Strategic Roadmap These actions are embedded in the Group's "Act for Positive Mining" roadmap, which aligns environmental performance with long-term sustainability goals.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Target is part of the group's CSR strategy "Act for Positive Mining" Eramet relied on ICMM and IRMA frameworks to improve internal procedures, including in the areas of monitoring and reporting.

Row 7

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 7

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

Site/facility

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Product water intensity

Increase in water use met through recycling/reuse

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/31/2023

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2023

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

41

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

60

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

52

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

58

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

Science Based Targets for Nature

Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Eramet included the following goal in its "Act for Positive Mining" roadmap for the period 2024-2026: Recycle in water stressed areas for current or future projects: 60% for GCO and 80% for the Lithium project

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

Several key actions contributed significantly to achieving targets related to water security: - Implementation of Water Management Plans Eramet ensured that 100% of its sites have a formal Water Management Plan, which includes reduction targets tailored to each site's context (thematic standard and WMP template available). - Optimization of Water Consumption The Group focused on controlling and optimizing water use to preserve high-quality water resources, especially in water-stressed areas. For example, recycling rates reached 60% at EGCan and 80% at the Lithium project. - Monitoring and Transparency Eramet implemented full water discharge monitoring across all sites and shares data with neighboring communities, particularly in sensitive areas. - Integration into Strategic Roadmap These actions are embedded in the Group's "Act for Positive Mining" roadmap, which aligns environmental performance with long-term sustainability goals.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Target is part of the group's CSR strategy "Act for Positive Mining" Eramet relied on ICMM and IRMA frameworks to improve internal procedures, including in the areas of monitoring and reporting.

[Add row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.1) Within your reporting boundary, are there any geographical areas, business units or mining projects excluded from your disclosure?

Select from:

No

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

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

Land/water protection

Land/water management

Species management

Education & awareness

Livelihood, economic & other incentives

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we use indicators	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State and benefit indicators <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pressure indicators <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Response indicators

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

Project 5: Provincial park of Los Andes (40 km)

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

Project 1: adjacent to buffer zone of Lagoons of New Caledonia: Reef Diversity and Associated ecosystems

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

No

(11.4.2) Comment

In Argentina: >50 km far from the Laguna Blanca which in another water bassin

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

In Gabon: near the Mboungou Badouma and Doume rapids

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

Project 1: SLN - New Caledonia - KBA Large north marine lagoon in Gabon Project 2: EGC - Senegal - KBA Niayes (from Dakar to St Louis) Project 5: Eramine - Argentina - Salar del Hombre Muerto (not impacted)

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

No

(11.4.2) Comment

*N/A
[Fixed row]*

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

Row 1

(11.4.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

Project 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

New Caledonia

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Lagoons of New Caledonia: Reef Diversity and Associated ecosystems

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) 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 close to the buffer zone of the marine UNESCO site. No conflicts. The proximity was determined with consultancy and IBAT database.

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

Select from:

No

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Risks to biodiversity were assessed by ecologists during impact studies, prior to the project.

(11.4.1.12) Further context for mining projects

No further context

Row 2

(11.4.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

Project 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

New Caledonia

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

KBA Large north marine lagoon

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) 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. The proximity was determined with IBAT.

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

Select from:

No

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Risks to biodiversity were assessed by ecologists during impact studies, prior to the project.

(11.4.1.12) Further context for mining projects

No further context

Row 3

(11.4.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

Project 2

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Senegal

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

KBA Niayes (from Dakar to St Louis)

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

6386

(11.4.1.8) 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. The proximity was determined with consultancy and IBAT database.

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

Select from:

Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

Restoration

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Risks to biodiversity were assessed by ecologists during impact studies, prior to the project. Detailed biodiversity studies are done every five years based on effective mine plan. During the feasibility project phase, the restoration program has been discussed with the communities and the local forestry authorities managing the KBA. In 2023, the company returned 85 hectares of rehabilitated land to the Direction des Eaux et Forêts du Sénégal. By 2025, around 950 hectares will be gradually and continuously restored to a condition equal to or better than the initial state of the land. In 2024, the site initiated an upgrade of its Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) to align with the requirements of the IRMA standard.

(11.4.1.12) Further context for mining projects

The mining concession is located in the Niayes area and the site is engaging with the forestry authorities for restoration actions.

Row 4

(11.4.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

Project 5

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

Category IV-VI

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Argentina

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Provincial park of "Los Andes"

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Up to 50 km

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

The project activity is approximately 40 km North to the Los Andes Park. The industrial plant facilities and drilling platforms started late 2024. The proximity was determined with consultancy and IBAT database.

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

Select from:

No

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

No risks to biodiversity were identified by ecologists during the environmental impact assessments conducted prior to the project. The ESIA's are reviewed every two years, with the next update scheduled for 2025.

(11.4.1.12) Further context for mining projects

No further context

Row 10

(11.4.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

Project 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

New Caledonia

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

300

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

The KBA of the Upper Neaoua, Koua, and Kouaoua River Valleys is home to dense evergreen forest at low and medium altitudes, as well as savannas interspersed with gallery forests.

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

Select from:

Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

Restoration

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Risks to biodiversity were assessed by ecologists during impact studies, prior to the project. Detailed biodiversity studies are done every five years based on effective mine plan. During the feasibility project phase, the restoration program has been discussed with the communities and the local forestry authorities managing the KBA. SLN has established three conservation areas, also known locally as "Ecosystem Preservation Areas." It is implementing an action plan dedicated to rare and endangered species for habitat rehabilitation and conservation. It also takes action against feral cats, which pose a significant threat to bird populations. These predators are monitored using camera traps and are captured.

(11.4.1.12) Further context for mining projects

No further context

Row 11

(11.4.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

Project 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

New Caledonia

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

KBA Pic Ninga

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

121

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

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

Select from:

- Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- Restoration

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Risks to biodiversity were assessed by ecologists during impact studies, prior to the project. Detailed biodiversity studies are done every five years based on effective mine plan. During the feasibility project phase, the restoration program has been discussed with the communities and the local forestry authorities managing the KBA. SLN has established three conservation areas, also known locally as "Ecosystem Preservation Areas." It is implementing an action plan dedicated to rare and endangered species for habitat rehabilitation and conservation. It also takes action against feral cats, which pose a significant threat to bird populations. These predators are monitored using camera traps and are captured.

(11.4.1.12) Further context for mining projects

No further context

Row 12

(11.4.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

- Project 4

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Gabon

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Parc de la Lopé

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

124

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

Rail transport crossing several protected areas

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

Select from:

Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

Restoration

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

In Gabon, the road built in the 1970s by the national authorities crosses several internationally recognized protected areas. In this context, Setrag implemented its first Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) in line with IFC Performance Standard No. 6 in 2015. In 2024, it updated this BAP to take into account the latest changes in track restoration work. The BAP includes actions dedicated to strengthening the resources of affected sensitive areas and developing knowledge.

(11.4.1.12) Further context for mining projects

No further context

Row 13

(11.4.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

Project 4

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Gabon

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Rapides de Mboungou Badouma et de Doume (Ramsar)

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

153

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

Rail transport crossing several protected areas

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

Select from:

Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

Restoration

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

In Gabon, the road built in the 1970s by the national authorities crosses several internationally recognized protected areas. In this context, Setrag implemented its first Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) in line with IFC Performance Standard No. 6 in 2015. In 2024, it updated this BAP to take into account the latest changes in track restoration work. The BAP includes actions dedicated to strengthening the resources of affected sensitive areas and developing knowledge.

