



Aurubis AG

CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2026

Word version

Contents

C1. Introduction.....	8
(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?	8
(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.	8
(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.	8
(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.....	9
(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?	9
(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.	9
(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?	10
(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.	12
(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	12
(1.8.1) Please provide all available geolocation data for your facilities.	12
(1.17) In which part of the metals and mining value chain does your organization operate?	19
(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?	19
(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?	20
C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities	21
(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?	21
(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?	22
(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?	23
(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.....	23
(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?	35
(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?	35
(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?	36
(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?	39
(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.	40

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities 45

(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?.....	45
(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.	46
(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.	61
(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?	62
(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?	63
(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?	63
(3.5.1) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impact your operations.	64
(3.5.2) Provide details of each Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) your organization is regulated by.	64
(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?	66
(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?	67
(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.	67
(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.	89

C4. Governance 95

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?	95
(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?	96
(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.	96
(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?	101
(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?	102
(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).	103
(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?	110
(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?	111
(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.	112
(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?	116

(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?	117
(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?	118
(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.	135
(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?	147
(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.	148

C5. Business strategy..... 153

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?	153
(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.	153
(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.	167
(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?	168
(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?.....	171
(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.....	171
(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.	174
(5.4) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?	178
(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.	179
(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.....	181
(5.4.3) Provide any additional contextual and/or verification/assurance information relevant to your organization's taxonomy alignment.	200
(5.5) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?	201
(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.	201
(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?.....	205
(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?	206
(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization's internal price on carbon.	206
(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?	209
(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?	210

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?	211
(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?	213
(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.	214
(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.	221
(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.	226
(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?	232

C6. Environmental performance - Consolidation approach 233

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.....	233
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C7. Environmental performance - Climate change 235

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?.....	235
(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?.....	235
(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?	235
(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.	236
(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.	236
(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are excluded from your disclosure of climate-related data?	236
(7.4.1) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions which are not included in your disclosure.	236
(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.	239
(7.6) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?	247
(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?	248
(7.8) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.	248
(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.	259
(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.	260
(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.	261
(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.	264
(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?	265

(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.	265
(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?	271
(7.12) Does your organization have significant land sector activities in its operations or value chain?	271
(7.13) Does your organization choose to account for and report technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage, or have you done so in previous years?	271
(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 and/or Scope 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type?	272
(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.	272
(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.	275
(7.17.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business facility.	275
(7.19) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.	282
(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.	282
(7.20.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business facility.	282
(7.21) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 2 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.	287
(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.	288
(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?	289
(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?	289
(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?	290
(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?	290
(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.	290
(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.	291
(7.30.4) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) for metals and mining production activities in MWh.	294
(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.	296
(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.	296
(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.	301
(7.30.12) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed for metals and mining production activities.	304
(7.30.14) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.	304
(7.30.15) Provide details on the electricity purchases that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the reporting year.	308
(7.30.17) Provide details of your organization's low-carbon heat, steam, and cooling purchases in the reporting year by country/area.	313

(7.42.1) Provide details on the commodities relevant to the metals production activities of your organization.	314
(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.	315
(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?	317
(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.	317
(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.	321
(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?	328
(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.	328
(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.	330
(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.	331
(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.	331
(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?	334
(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?	335
(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?	335
(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?	335

C9. Environmental performance - Water security..... 336

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?	336
(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?	336
(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?	345
(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.	348
(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.	350
(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.	353
(9.2.9) Indicate the highest level to which your wastewater is treated (either by your organization or a third party) before being discharged to the environment.	355
(9.2.10) Provide details of your organization's emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.	358
(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?	359
(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.	360

(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?	364
(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?	367
(9.4.1) Indicate which of the facilities referenced in 9.3.1 could impact a requesting CDP supply chain member.	367
(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.	368
(9.10) Do you calculate water intensity information for your metals and mining activities?	368
(9.10.1) For your top 5 products by revenue, provide the following intensity information associated with your metals and mining activities.	369
(9.12) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization's products or services.	375
(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?	383
(9.13.1) What percentage of your company's revenue is associated with products containing substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?	383
(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?	385
(9.15) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.	386
(9.15.1) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.	386
C10. Environmental performance - Plastics	393
(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets?	393
(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.	393
C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity	397
(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	397
(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?	397
(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?	397
(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.	398
C13. Further information & sign off	415
(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?	415
(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?	415
(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.	421
(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub to facilitate collective action in priority basins.	421

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:

☒ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Aurubis AG is a company in the basic materials industry that operates worldwide. Aurubis AG is the parent company of the Aurubis Group. The company's headquarters, which is also home to one of its two primary smelters, is located in Hamburg, Germany. Most of the company's sites are in Europe, with larger production centers in Germany, Belgium, Bulgaria, and Spain as well as cold-rolling mills for flat rolled products, slitting centers, and rod plants in Germany and elsewhere in Europe. Outside Europe, Aurubis also has a production site in the US, and a global sales and service network. As an integrated group, Aurubis processes complex metal concentrates, scrap metals, organic and inorganic metalbearing recycling raw materials, and industrial residues into metals of the highest purity. In the course of the production processes, Aurubis converts copper concentrates and recycling materials into copper cathodes. This is the standardized product format that is traded on the international metal exchanges. Aurubis produces more than 1 million t of copper cathodes per year. Copper cathodes are the starting product for fabricating additional copper products, but they can also be sold directly. The company's product portfolio mainly comprises standard and specialty products made of copper and copper alloys. When it comes to processing, Aurubis has manufacturing capabilities for continuous cast copper wire rod, continuous cast shapes, rolled products, strip, specialty wire, and profiles. The company purchases the necessary feed materials, as it neither owns mines nor has stakes in mines. Additional products result from processing the elements that accompany copper in the feed materials, elements that are in some cases purchased on purpose as part of Aurubis's multimetal approach. In addition to the main metal, copper, Aurubis' metal portfolio also includes gold, silver, lead, nickel, tin, zinc, minor metals such as tellurium and selenium, and platinum group metals. Sulfuric acid (> 2 million t p.a.) forms as a by-product of copper concentrate processing, while iron

silicate and synthetic minerals are also produced. Sulfuric acid customers are very diverse and include international companies from the chemical, fertilizer, and metal processing industries. The sales markets for Aurubis's products are varied and international. Aurubis' direct customers include companies from the copper semis industry, the cable and wire industry, the electrical and electronics sector, and the chemical industry, as well as suppliers from the renewable energies, construction, and automotive sectors. As of September 30, 2025, 7,190 employees worked for the Aurubis Group worldwide.

[Fixed row]

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

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	09/30/2025	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select from: ☒ No

[Fixed row]

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

18171000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

5299000J2N45DDNE4Y28

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

315008342

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Italy
- ☒ Spain
- ☒ Belgium
- ☒ Finland
- ☒ Germany
- ☒ Bulgaria
- ☒ United States of America

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Hamburg, Germany

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

53.521576

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

10.03331

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Active facility

Row 2

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Pirdop, Bulgaria

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

42.703374

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

24.177048

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Active facility

Row 3

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Lünen, Germany

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.60646

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

7.50755

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Active facility

Row 4

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Olen, Belgium

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.1687

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

4.9039

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Active facility

Row 5

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Stolberg, Germany

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

50.759048

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

6.234986

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Active facility

Row 7

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Pori, Finland

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

61.462226

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

21.861253

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Active facility

Row 8

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Avellino, Italy

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

40.914388

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

14.790612

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Active facility

Row 9

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Retorte, Röthenbach an der Pegnitz, Germany

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

49.49038

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

11.24973

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Active facility

Row 10

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Peute Baustoffe, Hamburg, Germany

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

53.51133

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

10.0572

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Active facility

Row 11

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Deutsche Giessdraht, Emmerich, Germany

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.82784

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

6.26501

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Active facility

Row 12

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Aurubis Beerse, Belgium

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.31962

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

4.81783

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Active facility

Row 13

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Aurubis Berango, Spain

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

43.36787

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-2.993

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Active facility

Row 14

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Aurubis Richmond

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-81.932393

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

(1.8.1.4) Comment*Active facility**[Add row]***(1.17) In which part of the metals and mining value chain does your organization operate?**

Processing

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☒ Gold | ☒ Silver |
| ☒ Lead | ☒ Platinum group metals |
| ☒ Zinc | ☒ Other metals, please specify : tin, selenium, tellurium, and rhenium |
| ☒ Copper | |
| ☒ Nickel | |

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?**(1.24.1) Value chain mapped***Select from:*

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

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped*Select from:*

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☒ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

The raw material supply chain, primary upstream supply chain (i.e. raw material from mining) has been mapped to 100% for Tier 1. Secondary upstream Supply Chain has been mapped at 100% for Tier 1 suppliers. Supply Chains for procurement of goods and services have been mapped to 100% for Tier 1. Downstream Supply Chain have been mapped for direct customers. Aurubis still needs to put efforts to map its full and deeper supply chain. Aurubis has a process in place to evaluate its mapped value chain to conduct compliance and human rights related due diligence. Due to lower risk of recycling raw materials, goods, and services, only a part of respective suppliers will be considered for detailed due diligence screening in coherence with Aurubis' processes and regulatory requirements. Primary raw material suppliers have been assessed for Tier-1 suppliers. Downstream business partners are only included in enhanced due diligence assessments if allocated a high-risk indication. Basic compliance (restricted party screening) related due diligence is conducted for downstream business partners. The information gathered on suppliers is amongst others name, size, role, relation, industry, country, possible certificates, DUNS numbers, compliance related data, etc. To gather this information, Aurubis is using a custom-made IT tool. Every new supplier undergoes a due diligence screening. Already screened suppliers are under continuous adverse media monitoring and, based on a prioritized approach, undergo annual re-evaluation. Depending on the sourced material and the country risk additional information is obtained from the supplier. If the supplier cannot provide enough information on handling ESG impacts/ risks, conditions are formulated which the supplier has to fulfill within a certain time frame. If needed, site visits are conducted.