(11.4.1.12) Further context for mining projects

No further context

Row 14

(11.4.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

Project 4

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Gabon

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Chutes et Rapides sur Ivindo (Ramsar)

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

82

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

Rail transport crossing several protected areas

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

Select from:

Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

Restoration

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

In Gabon, the road built in the 1970s by the national authorities crosses several internationally recognized protected areas. In this context, Setrag implemented its first Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) in line with IFC Performance Standard No. 6 in 2015. In 2024, it updated this BAP to take into account the latest changes in track restoration work. The BAP includes actions dedicated to strengthening the resources of affected sensitive areas and developing knowledge.

(11.4.1.12) Further context for mining projects

No further context

Row 15

(11.4.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

Project 4

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Gabon

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

119

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

Rail transport crossing several protected areas

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

Select from:

Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

Restoration

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

In Gabon, the road built in the 1970s by the national authorities crosses several internationally recognized protected areas. In this context, Setrag implemented its first Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) in line with IFC Performance Standard No. 6 in 2015. In 2024, it updated this BAP to take into account the latest changes in track restoration work. The BAP includes actions dedicated to strengthening the resources of affected sensitive areas and developing knowledge.

(11.4.1.12) Further context for mining projects

No further context

Row 16

(11.4.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

Project 4

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Gabon

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Lopé-Iboundji (KBA)

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

207

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

Rail transport crossing several protected areas

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

Select from:

- Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- Restoration

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

In Gabon, the road built in the 1970s by the national authorities crosses several internationally recognized protected areas. In this context, Setrag implemented its first Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) in line with IFC Performance Standard No. 6 in 2015. In 2024, it updated this BAP to take into account the latest changes in track restoration work. The BAP includes actions dedicated to strengthening the resources of affected sensitive areas and developing knowledge.

(11.4.1.12) Further context for mining projects

No further context

Row 17

(11.4.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

- Project 5

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Argentina

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Salar del Hombre Muerto

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Up to 25 km

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

Mining operations

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

Select from:

No

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

No risks to biodiversity were identified by ecologists during the environmental impact assessments conducted prior to the project. The ESIA's are reviewed every two years, with the next update scheduled for 2025.

(11.4.1.12) Further context for mining projects

No further context

Row 18

(11.4.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

Project 5

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Argentina

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Laguna Blanca

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Up to 50 km

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

Mining operations

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

Select from:

No

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

No risks to biodiversity were identified by ecologists during the environmental impact assessments conducted prior to the project. The ESIA's are reviewed every two years, with the next update scheduled for 2025.

(11.4.1.12) Further context for mining projects

*No further context
[Add row]*

(11.5) Can you disclose the mining project area and the area of land disturbed for each of your mining projects?

(11.5.1) Disclosing mining project area and area of land disturbed

Select from:

Partially

(11.5.2) Comment

In New Caledonia and Gabon, the activities have respectively started more than a hundred and more than fifty years ago. The total cleared areas are estimated with as much precision as possible for the early decades.

[Fixed row]

(11.5.1) Provide details on the mining project area and the area of land disturbed for each of your mining projects.

Row 1

(11.5.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

Project 1

(11.5.1.2) Total area of owned land/lease/project area (hectares)

0

(11.5.1.3) Total area disturbed to date (hectares)

0

(11.5.1.4) Area disturbed in the reporting year (hectares)

6

(11.5.1.5) Type(s) of habitat disturbed in the reporting year

Select all that apply

Modified habitat

Natural habitat

(11.5.1.6) Comment

Eramet does not wish to disclose “owned area” and “total area disturbed to date” data for 2023, for reasons of confidentiality and to allow time for further consolidation of site data (very old mining activities; historical data are not accurate).

Row 2

(11.5.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

Project 2

(11.5.1.2) Total area of owned land/lease/project area (hectares)

0

(11.5.1.3) Total area disturbed to date (hectares)

0

(11.5.1.4) Area disturbed in the reporting year (hectares)

318

(11.5.1.5) Type(s) of habitat disturbed in the reporting year

Select all that apply

Modified habitat

Natural habitat

(11.5.1.6) Comment

Operations started in 2014. Figures are accurate. Eramet does not wish to disclose "owned area" data for 2023, for reasons of confidentiality and to allow time for further consolidation of site data.

Row 3

(11.5.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

Project 4

(11.5.1.2) Total area of owned land/lease/project area (hectares)

0

(11.5.1.3) Total area disturbed to date (hectares)

0

(11.5.1.4) Area disturbed in the reporting year (hectares)

100

(11.5.1.5) Type(s) of habitat disturbed in the reporting year

Select all that apply

- Modified habitat
- Natural habitat

(11.5.1.6) Comment

Eramet does not wish to disclose “owned area” and “total area disturbed to date” data for 2023, for reasons of confidentiality and to allow time for further consolidation of site data (very old mining activities; historical data are not accurate).

Row 4

(11.5.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

- Project 5

(11.5.1.2) Total area of owned land/lease/project area (hectares)

0

(11.5.1.3) Total area disturbed to date (hectares)

0

(11.5.1.4) Area disturbed in the reporting year (hectares)

0

(11.5.1.5) Type(s) of habitat disturbed in the reporting year

Select all that apply

- Modified habitat
- Natural habitat

(11.5.1.6) Comment

Eramet does not wish to disclose “owned area” data for 2023, for reasons of confidentiality and to allow time for further consolidation of site data.
[Add row]

(11.6) Are there artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) operations active in your mining project areas or in their area of influence?

Select from:

No

(11.7) Do you adopt biodiversity action plans to manage your impacts on biodiversity?

Select from:

Yes

(11.7.1) Describe your criteria for defining which sites are required to produce biodiversity action plans.

All Eramet mining and rail transport sites have implemented Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs). As part of its sustainability roadmap “Act for Positive Mining,” Eramet has committed to aligning all these plans by 2026 with the IRMA Standard, which incorporates the methodology of IFC Performance Standard 6 on the conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable management of living natural resources. In addition, Eramet is committed to developing robust environmental risk and impact management measures for all new mining projects, in line with IFC standards. The mitigation hierarchy is strictly applied, and biodiversity losses and gains are quantified whenever impacts are significant, with the objective of achieving no net loss of biodiversity.

(11.8) Provide details on mining projects that are required to produce Biodiversity Action Plans.

(11.8.1) Number of mining projects required to produce a BAP

4

(11.8.2) % of mining projects required to produce a BAP that have one in place

100.0

(11.8.3) Format

Select all that apply

Stand-alone document

(11.8.4) Frequency BAPs are reviewed

Select all that apply

Regularly

(11.8.5) Please explain

Biodiversity action plans and Biodiversity management plans are developed and implemented in the four mining sites in operation. They are in the progress of updating them to align with IRMA expectations and comply with the methodology of IFC performance standard no. 6. (Integration of an avoid, reduce, offset approach)

[Fixed row]

(11.9) Have any of your projects caused, or have the potential to cause, significant adverse impact(s) on biodiversity?

(11.9.1) Any projects caused, or have the potential to cause, significant adverse impacts on biodiversity

Select from:

Yes

(11.9.2) Comment

The impacts of Eramet's operations are primarily linked to mining activities and the loss of habitats. In addition to the impacts related to mine operation footprint, there are ensuing indirect or induced impacts: disturbances to habitats from dust, noise, light, land or sea traffic; emissions and effluents that disturb the physical and chemical conditions of the biotope; changes in hydrology and hydrogeology affecting terrestrial and aquatic habitats; habitat fragmentation including edge effects and forest gaps; introduction and accidental spread of invasive species; climate change; additional pressures on biological resources (fishing, hunting, poaching) following the opening up of access to sites or flows of people, loss of ecosystem provisioning services or loss of access to these services, degradation of the regulatory, support and cultural ecosystem provisioning services etc. The mining sites are committed to apply mitigation hierarchy as specified in Eramet policy, meaning: avoidance, reduction, progressive rehabilitation and when necessary compensation/offset measures. In New Caledonia, Société Le Nickel (SLN) operates nickel

deposits on various sites in the heart of a region renowned for its rich biodiversity and a high rate of endemism among its flora and fauna species. The Ogooué Mining Company (Comilog) has been extracting manganese ore on the Bangombé Plateau in Moanda, Gabon for almost 60 years. Since 2021, Comilog has extended its mining activity on the plateau to the north, the Okouma-Bafoula plateau. In Senegal, Eramet Grande Côte started operating in 2014. The extraction of mineral sands involves the clearing of vegetation as a floating dredge moves along the deposit. Biodiversity is of medium sensitivity in the areas currently being operated. However, the mine is in an area where there is still significant plant and animal diversity and so despite the strong human impact. As such, the issues are mainly related to the rehabilitation and revegetation of large areas, as well as to the management of biodiversity through an approach based on Avoidance-Reduction-Rehabilitation sequence.

[Fixed row]

(11.9.1) For your disclosed mining projects, provide details of the significant adverse impacts on biodiversity, with the respective response to the impact.

Row 1

(11.9.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

Project 1

(11.9.1.2) Type of impact

Select from:

Direct

(11.9.1.3) Impact

Select from:

Other, please specify :See "Description of the impact".

(11.9.1.4) Description of the impact

• Habitat degradation, including edge effects and forest gaps • Habitat fragmentation • Changes in hydrology and hydrogeology • Transport of solids in waterways

(11.9.1.5) Consequence

Select from:

Serious

(11.9.1.6) Likelihood

Select from:

Almost certain

(11.9.1.7) Describe response

In New Caledonia, the KBAs of the High valleys of the Neaoua, Koua and Kouaoua rivers and Pic Ningua are all recognised for their importance for the conservation of birds. The KBA of the High valleys of the Neaoua, Koua and Kouaoua rivers is home to a dense evergreen forest of low and medium altitude, as well as savannahs interspersed with gallery forests. Pic Ningua rises to 1,343 metres and the area is composed of rainforests and niaouli savannahs. SLN has set up three conservation areas, also locally called "Ecosystem Preservation Zones". It is deploying an action plan focusing on rare and endangered species for the rehabilitation and conservation of habitats. And it is conducting actions on feral cats which pose a significant threat to bird populations. These predators are tracked using camera traps and are captured.

Row 2

(11.9.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

Project 2

(11.9.1.2) Type of impact

Select from:

Direct

(11.9.1.3) Impact

Select from:

Other, please specify :See "Description of the impact".

(11.9.1.4) Description of the impact

• Habitat degradation, including edge effects and forest gaps • Habitat fragmentation • Changes in hydrology and hydrogeology • Transport of solids in waterways

(11.9.1.5) Consequence

Select from:

Moderate

(11.9.1.6) Likelihood

Select from:

Almost certain

(11.9.1.7) Describe response

In Senegal, the Niayes KBA consists of a string of permanent freshwater lakes and temporarily wet depressions (Niayes) that extend along a line from the north-east of the suburbs of Dakar to about 60 km southwest of Saint-Louis. The risks to biodiversity were assessed by ecologists during the impact study performed before the activities started and the detailed biodiversity studies carried out every five years on the basis of an updated mine plan. From the feasibility phase of the project, the restoration programme was discussed with the communities and the local forestry authorities that manage the KBA. In 2023, the Company triggered the land restitution cycle and returned 85 hectares of rehabilitated land to the Senegalese Water and Forests Department. An additional 315 hectares were ready for restitution at the end of 2024; the site is awaiting a response from the authorities to formalise the restitution. In 2024, EGC initiated the upgrade of its Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) to align with the requirements of the IRMA standard

Row 3

(11.9.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

Project 4

(11.9.1.2) Type of impact

Select from:

Direct

(11.9.1.3) Impact

Select from:

Other, please specify :See "Description of impact".

(11.9.1.4) Description of the impact

• *Habitat degradation, including edge effects and forest gaps* • *Habitat fragmentation* • *Changes in hydrology and hydrogeology* • *Transport of solids in waterways* • *Additional pressure on biological resources (fishing, hunting, poaching) related to the opening of access to sites or the influx of populations*

(11.9.1.5) Consequence

Select from:

Moderate

(11.9.1.6) Likelihood

Select from:

Almost certain

(11.9.1.7) Describe response

In Gabon, the COMILOG mining site in Gabon is located within a landscape of savannah and gallery forests, near the town of Moanda, which has expanded over several decades due to mining activities. A dedicated biodiversity team is in place to oversee conservation efforts. For the new mining plateau, a Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) aligned with the IRMA Standard—which integrates the methodology of IFC Performance Standard 6—has been developed. A similar plan is scheduled for development for the historic plateau. Eramet applies the mitigation hierarchy (Avoid, Reduce, Compensate) rigorously, notably by avoiding gallery forests. Restoration initiatives have been launched, including the advancement of scientific knowledge on savannah ecosystems and the implementation of offset programs. These include habitat restoration activities within the Lékédi Park and community awareness campaigns focused on protected species and the ecosystem services provided by biodiversity. In Gabon, there is also the railway line that is operated by Setrag, developed in the 1970s by national authorities, crosses several classified areas of high ecological value, some of which are recognized internationally. In response to this sensitive context, Setrag implemented its first Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) in 2015, aligned with IFC Performance Standard 6. In 2024, the BAP was updated to reflect recent changes related to track restoration works. The plan includes targeted actions to strengthen the resilience of affected sensitive areas and to enhance ecological knowledge along the railway corridor.

Row 4

(11.9.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

Project 5

(11.9.1.2) Type of impact

Select from:

Direct

(11.9.1.3) Impact

Select from:

Conversion and/or degradation of natural habitats (other than forests)

(11.9.1.4) Description of the impact

Impact primarily limited to land conversion associated with the construction of the processing plant and the installation of production wells.

(11.9.1.5) Consequence

Select from:

Moderate

(11.9.1.6) Likelihood

Select from:

Unlikely

(11.9.1.7) Describe response

While land conversion may result in localized habitat loss or alteration, Eramet has adopted a rigorous approach to biodiversity management. The company conducts comprehensive baseline studies, including literature reviews and field surveys, to understand the ecological context of the area. Direct and indirect impacts are assessed in ecologically relevant zones, and management plans are developed in line with the mitigation hierarchy. Although no critical habitats or biodiversity offsets are required, Eramet implement management measures and ensures continuous monitoring of limnology in water courses, fauna and flora. An initial version of the Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) was released in 2024.