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

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

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

1

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

The time horizons are consistent with the time horizons used in the financial statements and correspond to the definition in ESRS 1 Section 6.4. We define short-term time horizons as up to one-year, the period adopted as the reporting period. They are usually urgent, influenceable and controllable. Due to their immediacy, they are systematically addressed within these regular planning and reporting cycles to ensure timely mitigation and financial provision.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

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

The time horizons are consistent with the time horizons used in the financial statements and correspond to the definition in ESRS 1 Section 6.4. We define medium-term time horizons as one to five years. The medium-term time horizon supports strategic planning and investment decisions. Risks in this category may not require immediate action, but can significantly impair the company's ability to achieve its strategic objectives over time. By linking this time horizon to strategic planning, emerging risks can be identified early, enabling proactive positioning and resource allocation to support sustainable growth and high resilience.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

5

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

The time horizons are consistent with the time horizons used in the financial statements and correspond to the definition in ESRS 1 Section 6.4. We define long-term time horizons as more than five years. The long- term timeframe should be based on the use life of long-lived assets, and this varies from industry to industry.
[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Both risks and opportunities	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Water
- ☒ Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Dependencies
- ☒ Impacts
- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☒ Full

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☒ Qualitative only

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☒ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☒ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☒ WRI Aqueduct

Enterprise Risk Management

☒ Enterprise Risk Management

International methodologies and standards

☒ Environmental Impact Assessment

☒ IPCC Climate Change Projections

☒ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Systems

☒ Life Cycle Assessment

Other

☒ Materiality assessment

☒ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☒ Drought

☒ Tornado

☒ Heat wave

☒ Landslide

☒ Wildfires

☒ Cold wave/frost

☒ Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon

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

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

☒ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

☒ Water stress

☒ Increased severity of extreme weather events

- ☒ Sea level rise
- ☒ Groundwater depletion
- ☒ Declining water quality
- ☒ Increased ecosystem vulnerability

Policy

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

Market

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

Reputation

- ☒ Impact on human health

Liability

- ☒ Non-compliance with regulations and legislation

- ☒ Water availability at a basin/catchment level
- ☒ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
- ☒ Operations in or adjacent to areas important for biodiversity
- ☒ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

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

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

Select from:

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

Aurubis identifies and assesses water and broader environmental risks through a Group-wide Risk Management System (RMS) that is embedded in both centralized and site-level management processes and overseen by Corporate Risk Management (CRM). Each site and central function has a designated risk management officer who reports bottom-up on a quarterly cycle using a standardized format that evaluates likelihood, potential business impact and current controls. CRM aggregates these inputs into risk clusters, including climate- and water-related risks, and reports them to the Executive Board; an annual strategic risk portfolio extends the horizon to 2050 and is discussed with the Executive Board and the Audit Committee to guide priorities and resource allocation. This governance structure ensures that material environmental risks are not only visible at the highest levels but are also integrated into decision-making and long-term planning across the Group. Water risks are identified within an external environmental risk assessment that covers all Aurubis sites, including subsidiaries—annually for the smelter sites most relevant to water security and every three years for the remaining sites. The process is supervised by Corporate Environmental Protection in close coordination with the sites and CRM. It assesses emissions to water, water management and hazardous-substance handling, and explicitly considers the challenges of climate change. Since 2021, the scope has expanded to include biodiversity, nature conservation, water availability and flood risks. Contextual factors for water risk include basin-level availability and quality, stakeholder conflicts over water resources, applicable regulatory frameworks, the status of ecosystems and habitats, and access to safely managed WASH services for all employees. This approach provides site-specific granularity while aligning results with Group risk thresholds and escalation paths. To complement the site assessments, Aurubis conducts climate risk and scenario analyses in line with the ESRS. Using Munich Re's Location Risk Intelligence/NATHAN tools, physical hazards at 13 Aurubis sites and at key concentrate supplier countries are evaluated, with results incorporated into the annual strategic risk portfolio. Scenario analysis applies IPCC pathways to 2050—focusing on a 1.5°C best-case (SSP1) and a >4°C worst-case (SSP5)—to test resilience against heat stress, drought, flood and heavy precipitation. Insights are used to inform long-term investment planning and site-level adaptation (for example, planned flood-protection investments in Hamburg and water-supply resilience measures at Pirdop). This analysis sits within a broader RMS cadence: quarterly risk reviews ensure early detection and tracking of mitigation effectiveness, while the annual strategic portfolio captures longer-dated climate and water exposures and the countermeasures underway or proposed. The consistent integration of environmental risk assessments, ISO 14001-certified management systems and ESRS-aligned scenario work ensures that material water-related risks—acute (floods, heavy precipitation, heat waves, drought) and chronic (water stress)—are systematically identified, assessed and managed across short-, medium- and long-term horizons, with ownership by site risk officers and oversight by CRM and the Executive Board.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

- ☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Partial

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative 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

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- ☒ EcoVadis
- ☒ LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD

International methodologies and standards

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

Other

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

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ☒ Drought
- ☒ Heat wave
- ☒ Wildfires
- ☒ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

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

Policy

- ☒ Carbon pricing mechanisms
- ☒ Changes to national legislation

Market

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

Technology

- ☒ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

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

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

Select from:

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

Aurubis' risk management process spans up to 30 years, aiming to manage and monitor business risks through a tailored system. Early identification of risks is crucial, and economically sensible countermeasures are implemented to limit negative effects on earnings. Risk management System (RMS) is integral to the company's planning, management, and monitoring, covering all sites, business sectors, and central functions. The process fosters risk awareness and transparency through a robust planning and management system, risk reporting, open communication, and regular site reviews. Identification: Risk management officers have been

appointed for all sites, business sectors and central functions, and they form a network within the Group (Risk Management Organization). The Group headquarters (Corporate Risk Management = CRM) supports the plants. The Risk Management System (RMS) is documented in a corporate policy. Quarterly, a standardized bottom-up risk reporting process identifies and evaluates significant risks, including climate-related ones, based on their probability and business impact. Management measures are also outlined. Assessment: Within this format, the identified risks (incl. climate-related risks) and risks beyond a defined threshold - included are risks with a substantive financial or strategic impact - are explained and evaluated based on their probability of occurrence and their business significance (incl. Possible interdependencies). Risk measures are outlined and aggregated into significant clusters by CRM, which are reported to the Executive Board and Audit Committee. Quarterly, these risk clusters are assessed based on probability and impact on earnings, considering mitigation risk management measures (net perspective). Annually, a strategic risk portfolio, including long-term risks (up to 30 years), is presented to the Executive Board and Audit Committee. (incl. initiated or proposed mitigating measures). This strategic risk portfolio also contains results from latest physical climate risk analysis applying SSP 1 and SSP 5 scenarios covering all Aurubis production sites. Countermeasures include accepting, transferring, avoiding, or reducing risks, with the risk management officer responsible for selecting the appropriate option. For most climate risks, Aurubis focuses on avoiding or reducing them. The individual Risk management officer is responsible for selecting the appropriate countermeasure in his / her sphere of responsibility. For most physical and transition climate risks, it is chosen to either avoid the risk or to reduce the risk. CRM is engaged in regular Jour Fixes with Corporate Energy & Climate Affairs, Environmental Protection, and Sustainability for early risk identification and countermeasures. Details can be found in our latest group sustainability statement 24/25. We conduct an annual materiality analysis of sustainability topics, assessing financial, environmental, and social impacts with input from selected stakeholders. In 2025, we ranked in the top 1% of our sector in the EcoVadis assessment with 85 points. We also perform annual LCAs for our 7 key products, with the latest in September 2024. Additionally, all our sites are ISO 14001 certified.

Row 3

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Water

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

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☒ Partial

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☒ Qualitative only

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☒ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☒ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- ☒ EcoVadis

Enterprise Risk Management

- ☒ Enterprise Risk Management

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ IPCC Climate Change Projections
- ☒ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Systems
- ☒ Life Cycle Assessment

Other

- ☒ Jurisdictional/landscape assessment
- ☒ Materiality assessment

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

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

Chronic physical

- ☒ Water stress

Market

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

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☒ Employees

☒ Indigenous peoples

☒ Local communities

☒ NGOs

☒ Suppliers

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

Select from:

☒ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

Aurubis has implemented a robust and forward-looking approach to business partner screening and environmental risk assessment, with particular emphasis on water-related risks and climate resilience. Business partner screening is conducted using a market-standard tool that enables systematic evaluation of suppliers based on environmental, social, and governance criteria. This process ensures that suppliers belonging to specific sectors and showing specific risk indications are thoroughly assessed and monitored. Water risks are evaluated through a dedicated environmental risk assessment framework that considers multiple contextual factors. These include water availability and quality at the basin or catchment level, access to fully functioning and safely managed WASH services for all employees, and the regulatory and ecological conditions surrounding water use. The assessment also incorporates stakeholder dynamics and potential conflicts over water resources, ensuring a comprehensive understanding of water-related vulnerabilities. A key focus of the risk assessment is the evaluation of climate-related stressors in and around the operations of Aurubis' top concentrate suppliers. Specifically, the company has analyzed the top 25 suppliers using the Munich Re Climate Risk tool to assess exposure to current hazards such as flooding. This analysis is further enhanced by scenario modeling based on SSP1 and SSP5 pathways for the year 2050. The scenarios examine the potential impacts of flood, drought stress, heat stress, and precipitation stress, providing a forward-looking view of climate risks that could affect supply chain stability and operational continuity. Suppliers identified as having medium or high risks through the business partner screening process are subject to additional scrutiny. This includes evaluating their capacity to reduce water usage, their infrastructure for ensuring water quality, and their ability to provide safe and reliable access to water for employees. These criteria are essential for ensuring that suppliers meet Aurubis' standards for environmental stewardship and social responsibility. The integration of climate scenario analysis into supplier risk assessments reflects Aurubis' commitment to aligning with global climate disclosure frameworks and enhancing resilience across its value chain. By proactively identifying and addressing water and climate risks, Aurubis strengthens its supply chain, supports long-term sustainability goals, and ensures compliance with evolving regulatory and stakeholder expectations.

[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

a) All environmental compartments (climate change and water) are always considered in the context of permitting processes and interconnections assessed by evaluating different options or scenarios. To give an example, a project for a new/changed production process that is subject to a permitting procedure may contain off-gas cleaning; such off-gas cleaning installations are highly energy-intensive and thus can have a negative impact on climate protection, while having positive impacts on emissions, biodiversity, etc. These interconnected environmental aspects are being assessed and balanced, also taking into account economic aspects. We thus ensure that potential impacts, risks and opportunities are known and taken into account during planning and the permitting procedure. (b) Risk analyses that we conduct have a holistic approach. We systematically assess strategic risks and opportunities to stay prepared for future challenges. When promising opportunities arise, we quickly launch projects to capture their value. Our risk-management framework aims to prevent environmental harm, regulatory non-compliance, and unexpected financial burdens. Environmental risks are regularly reviewed and addressed through precautionary measures. Independent experts conduct site-specific environmental risk assessments at each production location, covering emissions to air and water, water management, hazardous substances, and climate-related stressors. In 2024, Aurubis completed updated environmental risk assessments for all majority-owned sites, now explicitly considering climate risks under various scenarios; risk assessment for smelters has been updated in 2025. At our Hamburg plant, water discharges into the Elbe River are closely managed in line with local regulations. Over time, metal loads in wastewater, linked to production volumes, have declined. Minimizing wastewater volume and load is a key project criterion. Our process control initiatives contribute to Germany's national water strategy, and upcoming wastewater-free precious metal facilities will further support sustainable water management. Water conservation is embedded in our company guidelines, especially regarding potable water, aligning with the national water strategy's focus on climate-adapted infrastructure. This reflects the strong interdependence between water and climate change. In 2025, cooling water was managed without disruptions or negative impacts. All discharge temperature limits were met. As part of our Sustainability Strategy, we aim to further reduce cooling water use by 2030, having already cut demand by over 30% since 2010 through targeted measures and projects.

[Fixed row]

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

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we have identified priority locations

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
☒ Upstream value chain

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

- ☒ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

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

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

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

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

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

Select from:

- ☒ No, we have a list/geospatial map of priority locations, but we will not be disclosing it
[Fixed row]

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

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☒ Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

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

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:

☒ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

50000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Aurubis defines substantive opportunities as those that enable strategic advancement or unlock new capabilities across multiple major sites, thereby influencing long-term competitiveness and resilience. These opportunities are considered substantive when they have the potential to reshape strategic direction, enhance operational efficiency, or strengthen stakeholder confidence. For example, access to new technologies that support decarbonization, such as hydrogen-ready furnaces or renewable energy integration, or that support more effective reduction of water pollutants, can significantly reduce emissions and improve cost structures. Similarly, regulatory developments that incentivize circular economy practices or low-carbon production can open new markets and reinforce Aurubis' positioning as a sustainability leader. Opportunities are also deemed substantive when they mitigate reputational risks or elevate the company's profile among investors, customers, and regulators. Initiatives that improve transparency, such as enhanced climate and environmental disclosures or alignment with frameworks like TCFD and CSRD, contribute to strategic differentiation and long-term value creation. This definition ensures that Aurubis remains agile and proactive in leveraging opportunities that align with its sustainability goals and operational priorities. It supports a forward-looking approach to strategy, enabling the company to respond effectively to evolving market, regulatory, and environmental conditions.