[Add row]

(11.10) Are biodiversity issues integrated into any aspects of your long-term strategic business plan, and if so how?

Long-term business objectives

(11.10.1) Are biodiversity-related issues integrated?

Select from:

Yes, biodiversity-related issues are integrated

(11.10.2) Long-term time horizon (years)

Select from:

>30

(11.10.3) Please explain

Eramet is voluntary committed to no deep sea tailing. The decision has been taken to preserve marine biodiversity. Eramet wanted to demonstrate its environmental and social responsibility and ensure the sustainability of the business. The Group is also promoting this commitment to its customers, in particular battery and automotive industries, as well as Europe Commission to introduce in the regulations a ban for batteries entering European market with metals from mining plants that do not meet the highest international environmental and ethical standards. As part of its act4nature commitments for 2024, ERAMET has undertaken to refrain from deep sea mining. In addition, Eramet refrains from exploration and mining activities in UNESCO World Heritage sites, UNESCO biosphere reserves and protected areas classified as IUCN Ia, Ib, II and III.

Strategy for long-term objectives

(11.10.1) Are biodiversity-related issues integrated?

Select from:

Yes, biodiversity-related issues are integrated

(11.10.2) Long-term time horizon (years)

Select from:

>30

(11.10.3) Please explain

As mentioned earlier, risks and impacts assessments are associated with monitoring programmes, mainly through the CSR strategy "Act for Positive Mining". The risks and impacts are assessed at each stage of the project: from scoping to closure. The monitoring is supporting an adaptive management of the biodiversity.

Financial planning

(11.10.1) Are biodiversity-related issues integrated?

Select from:

Yes, biodiversity-related issues are integrated

(11.10.2) Long-term time horizon (years)

Select from:

>30

(11.10.3) Please explain

The mitigation measures, which are included in the management plans our action plans, are associated with CAPEX and OPEX that are included in the project costs and budget. All stages of development are considered: from scoping to closure.

[Fixed row]

(11.11) Have you specified any measurable and time-bound targets related to your commitments to reduce or avoid impacts on biodiversity?

Select from:

Yes

(11.11.1) Provide details of your targets related to your commitments to reduce or avoid impacts on biodiversity, and progress made.

Row 1

(11.11.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 1

(11.11.1.2) Target label

100% of mining sites have updated their biodiversity action plan to comply with IRMA standard and so the methodology of IFC performance standard no. 6. (Integration of an avoid, reduce, offset approach)

(11.11.1.3) Base year

2024

(11.11.1.4) Target year

2026

(11.11.1.5) % of target achieved

Select from:

41-50%

(11.11.1.6) Please explain

Two Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs) have been finalized: one for the transport subsidiary and one for the mining center in Gabon, covering one of the two active plateaus. A preliminary version has been developed for the Argentinian site, which will require further revision. Additional studies and updates to the BAPs are currently underway for the Senegalese site and the second plateau in Gabon. The overall completion rate of BAPs across sites stood at 45% by the end of 2024. - The new commitments have been formulated based on the results of the materiality analyses conducted in 2023. The targets were supplemented in 2024 because of the resilience issues identified by the physical, systemic and transition risks analysis. These have been reviewed and validated by Act for nature international and Business for nature. The new commitments and targets are proportionate to the Group's challenges and impacts. They are based on five pillars: governance, strategy, impact reduction, support for conservation and research, and stakeholder awareness. The action plan is based on international best practices and is aligned with the demands of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF). Also, our commitments, action plan and results are public in accordance with the GBF's expectations of transparency and accountability (target 15). They are published on our website, as well as the websites of the CDP, Act4Nature International and Business for nature.

Row 2

(11.11.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 2

(11.11.1.2) Target label

Ratio of rehabilitated land to cleared land maintained ≥ 1

(11.11.1.3) Base year

2024

(11.11.1.4) Target year

2026

(11.11.1.5) % of target achieved

Select from:

61-70%

(11.11.1.6) Please explain

Two internal standards were developed in 2024, detailing the Group's requirements for both biodiversity and ecosystem services preservation, and mine rehabilitation. Cleared and rehabilitated areas are integrated into the mining activity performance indicators, which are monitored by operational teams. These indicators are subject to quarterly internal reviews and are also audited annually by an independent third party. The rehabilitation ratio stood at 0.69 in 2024. - The new commitments have been formulated based on the results of the materiality analyses conducted in 2023. The targets were supplemented in 2024 because of the resilience issues identified by the physical, systemic and transition risks analysis. These have been reviewed and validated by Act for nature international and Business for nature. The new commitments and targets are proportionate to the Group's challenges and impacts. They are based on five pillars: governance, strategy, impact reduction, support for conservation and research, and stakeholder awareness. The action plan is based on international best practices and is aligned with the demands of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF). Also, our commitments, action plan and results are public in accordance with the GBF's expectations of transparency and accountability (target 15). They are published on our website, as well as the websites of the CDP, Act4Nature International and Business for nature.

Row 3

(11.11.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 3

(11.11.1.2) Target label

Avoidance of the most sensitive areas. Eramet prohibits any exploration or exploitation of the deep seabed (deep-sea mining), as well as the disposal of tailings at sea (deep-sea tailings placement). The Group also refrains from conducting any exploration or mining activities within UNESCO World Heritage Sites, UNESCO Biosphere Reserves, and IUCN protected areas classified as categories Ia, Ib, II, and III.

(11.11.1.3) Base year

2024

(11.11.1.4) Target year

2026

(11.11.1.5) % of target achieved

Select from:

100%

(11.11.1.6) Please explain

No activities or projects related to deep-sea mining or deep-sea tailings placement are conducted. Furthermore, no mining activities or projects are carried out in prohibited areas. Verification is performed using an internal geographic information system (GIS) tool, developed in 2024, which collects and analyzes biodiversity and ecosystem data from six international databases, including IBAT. - The new commitments have been formulated based on the results of the materiality analyses conducted in 2023. The targets were supplemented in 2024 because of the resilience issues identified by the physical, systemic and transition risks analysis. These have been reviewed and validated by Act for nature international and Business for nature. The new commitments and targets are proportionate to the Group's challenges and impacts. They are based on five pillars: governance, strategy, impact reduction, support for conservation and research, and stakeholder awareness. The action plan is based on international best practices and is aligned with the demands of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF). Also, our

commitments, action plan and results are public in accordance with the GBF's expectations of transparency and accountability (target 15). They are published on our website, as well as the websites of the CDP, Act4Nature International and Business for nature.

Row 4

(11.11.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 4

(11.11.1.2) Target label

Inclusion of biodiversity values in assessing impacts and the definition of management measures

(11.11.1.3) Base year

2024

(11.11.1.4) Target year

2026

(11.11.1.5) % of target achieved

Select from:

100%

(11.11.1.6) Please explain

100% of mining projects integrate biodiversity and ecosystem considerations into their feasibility studies. An internal GIS tool that is compiling information from various international databases was developed in 2024; it is used during pre-diagnostic phase to pre-identify biodiversity-related issues in the context of exploration permits. - The new commitments have been formulated based on the results of the materiality analyses conducted in 2023. The targets were supplemented in 2024 because of the resilience issues identified by the physical, systemic and transition risks analysis. These have been reviewed and validated by Act for nature international and Business for nature. The new commitments and targets are proportionate to the Group's challenges and impacts. They are based on five pillars: governance, strategy, impact reduction, support for conservation and research, and stakeholder awareness. The action plan is based on international best practices and is aligned with the demands of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF). Also, our commitments, action plan and results are public in

accordance with the GBF's expectations of transparency and accountability (target 15). They are published on our website, as well as the websites of the CDP, Act4Nature International and Business for nature.

Row 5

(11.11.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 5

(11.11.1.2) Target label

Manage and protect a 14,000 hectare reserve in the Haut Ogooué region of Gabon Welcome and rehabilitate protected species

(11.11.1.3) Base year

2024

(11.11.1.4) Target year

2026

(11.11.1.5) % of target achieved

Select from:

100%

(11.11.1.6) Please explain

Executed budget: over €1 million. The reserve is under the responsibility of the Foundation Lékédi Biodiversité. Its accounts are subject to both internal and external audits. Its missions and ongoing programs are published on the official website: <https://leked-biodiversite.org/> - The new commitments have been formulated based on the results of the materiality analyses conducted in 2023. The targets were supplemented in 2024 because of the resilience issues identified by the physical, systemic and transition risks analysis. These have been reviewed and validated by Act for nature international and Business for nature. The new commitments and targets are proportionate to the Group's challenges and impacts. They are based on five pillars: governance, strategy, impact reduction, support for conservation and research, and stakeholder awareness. The action plan is based on international best practices and is aligned with the demands of the Kunming-Montreal Global

Biodiversity Framework (GBF). Also, our commitments, action plan and results are public in accordance with the GBF's expectations of transparency and accountability (target 15). They are published on our website, as well as the websites of the CDP, Act4Nature International and Business for nature.

Row 6

(11.11.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 6

(11.11.1.2) Target label

Develop research and innovation programs to improve our expertise and practices in the reserve and in the mines

(11.11.1.3) Base year

2024

(11.11.1.4) Target year

2026

(11.11.1.5) % of target achieved

Select from:

31-40%

(11.11.1.6) Please explain

One out of three programs was launched in 2024. In October 2024, Eramet launched its 6th open innovation challenge, dedicated to biodiversity and the fight against invasive alien species. Researchers, startups, and SMEs submitted proposals to this challenge, which aims to identify innovative solutions for detecting, monitoring, and containing species that threaten local biodiversity. The winner will be announced in May 2025 and will receive funding to develop and test their technology at an Eramet site.

Row 7

(11.11.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 7

(11.11.1.2) Target label

Develop educational content and roll it out to Gabonese secondary school students through the Foundation

(11.11.1.3) Base year

2024

(11.11.1.4) Target year

2026

(11.11.1.5) % of target achieved

Select from:

91-99%

(11.11.1.6) Please explain

Official launch in November 2024 of Gabon Green Generation, an environmental education program aimed at high school students in Gabon. The educational project was developed in partnership with WWF Gabon, with the support and expertise of the Gabonese National Pedagogical Institute. During the 2024/25 school year, 1,088 students from ninth and tenth grade will benefit from the program. The objective is to reach 1,200 students in the 3-year period.

Row 8

(11.11.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 8

(11.11.1.2) Target label

Organize an annual day of meetings, sharing and conferences (internal and external stakeholders) on biodiversity at the Lékédi Park, with national and international speakers

(11.11.1.3) Base year

2024

(11.11.1.4) Target year

2026

(11.11.1.5) % of target achieved

Select from:

100%

(11.11.1.6) Please explain

On December 6, 2024, the third edition of the Eramet Biodiversity Day took place, dedicated to biodiversity, traditional knowledge, and environmental education. The event brought together Gabonese and international scientists, representatives of the Gabonese government, members of local communities, and young participants in the Gabon Green Generation environmental education program, launched by the Foundation in partnership with WWF and the Gabonese National Pedagogical Institute at the start of the 2024 school year. The event was covered by national television (Gabon Première and Gabon 24) and the national press, helping to raise public awareness.

Row 9

(11.11.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 9

(11.11.1.2) Target label

Have a trained biodiversity professional at each mine site

(11.11.1.3) Base year

2024

(11.11.1.4) Target year

2026

(11.11.1.5) % of target achieved

Select from:

100%

(11.11.1.6) Please explain

Ten people are dedicated to on-site biodiversity management and monitoring. Three additional staff members at the corporate level provide support for the development of biodiversity action plans and studies, assist with implementation, and contribute to research and innovation. An internal biodiversity working group brings together these individuals along with three representatives from the Foundation. This group met three times in 2024.

Row 10

(11.11.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 10

(11.11.1.2) Target label

Roll out biodiversity training programs

(11.11.1.3) Base year

2024

(11.11.1.4) Target year

2026

(11.11.1.5) % of target achieved

Select from:

0%

(11.11.1.6) Please explain

Action not started in 2024

Row 11

(11.11.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 11

(11.11.1.2) Target label

Organize a biodiversity event in each site

(11.11.1.3) Base year

2024

(11.11.1.4) Target year

2026

(11.11.1.5) % of target achieved

Select from:

0%

(11.11.1.6) Please explain

Action not started in 2024

Row 12

(11.11.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 12

(11.11.1.2) Target label

Launch of a scientific partnership

(11.11.1.3) Base year

2024

(11.11.1.4) Target year

2026

(11.11.1.5) % of target achieved

Select from:

0%

(11.11.1.6) Please explain

Discussions were initiated, but the partnership agreement was not signed in 2024.
[Add row]

(11.12) Has your organization adopted avoidance and/or minimization as strategies to prevent or mitigate significant adverse impacts on biodiversity?

Select from:

Yes

(11.12.1) Provide relevant company-specific examples of your implementation of avoidance and minimization actions to manage adverse impacts on biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.12.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

All disclosed mining projects

(11.12.1.2) Approach and type of measure

Avoidance

Project design

(11.12.1.3) Description

There are three main approaches to avoiding environmental impacts: Project viability: choosing not to carry out the project or part of it, Technical solutions: modifying how the project is implemented, Alternative location: placing fixed installations and infrastructure (as opposed to mining activities, which are tied to the location of the deposit) in less sensitive habitats. Avoidance is primarily achieved through thoughtful project design. -- Since minimization can include: - Physical controls: sedimentation ponds, noise barriers, wildlife corridors, - Operational controls: regular maintenance of the equipments, waste management, access control, clearing scheduling during favorable periods; - Abatement controls: dust suppression, air and water treatment, light reduction. -- Rehabilitation and revegetation are not considered as minimization actions in within ERAMET, but as the actions coming next. They are considered before offsetting in the application of mitigation hierarchy. Rehabilitation is included in the mining sequence. Rehabilitated areas are monitored on a monthly basis.