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☒ EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☒ Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

50000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

At Aurubis, a risk is deemed to have a substantive effect when its expected consequences would materially influence Group strategy and, to a measurable extent, earnings before taxes (EBT). Practically, we apply this definition to risks that either pose a direct physical threat to one of our major production sites or that could adversely affect two or more major sites simultaneously. In the first category, an example is site specific flooding: where hazard assessments and scenarios indicate a credible risk of severe flood damage or prolonged interruption at a key smelter location, we treat this as strategically significant and financially material due to the potential for asset damage, lost output, and supply chain disruption. This approach is consistent with our TCFD analysis and site level measures, such as planned flood protection investments for Hamburg in view of storm surge risks and sea level rise, which are explicitly managed as strategic priorities given their potential business impact. The second category covers systemic or multi site transition risks where a single external driver could impact operations across the Group in parallel. Typical examples include a significant reduction in free CO2 allowance allocation under the EU ETS affecting all European smelter sites or an EU or worldwide surge in energy commodity prices. In these cases, the strategic impact arises from required changes to operating practices, technology roadmaps, and investment timing, while the financial impact is quantified through our standard risk methodology with EBT as the indicator.

[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) Details of policies and processes in place to identify and classify potential water pollutants

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☒ Inorganic pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Potential water pollutants are mainly metals such as copper, zinc, and lead, coming from the production sites. Main potential impacts of water contaminated with metals are: (1) Toxicity to aquatic life; (2) Risks on human health (drinking water or irrigated crops); (3) Impact on agriculture.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- ☒ Water recycling
- ☒ Resource recovery
- ☒ Upgrading of process equipment/methods
- ☒ Improving wastewater treatment processes/capacity
- ☒ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes
- ☒ Provision of best practice instructions on product use
- ☒ Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements
- ☒ Implementation of Best Available Techniques (BATs) for pollution control
- ☒ 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) Indicators for measuring and evaluating the success of the procedure

Select all that apply

- ☒ Compliance with discharge permits / regulatory limits
- ☒ Reduction in pollutant concentration or load against a baseline
- ☒ Zero incidents (spills, exceedances, waterborne disease cases)
- ☒ Third-party audits and/or certification

(2.5.1.6) Please explain

For Aurubis, potential water pollutants are metals, such as copper, zinc, and lead, coming from the production sites. Water needs to be (and is being) treated to prevent environmental pollution, which we consider as one of our key responsibilities in industrial environmental protection. Wastewater is treated directly on-site and discharged into surface waters, or discharged to a third party to be treated there, for instance into the municipal wastewater. Testing wastewater and thus avoiding environmental pollution is one of our fundamental responsibilities in industrial environmental protection since water may contain metals after use. In 2025, a concept to modernize the central wastewater treatment plant, aiming to meet future wet gas scrubbing needs and reduce the energy use and carbon footprint of acid reprocessing.

Row 2

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- ☒ Inorganic pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Potential water pollutants are mainly metals such as copper, zinc, and lead, coming from the production sites. Main potential impacts of water contaminated with metals are: (1) Toxicity to aquatic life; (2) Risks on human health (drinking water or irrigated crops); (3) Impact on agriculture.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Upstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- ☒ Improving wastewater treatment processes/capacity
- ☒ Water recycling
- ☒ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances
- ☒ Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements
- ☒ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes

(2.5.1.5) Indicators for measuring and evaluating the success of the procedure

Select all that apply

- ☒ Compliance with discharge permits / regulatory limits
- ☒ Zero incidents (spills, exceedances, waterborne disease cases)
- ☒ Third-party audits and/or certification

(2.5.1.6) Please explain

These requirements or recommendations are part of our Business Partner Code of Conduct, which we request our tier 1 suppliers to accept in contracts or GTCs.

Row 3

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- ☒ Inorganic pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Potential water pollutants are mainly metals such as copper, zinc, and lead, coming from the production sites. Main potential impacts of water contaminated with metals are: (1) Toxicity to aquatic life; (2) Risks on human health (drinking water or irrigated crops); (3) Impact on agriculture.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Downstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- ☒ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- ☒ Provision of best practice instructions on product use
- ☒ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances

(2.5.1.5) Indicators for measuring and evaluating the success of the procedure

Select all that apply

- ☒ Compliance with discharge permits / regulatory limits
- ☒ Reduction in pollutant concentration or load against a baseline

(2.5.1.6) Please explain

For products which are classified as hazardous, or for which an exposure assessment according to REACH has been performed, we inform our customers by the means of Safety Data Sheets (respectively Safety Information Sheets) about the material's characteristics and the conditions to ensure safe handling and use. For products which unintentionally contain hazardous impurities resp. constituents, we aim at reducing these to the extend technically feasible/meaningful; if case may be, we ensure the concentrations contained stay below applicable regulatory or self-set limit values.

[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

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

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

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☒ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Belgium

☒ Bulgaria

☒ Germany

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

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

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Increased direct costs

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

Select all that apply

☒ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☒ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ High

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

The anticipated effect on the company's financial position after 2030 will be significantly influenced by CO₂ price developments. With current EU ETS prices at around €70/t (summer 2025) and a projected range of €100–150/t by 2030, the potential annual cost exposure assuming no free allocations or compensations could place an additional burden of €80–120 million on the company. If ongoing Carbon Leakage protection continues to cover up to 50% of Scope 1 and 2 emissions through free allocations or compensations, this impact could be reduced, resulting in an anticipated additional annual cost of €40–60 million.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

40000000

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

120000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

In summer 2025, EU ETS CO₂ prices are around €70/t. While forecasts for 2030 remain uncertain, a range of €100–150/t appears reasonable. Based on this, the potential maximum financial impact of changes in ETS legislation after 2030—assuming no free allocations or compensations—would be: 800,000 t CO₂ × €100–150/t = €80–120 million per year. If ongoing Carbon Leakage protection results in up to 50% of Scope 1 and 2 emissions being covered through free allocations or compensations, the estimated minimum financial impact would be: 800,000 t CO₂ × €100–150/t × 50% = €40–60 million per year

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Pricing and credits

☒ Promotion/purchase of carbon credits

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

100000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

To achieve the SBT Aurubis initiated, commenced, and implemented projects in 2021 to reduce carbon, for example the Industrial Heat project in Hamburg, the PV plant in Pirdop or the improvement of energy efficiency in buildings at our sites. The investment costs of these projects sum up to over EUR 100,000,000.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

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

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☒ Flooding (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Germany

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Elbe River

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Aurubis headquarters and its biggest plant, and Peute Baustoff GmbH are located in the Hamburg port area, which is vulnerable to the influence of tides of the North Sea via the river Elbe. Thus, the Hamburg port area is also vulnerable to storm surges caused by major storms in the North Sea area. Climate change models predict these storms can likely grow in intensity, and sea levels are expected to rise during the next decades. The whole port area of Hamburg as well as the cities along the river Elbe are protected against these floods by a system of well-maintained dams and levees and this also includes the Hamburg plant of Aurubis. Flooding of site Hamburg bears the risk to cause longer production shutdowns and complete breakdown of major equipment and production facilities, plus the flood and corresponding mud can cause major disruptions in the plant infrastructure incl. stability of buildings. A similar event happened in one of our smaller plants in Stolberg in 2021, where due to torrential rain-water levels of 1.5 - 2 meters including mud swept through the plant leaving the whole site devastated. Adopting this lesson learned effect onto plant Hamburg, the severity of such a flood event and the impacted facilities, major disruption can last for 3 months or even longer for some facilities.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Disruption in production capacity

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

Select all that apply

☒ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☒ Unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ High

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

In the event of severe flooding at Aurubis' Hamburg main plant, caused by storm surges from the North Sea via the Elbe, production could be disrupted for up to three months or longer, with significant damage to equipment, infrastructure, and buildings. This could effect the financial position due to lost revenues, repair and replacement costs, and infrastructure restoration.

(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)

50000000

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

130000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

In the event of severe flooding at Aurubis' Hamburg headquarters and main plant, caused by storm surges from the North Sea via the Elbe, production could be disrupted for up to three months or longer, with significant damage to equipment, infrastructure, and buildings. Based on comparable past events, such a scenario could result in a financial impact of €50–130 million, driven by prolonged production shutdowns, repair and replacement costs, and infrastructure restoration.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☒ Develop flood emergency plans

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

30000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

While the potential financial impact of a severe flood event at the Hamburg site could range between €50–130 million, the estimated cost of response to the risk is assessed at around €30,000. This figure reflects the probability-weighted annualised cost, the estimated damage from such an event by its likelihood of occurrence within a given year. Given the robust flood protection infrastructure in Hamburg, the likelihood of a severe, production-halting flood remains very low.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

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

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☒ Flooding (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Germany

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

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

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

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

Select all that apply

☒ Long-term

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

Select from:

☒ Very unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ High

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

Situation: Hamburg plant is situated in the port area along River Elbe. The area is subject to flooding risk caused by high tides and storm surges due to heavy storms over the North Sea. Flooding would very likely cause production standstills. It is our understanding from communication with the relevant port authorities (Hamburg Port Authority (HPA)), that the plant is currently protected against flooding by dams and levees which are high enough to sustain even the highest possible flood levels that current estimates provide. Task: The impacts of global warming on the rise of sea levels and intensity of storms are carefully monitored: Communication channels to HPA have been set up to initiate further protection investments like increases of dams and levees (see above). Further to that, we also monitor the situation by applying regular scenario analysis including SSP 1 and SSP 5 scenarios. Action: At this stage, with dams and levees being sufficiently high, seasonal flood alarm trainings and emergency plan tests to be prepared for the very unlikely event of flooding belong to core activities. However, these costs are not separately recorded, as e.g. the Hamburg plant fire department is involved with all its staff and equipment. Capital Expenditures for a most probably needed increase of levees to protect against higher flood levels are not planned at this stage. However, they must be kept in mind for the late 2030s. Result: No immediate investment response required but Aurubis needs to closely monitor the situation.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

5000000

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

50000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Look at the explanation at the column on 'Anticipated financial effects of the risk on financial position, and financial performance in the time horizon'

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☒ Develop flood emergency plans

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

30000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The membership contribution of Aurubis to the "Polder" community grosses up to approx. € 30,000 p.a. It takes care of maintenance and repair of dam and levees to protect the Peute peninsula where Hamburg plant is located. Further costs are those for the Hamburg plant firefighting department. However, as its existence is a legal prerequisite for opera - invested probably beginning in the late 2030s until 2050.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Task: The impacts of global warming on the rise of sea levels and intensity of storms are carefully monitored: Communication channels to HPA have been set up to initiate further protection investments like increases of dams and levees (see above) Further to that, we also monitor the situation by applying regular scenario analysis including SSP1 and SSP5 scenarios. Action: At this stage, with dams and levees being sufficiently high, seasonal flood alarm trainings and emergency plan tests to be prepared for the very unlikely event of flooding belong to core activities. However, these costs are not separately recorded, as e.g. the Hamburg plant fire department is involved with all its staff and equipment. Capital Expenditures for a most probably needed increase of levees to protect against higher flood levels are not planned at this stage. However, they must be kept in mind for the late 2030s. Result: No immediate investment response required but Aurubis needs to closely monitor the situation.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Technology