Row 2

(11.12.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

- All disclosed mining projects

(11.12.1.2) Approach and type of measure

Minimization

- Physical controls

(11.12.1.3) Description

There are three main approaches to avoiding environmental impacts: Project viability: choosing not to carry out the project or part of it, Technical solutions: modifying how the project is implemented, Alternative location: placing fixed installations and infrastructure (as opposed to mining activities, which are tied to the location of the deposit) in less sensitive habitats. Avoidance is primarily achieved through thoughtful project design. -- Since minimization can include: - Physical controls: sedimentation ponds, noise barriers, wildlife corridors, - Operational controls: regular maintenance of the equipments, waste management, access control, clearing scheduling during favorable periods; - Abatement controls: dust suppression, air and water treatment, light reduction. -- Rehabilitation and revegetation are not considered as minimization actions in within ERAMET, but as the actions coming next. They are considered before offsetting in the application of mitigation hierarchy. Rehabilitation is included in the mining sequence. Rehabilitated areas are monitored on a monthly basis.

Row 3

(11.12.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

- All disclosed mining projects

(11.12.1.2) Approach and type of measure

Minimization

- Operational controls

(11.12.1.3) Description

There are three main approaches to avoiding environmental impacts: Project viability: choosing not to carry out the project or part of it, Technical solutions: modifying how the project is implemented, Alternative location: placing fixed installations and infrastructure (as opposed to mining activities, which are tied to the location of the

deposit) in less sensitive habitats. Avoidance is primarily achieved through thoughtful project design. -- Since minimization can include: - Physical controls: sedimentation ponds, noise barriers, wildlife corridors, - Operational controls: regular maintenance of the equipments, waste management, access control, clearing scheduling during favorable periods; - Abatement controls: dust suppression, air and water treatment, light reduction. -- Rehabilitation and revegetation are not considered as minimization actions in within ERAMET, but as the actions coming next. They are considered before offsetting in the application of mitigation hierarchy. Rehabilitation is included in the mining sequence. Rehabilitated areas are monitored on a monthly basis.

Row 4

(11.12.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

All disclosed mining projects

(11.12.1.2) Approach and type of measure

Minimization

Abatement controls

(11.12.1.3) Description

There are three main approaches to avoiding environmental impacts: Project viability: choosing not to carry out the project or part of it, Technical solutions: modifying how the project is implemented, Alternative location: placing fixed installations and infrastructure (as opposed to mining activities, which are tied to the location of the deposit) in less sensitive habitats. Avoidance is primarily achieved through thoughtful project design. -- Since minimization can include: - Physical controls: sedimentation ponds, noise barriers, wildlife corridors, - Operational controls: regular maintenance of the equipments, waste management, access control, clearing scheduling during favorable periods; - Abatement controls: dust suppression, air and water treatment, light reduction. -- Rehabilitation and revegetation are not considered as minimization actions in within ERAMET, but as the actions coming next. They are considered before offsetting in the application of mitigation hierarchy. Rehabilitation is included in the mining sequence. Rehabilitated areas are monitored on a monthly basis.

[Add row]

(11.13) Have significant impacts on biodiversity been mitigated through restoration?

(11.13.1) Have significant impacts on biodiversity been mitigated through restoration?

Select from:

Yes

(11.13.2) Comment

Restoration or rehabilitation is part of the mining sequence. Eramet commits to progressive rehabilitation. Before mine closure, all along operation, rehabilitation is done on land remodeled and free from activity. Figures are published each year, for each mining site.

[Fixed row]

(11.13.1) Provide details on restoration actions you have in place in your sites.

Row 1

(11.13.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

Project 1

(11.13.1.2) Description of the impact being mitigated by restoration

Land conversion / degradation

(11.13.1.3) Type of ecosystem restored

Select from:

Forest ecosystems

(11.13.1.7) Describe restoration actions

Monitoring of cleared and rehabilitated lands is consolidated and reported since 2009. For strategic and confidential reasons, Eramet prefer not to communicate on the total restored hectares.

Row 2

(11.13.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

Project 2

(11.13.1.2) Description of the impact being mitigated by restoration

Land conversion / degradation

(11.13.1.3) Type of ecosystem restored

Select from:

Other ecosystems

(11.13.1.7) Describe restoration actions

For strategic and confidential reasons, Eramet prefer not to communicate on the total restored hectares. To best reflect the original landscape (dunes), rehabilitation will begin with the reshaping of the slag heaps. Then, nets will be installed to fight against wind erosion, and the soil will be improved with manure and revegetation. The revegetation and soil improvement methods implemented in the field since 2014 are convincing. They include: soil protection and stabilisation by erecting a windbreak; soil improvement through the use of sheep and goat manure and indirect seed supply. Initially the soil was improved with additional topsoil, but this practice proved to be less effective than spreading manure during field tests; the planting of woody species produced in the GCO nursery; planting herbaceous and ligneous seedlings from seeds harvested on site; maintaining rehabilitation blocks. Since 2016, GCO has put in place an additional irrigation system to allow the continuity of revegetation operations during the nine months of the dry season. In 2023, GCO acquired a tree digger, which allows (tree digger), which can be used to uproot and replant and replant mature trees in the mine right-of-way. Depending on the species, this method saves three to seven years in the rehabilitation program and helps mitigate the impact on the landscape and soil erosion.

Row 3

(11.13.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

Project 4

(11.13.1.2) Description of the impact being mitigated by restoration

Land conversion / degradation

(11.13.1.3) Type of ecosystem restored

Select from:

- Other ecosystems

(11.13.1.7) Describe restoration actions

Monitoring of cleared and rehabilitated lands is consolidated and reported since 2009. For strategic and confidential reasons, Eramet prefer not to communicate on the total restored hectares. The impacts are occurring mainly on tree savannah. It is savannah trees that are growing in the nursery. The entity is in charge of reinforcing the rehabilitation activities and, more broadly, of implementing and monitoring the site's biodiversity programmes: the biodiversity action plan (PAB), developed in accordance with the International Finance Corporation's Guidance Note 6, and in line with the commitments to achieve net-zero biodiversity loss from the extension of mining activity to the Okouma-Bafoula plateau; the wildlife protection plan is being developed, which puts together actions to raise awareness of biodiversity and to preserve animal species and their habitats. The PAB includes offset actions which have been implemented in the Lékédi Park: restoration of savannahs with inventories of savannah fauna and an initial comparative analysis of the different qualities of savannahs present (natural, modified, etc.) from 2021 forward; securing the sanitary arrangements for better responsiveness to the arrival of new animals. In 2021 the Park will be equipped with a quarantine building, which will complement the capacities of CIRMF in Franceville. A new biochemical analysis laboratory has also been commissioned for the Park's research teams and veterinary service. The use of effective analysis equipment continued in 2022 to improve the capacity and speed of analysis, particularly for the most serious pathologies; improvement of measures to combat poaching in the Park, with redevelopment of the boundary paths and stepping up of patrol forces.

Row 4

(11.13.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

- Project 3

(11.13.1.2) Description of the impact being mitigated by restoration

Deforestation / natural habitat degradation

(11.13.1.3) Type of ecosystem restored

Select from:

- Forest ecosystems

(11.13.1.4) Total area restored to date (hectares)

3

(11.13.1.5) Total area to be restored (hectares)

3

(11.13.1.6) Target year

2024

(11.13.1.7) Describe restoration actions

Eramet decided to close the Akonolinga project in 2024. The closure occurred after the completion of land restoration activities on areas used for testing various mining techniques.