☒ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ Italy ☒ Bulgaria
- ☒ Spain
- ☒ Belgium
- ☒ Finland
- ☒ Germany

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

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

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term

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

Select from:

☒ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium

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

Aurubis initiated blackout studies at major production sites. The impact of a blackout varies and depends very much on the production process. As a possible scenario we applied a power blackout of 2-24 hours. Based on these studies we estimate the financial risk of a power blackout for Hamburg to be € 35,4 million, for Pirdop to be € 23 million and for Lünen to be € 3 million. The main components of our estimate are explained using the case of Hamburg plant: Depending on weather and outside temperatures such a blackout can cause liquid metals in our furnaces and sulfuric acid in cooling towers to freeze and thereby to trigger a shutdown of up to 4 weeks.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2000000

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

61400000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

One day of shutdown for these facilities would cost us a lost margin of ~ € 0.6 million (4 weeks = € 17 million). On top of that we estimate costs to repair the expected damages to be ~ € 6 million. Smaller impact in other parts of Hamburg plant, mainly electrical infrastructure amount to € 2 million. The maximum impact would be from such a blackout that affects Hamburg, Lünen, Pirdop at the same time: € 35,4 + 3 + 23 million = € 61,4 million.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☒ Improve monitoring of direct operations

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

35400000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

An unanticipated interruption of electricity supply could have a major impact on the operations as metals could freeze in the smelters and acid could freeze in cooling towers causing shutdowns of more than just a few days.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

The calculation combined with the approach to shutdown nuclear power plants and at the same time a slow speed of needed electricity grid expansion and storage for renewable energy the risk for secured electricity supplies is increasing. Task: Aurubis did a plant-by-plant study for major operating sites to evaluate the local electricity supply situation and the already in place measures like emergency power generators or options of adapting operations to more flexibility. This also includes options to switch to other available electricity sources like nearby renewables to secure critical volumes. Action: The impact without countermeasures is estimated to be € 35,4 million for site Hamburg alone. For more insights into cost composition please see above.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk5

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☒ Drought

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- ☒ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ Brazil
☒ Chile
☒ Peru

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ Amazonas
☒ Unknown

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

We have identified a risk of major droughts in the greater area of the countries Brazil, Chile, and Peru which could force mines to interrupt production of copper ore concentrates, thus impairing or disrupting supplies of concentrates from certain mines or even from this greater area to our primary production plants. These countries are among the greatest producers of copper concentrates worldwide. The risk exists for this whole greater area; it is thus not limited to one specific location, country, or river basin. The risk was identified as we conducted a physical climate risk analysis that also included our top 22 copper ore concentrate suppliers (mines). Analysis was done using Munich Re Climate Change Edition and did include a scenario analysis applying SSP 1 and SSP 5 scenarios. In scenario SSP 5 and looking at the year 2050 half of our concentrate suppliers (mines) would be in areas of highest drought stress index. This representative sample would account for approx. 1/3 of today's concentrate consumption. Hence, the high rating of "potential impact". Nevertheless, we are optimistic that our applied measures (risk response) will provide us the right strategy to tackle this risk.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Disruption in upstream value chain

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

Select all that apply

☒ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☒ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-high

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

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

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

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

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

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

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

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

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

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Assets

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Based on our climate-related risk assessment, Aurubis has identified a number of both transition and physical risks that may impact our operations in the short, medium, and long term. These risks are described in more detail in our Sustainability Statement 2024/25. Among the physical risks identified, the most significant is the potential for major flooding at our Hamburg site. Such an event could severely damage key infrastructure, disrupt production processes, and lead to considerable operational interruptions. As a result, this could negatively impact our asset base and financial performance, including a potential reduction in revenue. Current climate projections indicate that such a flooding event is not expected to occur before 2050. Due to the long-term nature and complexity of this risk, we are currently unable to quantify its impact in financial terms. At present, we do not disclose the absolute or relative share of financial metrics that may be vulnerable to physical risks at the Hamburg site. This decision reflects both the sensitivity of internal company information and the current scope of CSRD requirements, which do not mandate disclosure of such figures at this stage.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Assets

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Aurubis has identified relevant physical risks, including major flooding at the Hamburg site. These risks may adversely affect infrastructure, production processes, and financial performance over the short, medium, and long term. However, due to the long term nature, scenario dependency, and methodological complexity of these risks, Aurubis is currently not in a position to quantify the absolute or relative share of the selected financial metric that is vulnerable to these risks with sufficient reliability. Accordingly, the values 0 and Less than 1% should not be interpreted as indicating an absence of risk, but rather as reflecting the current absence of sufficiently robust quantitative data for disclosure purposes. The identified risks are monitored as part of Aurubis' environmental and climate risk management processes and are described further in the Sustainability Statement 2024/25.

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Germany

☒ Elbe River

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

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

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

2

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

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

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

0

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

Select from:

☒ 41-50%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The Hamburg plant is Aurubis largest production site and is a production site for copper and precious metals. We cannot provide a production value. Peute Baustoff is a second site in the same river basin.

[Add row]

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

	Water-related regulatory violations	Comment
	Select from: ☒ No	No severe infringements

[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

☒ Germany ETS

(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

93

(3.5.2.2) Scope 2 emissions approach

Select from:

☒ No compliance obligation for scope 2 emissions

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

0

(3.5.2.4) Period start date

01/01/2025

(3.5.2.5) Period end date

12/31/2025

(3.5.2.6) Allowances allocated

788108

(3.5.2.7) Allowances purchased

0

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

478856

(3.5.2.9) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.10) Details of ownership

Select from:

☒ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.11) Comment

N/A

Germany ETS

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

99

(3.5.2.2) Scope 2 emissions approach

Select from:

☒ No compliance obligation for scope 2 emissions

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

0

(3.5.2.4) Period start date

01/01/2025

(3.5.2.5) Period end date

12/31/2025

(3.5.2.6) Allowances allocated

0

(3.5.2.7) Allowances purchased

0

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.10) Details of ownership

Select from:

☒ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.11) 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 EU ETS works on the 'cap and trade' principle. A cap is set on the total amount of certain greenhouse gases that can be emitted by the installations covered by the system. The cap is reduced over time so that total emissions fall. The cap is set in line with the Paris Agreement. By operating state-of-the-art, innovative plant technologies, Aurubis holds a leading position in climate and environmental protection in primary and secondary copper production. Today, continued high capital expenditure for environmental protection leads to relatively small improvements, as a leading global environmental standard has already been achieved and there are technological boundaries in some instances, as in the case of emission reduction. To be able to comply with target of EU-ETS, Aurubis has set Science-based targets and strives to reduce its Scope 1+2 emissions by 50% by 2030. By implementing carbon emission reduction initiatives Aurubis complies with the EU-ETS and its target to reduce carbon emissions.

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

☒ Use of low-carbon energy sources

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Germany

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

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

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

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

Select all that apply

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

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-high

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

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

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2999999

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

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

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

97000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Estimated investment volume for the project is 97 million

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

With the Green Deal, the EU has an ambitious target for 2050: A resilient economy and society that achieves carbon neutrality through high innovative strength and competitiveness. At the Aurubis plant in Hamburg we show how industry can be a valuable partner in combating climate change. As an industrial plant located near

the city centre of Hamburg, we wanted to make our industrial excess heat usable for the households in Hamburg. Task: Aurubis is able to extract residual heat from its production processes. The use of residual heat replaces fossil fuels in the heat and steam production and therefore not only increases the level of energy efficiency, but also reduces carbon emissions. Aurubis takes a close look at all types of waste heat produced from its processes. Action: In October 2018, Aurubis commissioned a 3.7-km-long pipeline that transfers excess heat from our Hamburg plant to our partner Enercity Contracting Nord GmbH, who then supplies the neighborhood HafenCity East with heat. This first stage of the Aurubis industrial heat supply saves about 20,000 t of CO2 emissions annually. In December 2021, Aurubis and Wärme Hamburg signed long-term heat supply contract. As of the 2024/25 heating period, about 20,000 more households in Hamburg will be supplied with CO2-free industrial heat from a sub-process of Aurubis copper production. This is part of a heat supply contract that the two companies signed. Result: The use of CO2-free industrial heat in the Wärme Hamburg heating network will replace heat that is currently generated from fossil fuels. This can save up to 100,000 t of CO2 emissions annually in Hamburg starting in 2025. The planned heat supply represents the biggest use of industrial heat in Germany. Cost efficiency and project profitability achieved through funding from the German Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy and revenues from heat sales to Wärme Hamburg GmbH.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☒ Reduced impact of product use on water resources

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Italy

☒ Spain

☒ Belgium

☒ United States of America

- ☒ Finland
- ☒ Germany

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ Elbe River
- ☒ Savannah River

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

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

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- ☒ Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Medium-term

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

Select from:

- ☒ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-low

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

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

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

Select from:

☒ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

We continuously implement technical projects to improve water use and expand recycling efforts, both of which positively impact the water footprint of our products. Our already low water footprint reflects the results of significant past investments, and we remain committed to further improvements. As a result, we do not consider it meaningful to assign a specific cost value to the water footprint, as doing so would require arbitrary inclusion or exclusion of past and future initiatives.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

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

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☒ Use of new technologies

(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

☒ Bulgaria

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

In the reporting year, we commissioned investment in another strategic project, which is optimizing slag processing at the site in Bulgaria, for the more ecological processing of slag from the flash smelter in Pirdop, was approved in the reporting period. In the future, cooling of slags will no longer take place in pits, but in over 200 slag pots instead.

(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

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

Select from:

☒ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium

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

The commissioning of this strategic project at the Bulgaria site marks a significant step beyond current ecological standards through the implementation of an advanced slag processing method, despite the existing process already meeting industry-approved practices. Full commissioning is planned for 2026/27, with a total investment of approximately €46 million.

(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

46000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Investment made was around €46 million.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

We continue to invest in improving slag treatment at the Pirdop site in Bulgaria by transitioning from pit cooling to the more advanced method of cooling slags in pots. Effective waste management is a key pillar of industrial environmental protection, especially when processing recycling and other raw materials. A core strength of our circular business model is the internal reuse of process residues within metallurgical operations, enabling direct recycling. We strive to return processed raw materials and intermediate products to the economic cycle as fully as possible, while ensuring that any unavoidable waste is either recycled or properly disposed of.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp4

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☒ Use of recycling

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Belgium

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

We are further strengthening our core business and advancing our sustainability goals through two major recycling projects at our Belgian sites: Advanced Sludge Processing by Aurubis (ASPA) and Bleed Treatment Olen Beerse (BOB). These strategic investments represent a significant step forward in resource efficiency, innovation, and environmental responsibility.

(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

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

Select from:

☒ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-high

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

The ASPA project in Beerse involves the construction of a cutting-edge hydrometallurgical plant dedicated to the advanced processing of anode sludge a by-product of copper refining. With an investment of approximately €33 million, the facility became operational on September 4, 2024. The new process enables more efficient recovery of high-value metals such as gold, silver, and tin, achieving significantly lower material losses and shorter processing times. This enhances both the economic and environmental performance of our operations while keeping valuable metals in the production cycle. At our Olen site, the BOB project is another transformative step. With an investment of around €85 million, we are building a state-of-the-art facility to process electrolyte, or “bleed,” which is generated during electrolysis. Scheduled for commissioning on December 10, 2024, the plant uses an advanced hydrometallurgical process to recover valuable metals like nickel and copper. Instead of selling the bleed as a metallurgical intermediate, we now process it internally maximizing resource use, reducing reliance on external treatment, and increasing overall value creation.

(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

85000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The new recycling facility in Olen represents a total investment of approximately €85 million and has created 30 new jobs, all while meeting the highest environmental standards in Europe. This project is part of Aurubis' ongoing commitment to sustainability and innovation, and follows the recent launch of the ASPA (Advanced Sludge Processing by Aurubis) facility in Beerse, marking the second major investment in Belgium under the current Aurubis strategy. Together, the Olen and Beerse sites employ around 1,200 people and form a high-performance hub for metal recycling. In recognition of their achievements, Aurubis Olen and Beerse were jointly awarded the title of "2024 Most Sustainable Company" in the Circular Economy category by the Trends Impact Awards in October.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Together, ASPA and BOB demonstrate how we are pushing the boundaries of circular economy principles. These projects not only boost metal recovery and operational efficiency but also reduce environmental impact, support the decarbonization of our production processes, and contribute to long-term raw material security. They are vital components of our broader Metals for Progress: Driving Sustainable Growth strategy, positioning Aurubis as a leader in sustainable, responsible, and innovative metal production.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp5

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☒ Use of recycling

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Aurubis is breaking new ground with its cutting-edge recycling plant in the U.S. With an investment of approximately \$800 million, the company is operating the first secondary smelter in the country dedicated to multimetal recycling, marking a strategic expansion of its recycling business. Located in Augusta (Richmond County), Georgia, the state-of-the-art facility will process around 180,000 tons of complex recycling materials annually. This plant plays a crucial role in Aurubis' commitment to the circular economy and its ambition to achieve carbon neutrality well before 2050. Construction began in mid-2022, and the Aurubis Richmond plant officially celebrated its ribbon-cutting ceremony in September 2024.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

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

Select all that apply

☒ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☒ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ High

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

The construction of Aurubis' approximately \$800 million plant in Georgia marks a new era for sustainable multimetal recycling in the United States. This facility will create over 230 high-quality jobs, supporting economic growth and stability for local families and businesses. With the capacity to process more than 180,000 tons of complex recycling materials annually, including circuit boards and copper cables, the plant strengthens Aurubis' role in supplying essential metals for renewable energy, e-mobility, battery recycling, and other key industries.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

80000000

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

170000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

For the Aurubis project in the state of Georgia, EBITDA is expected to reach approximately US\$85 million (€80 million) by FY 2025/26 and increase to about US\$180 million (€170 million) by FY 2026/27.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

728000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

After breaking ground in June 2022, Aurubis made the strategic decision at the end of 2022 to fast-track the expansion of the plant and invest a total of around \$ 800 million (€728 million). With the expansion stage, the facility will be able process up to 180,000 tons of complex recycling materials annually, including circuit boards, copper cables, and other metal-containing products.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Aurubis is advancing the circular economy by processing around 1 million tons of recycling materials annually and reinforcing its status as a leading multimetal recycler with the new US plant. This investment highlights the company's strong commitment to environmental protection and resource conservation while supporting

its growth objectives. Aurubis is entering the US recycling market at the perfect time: the market has high potential, while the significance of sustainability is rising steadily in the US as well. The shift to a greener, carbon-neutral economy offers immense market potential and is receiving strong political support. There is a significant increase in collection volumes positively contributing to the availability of volumes of recyclable, metal-bearing materials in the US.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp6

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

☒ Use of low-carbon energy sources

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Germany

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

In spring 2024, the Hamburg plant became one of the first copper smelters worldwide to install hydrogen-ready anode furnaces, a milestone achieved during the routine maintenance shutdown. This innovative upgrade positions the plant at the forefront of sustainable copper production, with the potential to reduce CO2 emissions by approximately 5,000 tons annually once the furnaces operate fully on hydrogen. Even before being connected to the hydrogen pipeline network, the new anode furnaces are already making a significant impact on Aurubis' decarbonization efforts. Thanks to their advanced design and increased efficiency, these furnaces consume up to 30% less natural gas compared to the previous equipment, resulting in an annual reduction of nearly 1,200 tons of CO2 emissions.

(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

☒ Long-term

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

Select from:

☒ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-high

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

This investment not only supports Aurubis' commitment to environmental sustainability but also enhances operational efficiency, setting a new standard for cleaner, more energy-efficient copper smelting processes.

(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

40000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The new equipment, an investment of around €40 million, is more efficient and consumes up to 30 % less natural gas, avoiding just under 1,200t CO2 per year.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

The installation of hydrogen-ready anode furnaces at Aurubis' Hamburg plant represents a significant opportunity for both the company and the copper industry by positioning them at the forefront of the energy transition and decarbonization efforts. This innovation allows Aurubis to reduce its carbon footprint substantially, aligning with growing regulatory pressures and customer demand for more sustainable production methods. Moreover, the ability to switch to hydrogen as a clean fuel source future-proofs the plant against rising fossil fuel costs and potential carbon taxes, while boosting operational efficiency through reduced natural gas consumption. For the industry as a whole, adopting such advanced, hydrogen-compatible technologies sets a precedent that can accelerate the shift towards greener metallurgical processes, helping to meet global climate goals and creating a competitive advantage in a rapidly evolving market focused on sustainability.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp7

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

☒ Use of renewable energy sources

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Bulgaria

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Aurubis is actively expanding the solar park at its Bulgaria plant as part of its commitment to sustainable energy and reducing its carbon footprint. With an investment of approximately €12 million allocated for stages 2 and 3, the project will boost the existing solar plant's capacity by an additional 18 MWp (megawatt peak). The groundbreaking ceremony for these expansion stages took place on April 25, 2024, marking a major milestone in Aurubis' green energy journey. Furthermore, stage 4 has already received approval, allowing for a total production capacity of around 40 MWp once all four stages are completed. Together, these solar installations will generate approximately 55,000 MWh of clean electricity annually, which is expected to cover about 15% of the Bulgarian plant's total energy needs.

(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

☒ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☒ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-high

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

This shift to renewable energy will enable Aurubis to avoid around 25,000 tons of CO2 emissions each year, significantly contributing to the company's climate goals. The final stage of this expansion is anticipated to be operational by fiscal year 2025/26, reinforcing Aurubis' leadership in integrating sustainable energy solutions within its production processes.

(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

12000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

With a total investment volume of around €12 million for stages 2 & 3, the output of the existing plant will be increased by an additional 18 MWp (megawatt peak).

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

This solar park expansion project is important because it significantly advances Aurubis' commitment to sustainability by reducing reliance on fossil fuels and cutting greenhouse gas emissions. By generating a substantial portion of the plant's electricity from renewable sources, it helps lower operational carbon footprints, aligning with global climate goals and regulatory pressures. Additionally, the project enhances energy security and cost stability by producing clean energy onsite. It also sets a strong example for the metals industry, demonstrating how large-scale industrial operations can integrate renewable energy to support both environmental responsibility and long-term business resilience.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp9

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☒ Water recovery from sewage treatment

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ Germany
- ☒ United States of America

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ Elbe River
- ☒ Savannah River

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Aurubis is actively pursuing initiatives to improve water management across its sites, including the new water concept in Lünen, the zero-discharge design of the Richmond (US) facility, and the ongoing water grid upgrade at the Pirdop site in Bulgaria. R&D efforts are also exploring alternative water sources for the new industrial wastewater treatment plant. These measures aim to reduce water consumption, enhance water quality, and promote responsible water use throughout the supply chain, in line with Aurubis' environmental policy and Business Code of Conduct.

(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

- ☒ Medium-term

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

Select from:

- ☒ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-high

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

The primary driver behind this success was the optimization and enhancement of existing wastewater treatment systems at our Hamburg site, where targeted technical improvements contributed substantially to minimizing emissions. As a result, we were able to meet and surpass our goal for the first time in this area during the reporting year.

(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

Looking ahead, we anticipate that the execution of various growth projects may result in additional emissions due to increased production volumes and expanded operations. However, because the target is defined in relative terms, per ton of multimetal copper equivalent, its numerical value remains unaffected by such expansion. Despite potential challenges posed by these growth initiatives, we remain firmly committed to maintaining the reduced level of metal emissions and to further minimizing them over time.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

To this end, we will continue to invest in upgrading our current facilities and pursue innovative improvement projects aimed at enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of our environmental protection measures. Our overarching goal is to ensure that progress in industrial development goes hand in hand with our sustainability ambitions, maintaining a strong focus on environmental responsibility and continuous improvement.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp10

(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

☒ Belgium

☒ Bulgaria

☒ Germany

☒ United States of America

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Unknown

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Sustainable conduct and business activity are integral components of Aurubis AG's strategy – and this opens opportunities for the company's financing as well. The opportunity to access sustainability-linked loans has already been used several times in recent years, and future loans may also benefit from this instrument.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Increased access to capital

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

Select all that apply

☒ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☒ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-low

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

Aurubis' sustainability achievements, as assessed by sustainability rating platforms such as EcoVadis, directly influence the calculation of the interest expense for sustainability linked loans. When the rating improves, the multimetal provider has a more favorable interest rate for the credit line; if the number of points in the rating declines, the interest rate increases.

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

Select from:

☒ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

We continuously work on improving our sustainability performance and implement technical projects to improve water use and management, and we remain committed to further improvements. As a result, we do not consider it meaningful to assign a specific cost value in relation to sustainability linked loans, as doing so would require arbitrary inclusion or exclusion of past and future initiatives.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

The access to sustainability linked loans is expected to be realized by intensively working on expanding our industry leadership in sustainability, and guided by the company's ESG (environmental, social, and governance) targets. At the same time, the link between the company's sustainability performance and financing options gives additional drive to our sustainability ambitions.

[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:

☒ Other, please specify :EBITDA

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

170000000

(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 construction of Aurubis' \$800 million plant in Georgia marks a new era of sustainable multimetal recycling in the United States. The facility will generate over 230 high-quality jobs, contributing to economic growth and stability for local families and businesses. With an annual processing capacity exceeding 180,000 tons of complex recycling materials—including circuit boards and copper cables—the plant reinforces Aurubis' pivotal role in supplying essential metals for renewable energy, e-mobility, battery recycling, and other critical industries. For the Georgia project, Aurubis expects EBITDA to reach approximately US\$85 million (€80 million) in FY 2025/26, rising to around US\$180 million (€170 million) by FY 2026/27, reflecting the strong growth potential and strategic value of this new facility.