Row 5

(11.13.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

Project 5

(11.13.1.2) Description of the impact being mitigated by restoration

Land conversion / degradation

(11.13.1.3) Type of ecosystem restored

Select from:

Other ecosystems

(11.13.1.7) Describe restoration actions

Cleared land only concerns infrastructure right-of-way areas. To date, operations have not started.

[Add row]

(11.14) Have significant residual impacts of your projects been compensated through biodiversity offsets?

(11.14.1) Have residual impacts been compensated through biodiversity offsets?

Select from:

Yes

(11.14.2) Comment

Compensation or offsetting are in place in New Caledonia and in Gabon: reintroduction of rare and endemic species, restoration of savannah, anti-poaching control, public awareness...

[Fixed row]

(11.14.1) Provide details on the biodiversity offsets you have in place.

Row 1

(11.14.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

Project 1

(11.14.1.2) Description of the impact being offset

Impacts on plants and species

(11.14.1.3) Motivation

Select from:

Legal requirements

(11.14.1.4) Type of offset

Select from:

Restoration offset (other)

(11.14.1.5) Area (hectares)

0

(11.14.1.6) Describe the offset

Management of rare and endangered plant species. Indeed, SLN is working on reintroducing those rare species through developing technical production itineraries (phenological monitoring, seed harvesting, and production in nurseries). This desire resulted in massive efforts, with over 100,000 seeds and seedlings of rare species collected and sown in nurseries. Efforts have focused mainly on the Thio site, with collections of seeds of Araucaria rulei and plantlets of Agathis ovata (Mountain Kaori). In addition to the revegetation that is carried out systematically after rehabilitation works in New Caledonia additional and voluntary actions are being performed: safeguarding species, mangrove rehabilitation etc.

Row 2

(11.14.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

Project 3

(11.14.1.2) Description of the impact being offset

Impacts on savannah ecosystems. Impacts on plants and animal species

(11.14.1.3) Motivation

Select from:

Voluntary

(11.14.1.4) Type of offset

Select from:

Other, please specify :See description

(11.14.1.5) Area (hectares)

0

(11.14.1.6) Describe the offset

Avoidance has been applied first and has been focused on forest galleries. Mitigation has also been enforced with efforts placed on the restoration of savannahs. Offset has been designed after taking this initial steps, based on equivalence principle and sized according to residual losses expressed in quallity.hectare (q.ha). Offset and additional conservation actions are hosted in the Lékédi Park. They are including restoration of savanahs, comparative analysis of savannah integrity and biodiversity in the park; securing the sanitary arrangements for better responsiveness at the arrival of new animals in the sanctuary; the strengthening the fight against poaching.

[Add row]

(11.15) Is your organization implementing or supporting additional conservation actions?

(11.15.1) Implementing or supporting additional conservation actions?

Select from:

Yes

(11.15.2) Comment

Eramet contributes to biodiversity national and international databases. Moreover, it supports scientific research on species new to science. Through the Lékédi Foundation established in Gabon, Eramet also raises public awareness on biodiversity; provides shelter and support to poaching victims (usually primates), and reintroduces threatened species in the Lékédi Park.

[Fixed row]

(11.15.1) Provide details on the main ACAs you are implementing or supporting.

Row 1

(11.15.1.1) Project title

(11.15.1.2) Project theme

Select from:

- Threatened species

(11.15.1.3) Country/Area

Select from:

- Gabon

(11.15.1.4) Location

Select from:

- Outside the area of influence of mining project

(11.15.1.5) Primary motivation

Select from:

- Voluntary

(11.15.1.6) Timeframe

Select from:

- Undefined

(11.15.1.7) Start year

2022

(11.15.1.9) Description of project

The Foundation is a key instrument in the deployment of Eramet's biodiversity strategy. Its actions aim to contribute to the main goals and targets of the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), adopted at the COP 15 in Kunming-Montreal in 2022. The Foundation's programs focus on the conservation and protection of habitats

and species, ecosystem restoration, the development and sharing of scientific knowledge, as well as awareness-raising and training. It maintains strong roots in the Lékédi Park,

(11.15.1.10) Description of outcome to date

The Foundation supports biodiversity through primate rehabilitation, savanna restoration, scientific research on mandrills, control of invasive species, and environmental education. Key programs include species reintroduction, ecosystem studies, and Gabon Green Generation, which raises awareness among high school students about biodiversity and climate challenges.

[Add row]

(11.16) Do your mining projects have closure plans in place?

	Are there closure plans in place?	Comment
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	All mining sites in operation do have closure plans.

[Fixed row]

(11.16.1) Please provide details on mines with closure plans.

(11.16.1.1) % of mines with closure plans

100.0

(11.16.1.2) % of closure plans that take biodiversity aspects into consideration

100.0

(11.16.1.3) Is there a financial provision for mine closure expenditure?

Select from:

Yes, for all mines

(11.16.1.4) Frequency closure plans are reviewed

Select all that apply

Regularly (all projects)

(11.16.1.5) Please explain

All mines have developed a closure plan. They are reviewed every five years.

[Fixed row]

(11.17) Can you disclose the area rehabilitated (in total and in the reporting year) for each of your mining projects?

(11.17.1) Disclosing area rehabilitated (in total and in the reporting year)

Select from:

Yes

(11.17.2) Comment

Figures are monitored on a monthly basis and disclosed on an annual basis. Mining sites are also providing the data the Group management during the monthly business reviews.

[Fixed row]

(11.17.1) Provide details on the area rehabilitated (total/reporting year) for each of your mining projects, including post-mining land use.

Row 1

(11.17.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

Project 4

(11.17.1.2) Total area rehabilitated (hectares)

0

(11.17.1.3) Area rehabilitated in the reporting year (hectares)

0

(11.17.1.4) Describe post-mining land use

For strategic and confidential reasons, Eramet prefer not to communicate on the total rehabilitated hectares. There was no rehabilitation in 2024 for this project, as no areas were available for rehabilitation during the reporting period.

Row 2

(11.17.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

Project 2

(11.17.1.2) Total area rehabilitated (hectares)

3272

(11.17.1.3) Area rehabilitated in the reporting year (hectares)

283

(11.17.1.4) Describe post-mining land use

Rehabilitation programs developed and validated with representatives from the Forest administration and the communities. To best reflect the original landscape (dunes), rehabilitation will begin with the reshaping of the slag heaps. Then, nets will be installed to fight against wind erosion, and the soil will be improved with manure and revegetation. The revegetation and soil improvement methods implemented in the field since 2014 are convincing. They include soil protection and stabilisation by erecting a windbreak; soil improvement using sheep and goat manure and indirect seed supply. Initially the soil was improved with additional topsoil, but this practice proved to be less effective than spreading manure during field tests; the planting of woody species produced in the GCO nursery; planting herbaceous and ligneous seedlings from seeds harvested on site; maintaining rehabilitation blocks. Since 2016, GCO has put in place an additional irrigation system to allow the continuity of revegetation operations during the nine months of the dry season.

Row 3

(11.17.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

Project 5

(11.17.1.2) Total area rehabilitated (hectares)

0

(11.17.1.3) Area rehabilitated in the reporting year (hectares)

0

(11.17.1.4) Describe post-mining land use

Clearing limited to permanent infrastructures. No rehabilitation at this very early stage of the project (construction).