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

Aurubis is actively pursuing initiatives to improve water management across its sites, including the new water concept in Lünen, the zero-discharge design of the Richmond (US) facility, and the ongoing water grid upgrade at the Pirdop site in Bulgaria. R&D efforts are also exploring alternative water sources for the new industrial wastewater treatment plant. These measures aim to reduce water consumption, enhance water quality, and promote responsible water use throughout the supply chain, in line with Aurubis' environmental policy and Business Code of Conduct. At this stage, the financial effect aligned with these water-related opportunities cannot be quantified.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ CAPEX

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

97000000

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

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

The European Green Deal sets an ambitious opportunity: by 2050, Europe aims for a resilient, carbon-neutral economy powered by innovation and competitiveness. At the Aurubis plant in Hamburg, we turn this challenge into opportunity. We identified a way to make industrial excess heat from copper production usable for households. This demonstrates how industrial innovation can directly benefit urban communities. Residual heat use offers a powerful opportunity: it replaces fossil fuels, increases energy efficiency, and cuts carbon emissions. By analyzing all waste heat streams, Aurubis turns by-products into resources, showcasing how industry can contribute to systemic change. In 2018, Aurubis commissioned a 3.7-km pipeline to deliver excess heat to Enercity Contracting Nord GmbH, supplying Hamburg's HafenCity East with sustainable heating. This first stage alone prevents around 20,000 t of CO₂ annually. Building on this success, in 2021 Aurubis signed a long-term contract with Wärme Hamburg. Starting in the 2024/25 heating season, 20,000 more households will be supplied with CO₂-free industrial heat. From 2025 onward, this initiative could save up to 100,000 t of CO₂ emissions each year, the largest use of industrial heat in Germany. The project also illustrates economic opportunities. Supported by funding from the German Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy and revenues from heat sales, it shows that climate action can be both impactful and profitable. By aligning industrial expertise with urban energy needs, Aurubis demonstrates how waste heat can become a sustainable resource, creating opportunities for clean energy, stronger communities, and climate-neutral growth.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ CAPEX

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

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

Select from:

☒ 1-10%**(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures**

The installation of hydrogen-ready anode furnaces at the Aurubis Hamburg plant marks a transformative opportunity, both for the company and for the copper industry as a whole. By adopting this pioneering technology, Aurubis positions itself at the forefront of the energy transition, demonstrating how traditional industries can align with ambitious decarbonization goals while maintaining competitiveness. For Aurubis, the shift opens up multiple opportunities. First, it provides a substantial reduction in the company's carbon footprint, directly addressing increasing regulatory requirements in Europe and responding to the growing expectations of customers and stakeholders for sustainable production. Second, substituting natural gas with hydrogen provides Aurubis with strategic flexibility, securing long-term cost stability and energy resilience. This positions the company ahead of competitors who may face higher transition costs in the future. Third, the furnaces represent a significant opportunity for innovation leadership. By integrating hydrogen into its production processes, Aurubis sends a strong signal to the copper industry and beyond: the path to climate neutrality is not only possible, but also economically viable. This strengthens the company's brand as a sustainability leader, reinforcing its role as a trusted partner in decarbonized value chains, from renewable energy infrastructure to electric mobility. On an industry level, this development sets an important precedent. If widely adopted, hydrogen-ready technologies can accelerate the greening of metallurgical processes, supporting global climate targets and reshaping the competitive landscape. In essence, the hydrogen-ready anode furnaces are more than a technical upgrade: they are a strategic opportunity for Aurubis to combine climate action with business advantage, strengthen its leadership in sustainable copper production, and secure long-term competitiveness in an economy that is rapidly moving towards decarbonization.

Water**(3.6.2.1) Financial metric**

Select from:

☒ CAPEX**(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

For Aurubis, continuous innovation in slag treatment represents not only a technical improvement, but also a strategic opportunity to strengthen our leadership in sustainable metallurgy. At our Pirdop site in Bulgaria, we are transitioning from traditional pit cooling to the more advanced and efficient method of cooling slags in pots. This investment allows us to increase metal recovery and thus improve resource efficiency, including water use, enhance environmental protection, and demonstrate how industrial processes can be optimized for a circular economy. Effective waste management is a cornerstone of responsible industry, and at Aurubis it is one of our strongest differentiators. Our ability to integrate recycling into core operations by reusing process residues within our metallurgical system sets us apart in the sector. This approach not only minimizes waste but also creates direct opportunities for value recovery, ensuring that raw materials are returned to the economic cycle rather than being lost. By adopting pot cooling, Aurubis can achieve higher metal recovery efficiency and higher quality slag. This enhances both environmental performance including efficiency of water use and operational efficiency, while reducing long-term costs. It also provides opportunities to explore new markets for by-products, reinforcing our circular business model and generating competitive advantage. The broader opportunity lies in Aurubis' unique ability to turn process residues into valuable secondary raw materials. Unlike many competitors, we systematically reintegrate intermediate products into our operations and ensure that unavoidable waste is either recycled externally or responsibly disposed of. This capability reflects both technological expertise and a forward-looking mindset, strengthening trust with partners, regulators, and local communities. In short, improving slag treatment is not just an environmental measure, it is an opportunity for Aurubis to lead by example in industrial innovation, to demonstrate that sustainability and competitiveness reinforce each other, and to show that circular resource management can be a driver of long-term growth.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ CAPEX

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

85000000

(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 new recycling facility in Olen represents a strategic opportunity for Aurubis to strengthen its leadership in sustainable metal production and the circular economy. With a total investment of approximately €85 million, the facility not only expands Aurubis' recycling capacity but also creates 30 new jobs, supporting local communities and economic growth. By meeting the highest environmental standards in Europe, the Olen site demonstrates that industrial expansion and environmental responsibility can go hand in hand, turning sustainability into a competitive advantage. This project builds on Aurubis' ongoing commitment to innovation and resource efficiency, following the launch of the ASPA (Advanced Sludge Processing by Aurubis) facility in Beerse. Together, the Olen and Beerse sites form a high-performance hub for metal recycling, employing around 1,200 people. This cluster provides Aurubis with the operational scale and technological capabilities to further optimize recycling processes, reduce waste, and maximize the recovery of valuable metals. Recognition as the "2024 Most Sustainable Company" in the Circular Economy category by the Trends Impact Awards highlights the strategic value of these investments. It positions Aurubis as a role model in sustainable practices, enhancing the company's reputation with customers, investors, and stakeholders who increasingly prioritize ESG performance. The Olen facility also presents long-term opportunities to expand Aurubis' market share in the recycling sector, strengthen partnerships, and develop new solutions for circular resource management. By leveraging cutting-edge technologies and high environmental standards, Aurubis can continue to turn waste into valuable inputs for its production processes, creating both economic and environmental value. In essence, the Olen and Beerse facilities are more than operational sites, they are innovation engines that enable Aurubis to lead in sustainable recycling, deliver measurable climate and circular economy impact, and secure a competitive advantage in an industry that increasingly rewards environmental leadership.

[Add row]

C4. Governance

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

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☒ Quarterly

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

Select all that apply

☒ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☒ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

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

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

Geschaeftsordnung des Vorstands Aurubis AG Internet_01102024 new_EN.pdf, Geschaeftsordnung des AR der Aurubis_EN.pdf

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

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

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☒ Board mandate

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☒ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☒ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☒ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities

☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

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

☒ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☒ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☒ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☒ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

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

item dedicated to sustainability and corporate responsibility is clearly reflected in practices such as reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities; approving corporate policies and commitments; and overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures. These responsibilities require consistent and structured attention at the highest decision-making level, ensuring that sustainability-related risks and opportunities are integrated into strategic discussions.

Water

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

Select all that apply

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

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board Terms of Reference

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
- ☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- ☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- ☒ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

- ☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- ☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
- ☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- ☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- ☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
- ☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Executive Board approves the investment budget which is a cornerstone of each years Mid Term Planning prior to final submission for approval by Supervisory Board. On top of that, each Capital Expenditure project of > 2 Mio. € has to be individually approved by the Executive Board with projects > 10 Mio. € to be forwarded to Supervisory Board for final approval. Investment budget and individual project approvals also cover water-related issues. The Executive Board defines the strategy for Aurubis Group and afterwards aligns the strategy with the Supervisory Board. One key pillar of Aurubis strategy is Sustainability incl. water-related projects and targets. Each quarter, an in-depth review by the Executive Board takes place on every major plant's financial and operating performance which also covers sustainability and water-related issues. Chief Operating Officer for Multimetal Recycling is responsible for the strategic positioning of environmental protection in the Group. Steer Environmental Protection in the Aurubis Group by defining strategy and targets. Secure industrial leadership in environmental protection, license to operate for Aurubis sites and drive continuous improvement of environmental performance. Monthly environmental protection reporting for all sites to the Executive Board (especially compliance / non-compliance). Regular reporting to the Supervisory Board. Group environmental meetings with COO, Corporate Environmental protection and all sites take place twice per year. It allows overseeing and guiding improvement measures regarding targets achievement, environmental /water projects, performance on water use and effluent discharge, status of improvement projects, new legislation developments. The role of the Aurubis Executive Board in approving and monitoring corporate policies and commitments, overseeing the setting and progress of corporate targets, guiding and monitoring the development and implementation of business strategy, as well as reviewing acquisitions, mergers, divestitures, major capital expenditures, and annual budgets, demonstrates why these issues are embedded as a scheduled, standard agenda item in every board meeting. These responsibilities are core to steering the company's long-term direction, financial performance, and sustainable growth, and require consistent oversight and decision-making at the highest level. By ensuring they are systematically addressed at each meeting, the Executive Board maintains strategic alignment, transparency, and accountability across all areas critical to Aurubis' business success and sustainability commitments.

Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

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

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☒ Board Terms of Reference

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☒ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☒ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☒ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☒ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☒ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Chief Operating Officer for Multimetal Recycling is responsible for the strategic positioning of environmental protection in the Group. Steer Environmental Protection in the Aurubis Group by defining strategy and targets. Secure industrial leadership in environmental protection, licence to operate for Aurubis sites and drive continuous improvement of environmental performance. Monthly environmental protection reporting for all sites to the Executive Board (especially compliance / non-compliance) Regular reporting to the Supervisory Board. Group environmental meetings with COO, Corporate Environmental protection and all sites take place twice per year. It allows overseeing and guiding improvement measures regarding targets achievement, environmental/biodiversity projects, performance on biodiversity management, status of improvement projects, new legislation developments. The role of the Aurubis Executive Board includes also approving and monitoring corporate policies and commitments, overseeing the setting and progress of corporate targets, guiding and monitoring the development and implementation of business strategy, as well as reviewing acquisitions, mergers, divestitures, major capital expenditures, and annual budgets, demonstrates why these issues are embedded as a scheduled, standard agenda item in every board meeting. These responsibilities are core to steering the company's long-term direction, financial performance, and sustainable growth, and require consistent oversight and decision-making at the highest level. By ensuring they are systematically addressed at each meeting, the Executive Board maintains strategic alignment, transparency, and accountability across all areas critical to Aurubis' business success and sustainability commitments.

[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
- ☒ 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

Academic

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

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- ☒ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- ☒ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- ☒ 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

Academic

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

Experience

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

[Fixed row]

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

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

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
	☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Strategy and financial planning

☒ Developing a climate transition plan

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☒ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

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

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

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

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

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

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

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

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

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

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

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

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

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

Engagement

- ☒ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

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

Strategy and financial planning

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

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Operating Officer (COO)

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

Select from:

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

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

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

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

☒ Other, please specify :Head of Corporate Environmental Protection

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

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

Engagement

- ☒ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

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

Strategy and financial planning

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

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Operating Officer (COO)

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

Select from:

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

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

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

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

[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

- ☒ No, but we plan to introduce them in the next two years

(4.5.3) Please explain

The ESG component of the Executive Board is 10 % of the annual variable compensation which accounts for 20-25 % of total variable compensation. The Supervisory Board can set the degree of target attainment between 0 % and a maximum of 150 % in a linear or graduated manner. Each year, a target is chosen and the target attainment is established. For example, in both fiscal year 2023/24 and 2024/25, the focus of the ESG component was occupational safety. Due to a fatal accident at the Lünen plant involving a contractor, the Supervisory Board determined that target achievement for the ESG component was 0 %. We publish this information in our Annual Report, as part of the remuneration scheme of the Executive Board.

Water

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

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to introduce them in the next two years

(4.5.3) Please explain

The ESG component of the Executive Board is 10 % of the annual variable compensation which accounts for 20-25 % of total variable compensation. The Supervisory Board can set the degree of target attainment between 0 % and a maximum of 150 % in a linear or graduated manner. Each year, a target is chosen and the target attainment is established. For example, in both fiscal year 2023/24 and 2024/25, the focus of the ESG component was occupational safety. Due to a fatal accident at the Lünen plant involving a contractor, the Supervisory Board determined that target achievement for the ESG component was 0 %. We publish this information in our Annual Report, as part of the remuneration scheme of the Executive Board.

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

We have committed to and are actively involved in creating and maintaining good conditions for species conservation and biodiversity in our plants and their surroundings. It is clear to us that protecting biological diversity is one of the greatest environmental challenges of our time, which is why we adopted it as an additional dimension in our sustainable development. It has been part of our environmental Targets (in line with Sustainable Development Goal 15 (Life on Land) for a number of years and was included in our Company Guidelines on Environmental Protection at the start of 2023. We want to further expand and systematize our commitment in this area and our biodiversity management.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☒ Commitment to a circular economy strategy

☒ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

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

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, in line with another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Environmental Report_2026.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Water

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

☒ Upstream value chain

☒ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Our water policy is company-wide in scope and is part of our Environmental Policy. Water is used in metal production for many important processes e.g cooling processes, processing, steam generation. Sufficient amount of water is relevant for securing the operation. Continuous improvement of the environmental

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

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ☒ Commitment to a circular economy strategy
- ☒ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- ☒ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Water-specific commitments

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

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- ☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Row 3

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

☒ Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

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

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☒ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

Climate-specific commitments

☒ Commitment to 100% renewable energy

☒ Commitment to net-zero emissions

☒ Commitment to not invest in fossil-fuel expansion

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

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Aurubis_Annual Report_FY 2024_25.pdf

[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☒ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

☒ UN Global Compact

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

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

Yes

☒ 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

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

Environmental Report_2026.pdf

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, my organization is registered

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

Select all that apply

☒ Mandatory government register

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

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

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

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

European Emission Trading System (EU-ETS)

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

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

☒ Emissions trading schemes

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

Select from:

☒ Regional

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

Select all that apply

☒ Europe

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

Select from:

☒ Support with minor exceptions

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

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

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Ad-hoc meetings
- ☒ Discussion in public forums
- ☒ Responding to consultations
- ☒ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

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

0

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

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

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 2

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

Circular Economy Action Plan

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

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 no exceptions

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Ad-hoc meetings
- ☒ Discussion in public forums
- ☒ Responding to consultations
- ☒ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

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

0

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

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

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Paris Agreement

Row 3

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

Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM)

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

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

☒ Carbon taxes

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

Select from:

☒ Regional

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

Select all that apply

☒ Europe

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

Select from:

☒ Oppose

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

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

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Ad-hoc meetings
- ☒ Discussion in public forums
- ☒ Responding to consultations
- ☒ Submitting written proposals/inquiries
- ☒ Other, please specify :Policy Papers Association Work Contact with decision makers

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

0

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

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

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 4

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

Carbon Contracts for Difference (CCfD)

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

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

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

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

Select from:

☒ National

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

Select all that apply

☒ Germany

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

Select from:

☒ Support with no exceptions

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

Select all that apply

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

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

0

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

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

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 5

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

(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.)

☒ Sustainable finance

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

Select from:

☒ Regional

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

Select all that apply

☒ Europe

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

Select from:

☒ Support with minor exceptions

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

Copper is not included as Taxonomy-eligible yet. Due to the heterogeneity of the copper sector, no product benchmarks were established under the ETS. We have fallback approach. Since there are no ETS product benchmarks, it is more difficult to establish criteria for copper. Thus, there is unequal treatment of sectors with ETS fallback benchmarks compared to sectors with ETS product benchmarks. Currently the EU-Commission is working on technical screening criteria to include sectors not covered. The legislation already obliges companies to report whether they are taxonomy eligible or non-eligible. This creates a problem, as for the time being reporting as non-eligible (even if under assessment) might send wrong signals to the investors. Therefore, the creation of a separate re- porting category "under assessment" is essential. Additionally, it will be crucial to define criteria for the substantial contribution of copper production to climate mitigation and the other

environmental objectives, based on objective metrics and include copper in the list of sustainable economic activities. The taxonomy still omits many activities. The background to this is that the current version of the taxonomy only covers the activities of companies in sectors that account for more than 90% of direct greenhouse gas emissions in Europe. Given the current status of the EUT, it would be a misinterpretation of the EUT to regard economic activities that are non-eligible for the taxonomy per se as non-sustainable in the overall context.

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Ad-hoc meetings
- ☒ Other, please specify :Policy Papers Association Work Contact with decision makers
- ☒ Discussion in public forums
- ☒ Responding to consultations
- ☒ Submitting written proposals/inquiries
- ☒ Participation in voluntary government programs

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

0

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

We are and have been focusing on reducing our environmental impact and our emissions. The result shows our environmental footprint continues to be well below the average for copper cathodes worldwide reported by the International Copper Association (ICA). This is due to the high input of recycling material, reduced greenhouse gas emissions, high energy efficiency, and the comprehensive use of renewable energies in production, to name a few examples. Technical criteria for substantial contribution of copper to climate mitigation and the other environmental objectives shall be based on objective metrics and life cycle basis.

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 6

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

Water Framework Directive (WFD)

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

Select all that apply

☒ Water

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

Environmental impacts and pressures

☒ Water pollution

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

Select from:

☒ Regional

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

Select all that apply

☒ EU27

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

Select from:

- ☒ Support with minor exceptions

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

The Water Framework Directive (WFD) aims to ensure good water quality by reducing pollution and maintaining sufficient water availability for wildlife and human needs. We support the objectives of the WFD but argues that its current implementation is creating significant permitting obstacles for industrial and strategic projects that are essential for Europe's green and digital transitions. Key challenges, include the rigid interpretation of the non-deterioration principle, limited availability of Article 4.7 exemptions, unrealistic Environmental Quality Standards (EQS), the use of EQS as de facto emission limits, and requirements to phase out naturally occurring metals such as lead. These issues can delay or prevent investments even where companies apply Best Available Techniques and deliver broader environmental benefits. To address these concerns, we call for a more science-based and proportionate regulatory framework. Key recommendations include expanding Article 4.7 exemptions to cover strategic industrial projects, adopting a holistic assessment of environmental benefits, ensuring EQS values reflect bioavailability and natural background levels, maintaining a clear distinction between water quality standards and emission limits, and setting realistic objectives for naturally occurring substances. These changes would protect water resources while improving legal certainty, supporting innovation, strengthening EU competitiveness, and enabling investments needed for the Water Resilience Strategy and the green transition.

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Ad-hoc meetings
- ☒ Responding to consultations
- ☒ Submitting written proposals/inquiries
- ☒ Other, please specify :Contact with decision makers Work with associations

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

0

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

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

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

Row 7

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

Industrial Emission Directive (Water use performance levels)

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

Select all that apply

☒ Water

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

Low-impact production and innovation

☒ Water use and efficiency

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

Select from:

☒ Regional

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

Select all that apply

☒ EU27

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

Select from:

☒ Support with minor exceptions

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

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

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

Select all that apply

☒ Ad-hoc meetings
makers

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

☒ Discussion in public forums

☒ Responding to consultations

☒ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

☒ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

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

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

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

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

Row 8

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

Water Resilience Strategy

(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 availability
- ☒ Water pollution

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

Select from:

- ☒ Regional

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ EU27

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

Select from:

- ☒ Support with minor exceptions

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

The Water Resilience Strategy foresees an action to integrate water efficiency into existing industrial ecosystems. The Industrial Emissions Directive will ensure that large industrial actors progressively reduce water demand, enhance water efficiency and improve water reuse across production processes. The IED's integrated approach has an important role in identifying BAT through which installations can improve overall environmental performance.

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Ad-hoc meetings
- ☒ Discussion in public forums
- ☒ Responding to consultations
- ☒ Other, please specify :Policy Papers Association Work Contact with decision makers

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

0

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

The Water Resilience Strategy focus on water efficiency and water footprint of products which is in line with our commitment to reduce the water use per t of product (ref. LCA impact category "water use").

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via 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

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

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

0

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☒ Federation of German Industries (BDI)

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

Select from:

☒ Consistent

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

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

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

0

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☒ German Chemical Industry Association (VCI)

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

Select from:

☒ Consistent

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

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

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

0

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 4

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☒ Other trade association in Europe, please specify :International Copper Association Europe

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

Select from:

☒ Consistent

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

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

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

0

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 5

(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 :International Copper Association Europe

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

Select all that apply

☒ Water

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

Select from:

☒ Consistent

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

Support of WFD (Water Framework Directive) to ensure good water quality. We have reservations about inconsistent and overly rigid interpretation of the non-deterioration principle, unrealistic Environmental Quality Standards, possibility to impose emission limit values that goes beyond the lowest technically feasible BAT levels without assessing an installation's actual contribution. Indicative water performance levels.

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

0

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

Row 6

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☒ Eurometaux

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

Select all that apply

☒ Water

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

Select from:

☒ Consistent

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

Support of WFD (Water Framework Directive) to ensure good water quality. We have reservations about inconsistent and overly rigid interpretation of the non-deterioration principle, unrealistic Environmental Quality Standards, possibility to impose emission limit values that goes beyond the lowest technically feasible BAT levels without assessing an installation's actual contribution.).

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

0

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

Row 7

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☒ Eurometaux

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

Select all that apply

☒ Water

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

Select from:

☒ Consistent

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

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

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

0

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

Row 8

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☒ Federation of German Industries (BDI)

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

Select all that apply

☒ Water

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

Select from:

☒ Consistent

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

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

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

0

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

[Add row]

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☒ In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.12.1.3) Standard or framework the publication is in line with

Select all that apply

☒ ESRS

☒ TCFD

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Water

☒ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☒ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☒ Strategy | ☒ Climate-related targets |
| ☒ Governance | ☒ Greenhouse gas emissions figures |
| ☒ Risks & Opportunities | ☒ Content of environmental policies |
| ☒ Value chain engagement | |
| ☒ Dependencies & Impacts | |

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

Annual Report 2024/25 Content of environmental policies: printed page number 122-123 Governance and Strategy: printed page number 116-120 Dependencies & Impacts: printed page number 120-121 Risks & Opportunities: printed page number 99-105, 107-110, 122-123 Value chain engagement: printed page number 119, 164-165 Greenhouse gas emissions figures: printed page number 140 Climate-related targets: printed page number 136

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

Aurubis_Annual Report_FY 2024_25.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

*Additional references can be found on our website at: <https://www.aurubis.com/en/responsibility/responsible-business-activities>
<https://www.aurubis.com/en/responsibility/environment-energy-and-climate> <https://www.aurubis.com/en/responsibility/reporting-kpis-and-esg-ratings>*

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- ☒ In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.12.1.3) Standard or framework the publication is in line with

Select all that apply

☒ GRI

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Water

☒ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☒ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

☒ Water-related targets

☒ Biodiversity indicators

☒ Public policy engagement

☒ Climate-related targets

☒ Water accounting figures

☒ Water pollution indicators

☒ Greenhouse gas emissions figures

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

ESG Factbook 2024/25 Public policy engagement: page 21 Biodiversity indicators: page 15 Greenhouse gas emissions figures: pages 10-11 Climate-related targets: page 8 Water-related targets: page 8 Water accounting figures: page 12 Water pollution indicators: page 12