Row 4

(11.17.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

Project 1

(11.17.1.2) Total area rehabilitated (hectares)

0

(11.17.1.3) Area rehabilitated in the reporting year (hectares)

10

(11.17.1.4) Describe post-mining land use

For strategic and confidential reasons, Eramet prefer not to communicate on the total rehabilitated hectares. In 2022, over 59 hectares of land was rehabilitated; this includes the mining sites revegetation effort directly managed by SLN and sub-contracted sites. The ratio of rehabilitated to cleared surfaces is 1.60. In the field, revegetation can take different forms. It is carried out by spreading topsoil alone, manual planting or hydraulic sowing, having most of the time enriched the soil beforehand. It is important to note that, during 2022, very significant efforts were invested in recovering the topsoil. Thus, 57% of topsoil has been used for revegetation; in previous years, that figure was only around 25%. The species used for revegetation are all local species, including some endemic species.

Row 5

(11.17.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

Project 3

(11.17.1.2) Total area rehabilitated (hectares)

3

(11.17.1.3) Area rehabilitated in the reporting year (hectares)

3

(11.17.1.4) Describe post-mining land use

Eramet decided to close the Akonolinga project in 2024. The closure occurred after the completion of land restoration activities on areas used for testing various mining techniques.

[Add row]

(11.18) Do you collaborate or engage in partnerships with non-governmental organizations to promote the implementation of your biodiversity-related goals and commitments?

(11.18.1) Collaborating or partnering with NGOs

Select from:

Yes

(11.18.2) Comment

Sites at times work with NGOs to perform biodiversity baseline studies, implement programs, conduct awareness campaigns, or monitor biodiversity values. Sites can also collaborate with scientists from recognized universities.

[Fixed row]

(11.18.1) Provide details on main collaborations and/or partnerships with non-governmental organizations that were active during the reporting year.

Row 1

(11.18.1.1) Organization

Linked with the Lékédi Biodiversity Foundation:, there are the following NGOs: WWF Gabon, Conservation Justice

(11.18.1.2) Scope of collaboration

Select from:

Specific mining projects

(11.18.1.3) Mining project ID

Select all that apply

All disclosed mining projects

Project 4

(11.18.1.4) Areas of collaborations

Select all that apply

Biodiversity Action Plans

Endangered species

(11.18.1.5) Describe the nature of the collaboration

The Foundation is a key instrument in the deployment of Eramet's biodiversity strategy. Its actions aim to contribute to the main goals and targets of the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), adopted at the COP 15 in Kunming-Montreal in 2022. The Foundation's programs focus on the conservation and protection of habitats and species, ecosystem restoration, the development and sharing of scientific knowledge, as well as awareness-raising and training. It maintains strong roots in the Lékédi Park, a 14,000-hectare area located in southeastern Gabon—larger than the surface area covered by Eramet's operations. The Board of Directors is made up of managers and specialists in biodiversity and CSR.

(11.18.1.6) Duration (until)

Select from:

No specified timeframe

Row 2

(11.18.1.1) Organization

Endemia Association with the IUCN

(11.18.1.2) Scope of collaboration

Select from:

Specific mining projects

(11.18.1.3) Mining project ID

Select all that apply

- Project 1

(11.18.1.4) Areas of collaborations

Select all that apply

- Biodiversity Action Plans
- Endangered species

(11.18.1.5) Describe the nature of the collaboration

Continuation of the partnership with the Endemia association, which carries out assessments of the Red List of New Caledonian flora on behalf of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), through its contribution to the NATIVE and ERMINE research project of the National Centre for Technological Research (CNRT) on nickel and its environment.

(11.18.1.6) Duration (until)

Select from:

- No specified timeframe

[Add row]

(11.20) Do you engage with other stakeholders to further the implementation of your policies concerning biodiversity?

Select from:

- Yes

(11.20.1) Provide relevant examples of other biodiversity-related engagement activities that happened during the reporting year.

Row 1

(11.20.1.1) Activities

Select from:

- Funding research organizations

(11.20.1.2) Mining project ID

Select all that apply

Project 1

(11.20.1.3) Please explain

In 2022, SLN also contributed to greater knowledge, in particular through: ramping up its participation (budget more than doubled) in the action programme of the New Caledonian Environment Observatory (OEIL), particularly on the improvement of regulatory monitoring programmes, the acquisition of environmental data and the monitoring of environmental impacts associated with fires.

Row 2

(11.20.1.1) Activities

Select from:

Other, please specify :Partnership with local universities

(11.20.1.2) Mining project ID

Select all that apply

Project 4

(11.20.1.3) Please explain

For the nursery established in Bamgombé plateau in 2021, Comilog partnered with the University of Franceville (USTM) to define phenological details for the nine shrub species. They were all successfully reproduced in the nursery and yielded excellent results from test planting in open ground. -- The Fondation Lékédi Biodiversité is working closely with the medical research center of Franceville (CIRMF) to securing the sanitary arrangements at the arrival of new animals.

Row 3

(11.20.1.1) Activities

Select from:

Other, please specify :Partnership with local universities

(11.20.1.2) Mining project ID

Select all that apply

Project 2

(11.20.1.3) Please explain

Biodiversity is of medium sensitivity in the areas currently being exploited. However, the mine is in an area where there is still significant plant and animal diversity despite the strong human impact. The three herbaceous species endemic in Senegal and identified in the mining pass of the four coming years have been studied thoroughly by researchers from the plant Biology department of UCAD on behalf of GCO.

[Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water
- Biodiversity

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

- Identification, assessment, and management processes

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

- Compagnie Nationale des Commissaires aux Comptes (CNCC)

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

The sustainability report is verified by the Compagnie Nationale des Commissaires aux Comptes. urd p551 to 554

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

ERAMET_DEU_2024_EN.pdf

Row 3

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Governance

- Environmental policies

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

- Compagnie Nationale des Commissaires aux Comptes (CNCC)

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

The sustainability report is verified by the Compagnie Nationale des Commissaires aux Comptes. urd p551 to 554

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

ERAMET_DEU_2024_EN.pdf

Row 4

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

Fuel consumption

Base year emissions

Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation

Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 3)

Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

Year on year change in emissions intensity (Scope 3)

Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 1 and 2)

Year on year change in emissions intensity (Scope 1 and 2)

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

Compagnie Nationale des Commissaires aux Comptes (CNCC)

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

The sustainability report is verified by the Compagnie Nationale des Commissaires aux Comptes. urd p551 to 554

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

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Row 5

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Consolidation approach

Consolidation approach

All data points in module 6

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

Compagnie Nationale des Commissaires aux Comptes (CNCC)

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

The sustainability report is verified by the Compagnie Nationale des Commissaires aux Comptes. urd p551 to 554

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

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Row 6

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water
- Biodiversity

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Governance

- All data points in module 4

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

- Compagnie Nationale des Commissaires aux Comptes (CNCC)

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

The sustainability report is verified by the Compagnie Nationale des Commissaires aux Comptes. urd p551 to 554

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

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[Add row]

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

(13.3.1) Job title

CEO

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:

Yes, CDP may share our Disclosure Submission Lead contact details with the Pacific Institute