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

EN_ESG Factbook_2024_25_Web.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

*Additional references can be found on our website at: <https://www.aurubis.com/en/responsibility/responsible-business-activities>
<https://www.aurubis.com/en/responsibility/environment-energy-and-climate> <https://www.aurubis.com/en/responsibility/reporting-kpis-and-esg-ratings>*

Row 3

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☒ In other regulatory filings

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.12.1.3) Standard or framework the publication is in line with

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS)

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Water

☒ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☒ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

☒ Strategy

☒ Governance

☒ Risks & Opportunities

☒ Water-related targets

☒ Biodiversity indicators

☒ Climate-related targets

☒ Water accounting figures

☒ Water pollution indicators

☒ Greenhouse gas emissions figures

☒ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

Environmental Report 2026 Content of environmental policies: page A7 Governance and Strategy: page A8-A10 Risks & Opportunities: page A25-A26 Value chain engagement: page A12 Biodiversity indicators: page A15 Greenhouse gas emissions figures: page A39 Climate-related targets: page A13 Water-related targets: page A13 Water accounting figures: page A37-A38 Water pollution indicators: page A37-A38

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

Environmental Report_2026.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

Additional references can be found on our website at: <https://www.aurubis.com/en/responsibility/responsible-business-activities>

<https://www.aurubis.com/en/responsibility/environment-energy-and-climate> <https://www.aurubis.com/en/responsibility/reporting-kpis-and-esg-ratings>

[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

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

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☒ Annually

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☒ Annually

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☒ IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

☒ Market

☒ Reputation

☒ Technology

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2018

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Finance and insurance

☒ Cost of capital

Stakeholder and customer demands

☒ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☒ Global regulation

☒ Level of action (from local to global)

☒ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

1.5°C scenario – RCP 2.6 (now: SSP 1 and IEA NZE 2050): - Limiting the global temperature increase to 1.5°C by 2100 (as established in the Paris Agreement) » Global CO2 emissions reach a level of net zero by 2050; » Developed national economies reach the net zero target before less-developed national economies; » Expectation of drastic and non-linear political adaptation measures to achieve the net zero target, which will in turn have the following impacts: - Rising CO2 price up to US\$ 250/t in 2050; » Falling commodity prices for fossil fuels such as oil, gas and coal – but at a high price level; - Introduction of systems comparable to the European ETS in many additional countries (including the US, China); - Subsidies to promote the green energy transformation, for example the US Inflation Reduction Act; - Global decarbonization will boost demand for metals like copper and nickel for green energy, leading to higher metal prices due to slow supply growth from new mining deposits. - Mining development will be limited by society's growing focus on sustainability, including environmental protection and human rights as outlined in Germany's LkSG and the EU's CSDDD. - These factors will increase political support for recycling in the Western hemisphere, as seen with the US Critical Minerals Act adding copper to the list of critical metals for energy transformation. The Aurubis smelter network would likely benefit long-term from expected metal price increases and higher refining charges for scrap and recycling materials.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

We used these specific scenarios since there were no relevant change in risks, when using other scenarios. The climate risk and scenario analysis outlined in the previous section is based on the following process: For the climate risk analysis, we examined the 13 Aurubis sites and the sites of our key concentrate suppliers.

Due to certain similarities in the approach, we use the NZE 2050 Scenario of the IEA (International Energy Agency) in addition to Shared Socioeconomic Pathway 1 (SSP 1); NZE 2050 stands for Net Zero Emissions by 2050 and can be used for approximation purposes as a reference scenario for the European Union's Green Deal, which calls for compliance with the Paris Agreement on Climate Change.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☒ IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

☒ Market

☒ Reputation

☒ Technology

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2018

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Finance and insurance

☒ Cost of capital

Stakeholder and customer demands

☒ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☒ Global regulation

☒ Level of action (from local to global)

☒ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

1.5°C scenario – RCP 2.6 (now: SSP 1 and IEA NZE 2050): - Limiting the global temperature increase to 1.5°C by 2100 (as established in the Paris Agreement) » Global CO2 emissions reach a level of net zero by 2050; » Developed national economies reach the net zero target before less-developed national economies; » Expectation of drastic and non-linear political adaptation measures to achieve the net zero target, which will in turn have the following impacts: - Rising CO2 price up to US\$ 250/t in 2050; » Falling commodity prices for fossil fuels such as oil, gas and coal – but at a high price level; - Introduction of systems comparable to the European ETS in many additional countries (including the US, China); - Subsidies to promote the green energy transformation, for example the US Inflation Reduction Act; - Global decarbonization will boost demand for metals like copper and nickel for green energy, leading to higher metal prices due to slow supply growth from new mining deposits. - Mining development will be limited by society's growing focus on sustainability, including environmental protection and human rights as outlined in Germany's LkSG and the EU's CSDDD. - These factors will increase political support for recycling in the Western hemisphere, as seen with the

US Critical Minerals Act adding copper to the list of critical metals for energy transformation. The Aurubis smelter network would likely benefit long-term from expected metal price increases and higher refining charges for scrap and recycling materials.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

We used these specific scenarios since there were no relevant change in risks, when using other scenarios. The climate risk and scenario analysis outlined in the previous section is based on the following process: For the climate risk analysis, we examined the 13 Aurubis sites and the sites of our key concentrate suppliers. Due to certain similarities in the approach, we use the NZE 2050 Scenario of the IEA (International Energy Agency) in addition to Shared Socioeconomic Pathway 1 (SSP 1); NZE 2050 stands for Net Zero Emissions by 2050 and can be used for approximation purposes as a reference scenario for the European Union's Green Deal, which calls for compliance with the Paris Agreement on Climate Change.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- ☒ Policy
- ☒ Market
- ☒ Reputation
- ☒ Technology
- ☒ Acute physical
- ☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- ☒ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2018

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Finance and insurance

- ☒ Cost of capital

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ☒ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

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

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

1.5°C scenario – RCP 2.6 (now: SSP 1 and IEA NZE 2050): - Limiting the global temperature increase to 1.5°C by 2100 (as established in the Paris Agreement) » Global CO2 emissions reach a level of net zero by 2050; » Developed national economies reach the net zero target before less-developed national economies; » Expectation of drastic and non-linear political adaptation measures to achieve the net zero target, which will in turn have the following impacts: - Rising CO2 price up to US\$ 250/t in 2050; » Falling commodity prices for fossil fuels such as oil, gas and coal – but at a high price level; - Introduction of systems comparable to the European ETS in many additional countries (including the US, China); - Subsidies to promote the green energy transformation, for example the US Inflation Reduction Act; - Global decarbonization will boost demand for metals like copper and nickel for green energy, leading to higher metal prices due to slow supply growth from new mining deposits. - Mining development will be limited by society's growing focus on sustainability, including environmental protection and human rights as outlined in Germany's LkSG and the EU's CSDDD. - These factors will increase political support for recycling in the Western hemisphere, as seen with the US Critical Minerals Act adding copper to the list of critical metals for energy transformation. The Aurubis smelter network would likely benefit long-term from expected metal price increases and higher refining charges for scrap and recycling materials.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

We used these specific scenarios since there were no relevant change in risks, when using other scenarios. The climate risk and scenario analysis outlined in the previous section is based on the following process: For the climate risk analysis, we examined the 13 Aurubis sites and the sites of our key concentrate suppliers. For this purpose, we acquired a license for the Location Risk Intelligence Tool offered by MunichRe. One component of our scenario analysis was chronic changes to the climate. The 1.5-degree pathway describes a sustainable development pathway in which greenhouse gas emissions are radically reduced by 2050 in part because society highly prioritizes the use of renewable energy.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☒ Policy | ☒ Chronic physical |
| ☒ Market | |
| ☒ Reputation | |
| ☒ Technology | |
| ☒ Acute physical | |

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- ☒ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2018

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Finance and insurance

- ☒ Cost of capital

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

4°C scenario – RCP 8.5 (now: SSP 5): A further increase in global CO2 emissions by 2050 compared to today, with fossil fuels making up the majority of the energy supply: » An increase of more than 4.1°C in the average global temperature by 2100 compared to the pre-industrial age; » Global climate crisis with extreme weather, water shortages, and rising sea levels. » Increasing regional and global conflicts over scarce resources. » Global migration driven by climate and geopolitical crises. Reduced global assets and insurance coverage due to natural disasters. » The result is decreasing global GDP. This scenario involves increased physical climate risks and lower insurance protection for our sites, amid global crises and economic challenges. With no move towards a climate-neutral society, we face significant transition risks and lack opportunities for our business model and strategy.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

We used these specific scenarios since there were no relevant change in risks, when using other scenarios. The climate risk and scenario analysis outlined in the previous section is based on the following process: For the climate risk analysis, we examined the 13 Aurubis sites and the sites of our key concentrate suppliers. For this purpose, we acquired a license for the Location Risk Intelligence Tool offered by MunichRe. One component of our scenario analysis was chronic changes to the climate. In contrast to the 1.5 degree scenario, we selected a worst-case scenario with SSP 5. This scenario represents a world strongly focused on economic growth and technical innovation. Great importance is attached to fossil fuels for maximizing growth, which results in high energy consumption.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

☒ Market

☒ Reputation

☒ Technology

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2018

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

1.5°C scenario – RCP 2.6 (now: SSP 1 and IEA NZE 2050): - Limiting the global temperature increase to 1.5°C by 2100 (as established in the Paris Agreement) » Global CO2 emissions reach a level of net zero by 2050; » Developed national economies reach the net zero target before less-developed national economies; » Expectation of drastic and non-linear political adaptation measures to achieve the net zero target, which will in turn have the following impacts: - Rising CO2 price up to US\$ 250/t in 2050; › Falling commodity prices for fossil fuels such as oil, gas and coal – but at a high price level; - Introduction of systems comparable to the European ETS in many additional countries (including the US, China); - Subsidies to promote the green energy transformation, for example the US Inflation Reduction Act; - Global decarbonization will boost demand for metals like copper and nickel for green energy, leading to higher metal prices due to slow supply growth from new mining deposits. - Mining development will be limited by society's growing focus on sustainability, including environmental protection and human rights as outlined in Germany's LkSG and the EU's CSDDD. - These factors will increase political support for recycling in the Western hemisphere, as seen with the US Critical Minerals Act adding copper to the list of critical metals for energy transformation. The Aurubis smelter network would likely benefit long-term from expected metal price increases and higher refining charges for scrap and recycling materials.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

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Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

☒ Market

☒ Reputation

☒ Technology

☒ 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

2018

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Finance and insurance

☒ Cost of capital

Stakeholder and customer demands

☒ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☒ Global regulation

☒ Level of action (from local to global)

☒ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

4°C scenario – RCP 8.5 (now: SSP 5): A further increase in global CO₂ emissions by 2050 compared to today, with fossil fuels making up the majority of the energy supply: » An increase of more than 4.1°C in the average global temperature by 2100 compared to the pre-industrial age; » Global climate crisis with extreme weather, water shortages, and rising sea levels. » Increasing regional and global conflicts over scarce resources. » Global migration driven by climate and geopolitical crises. Reduced global assets and insurance coverage due to natural disasters. » The result is decreasing global GDP. This scenario involves increased physical climate risks and lower insurance protection for our sites, amid global crises and economic challenges. With no move towards a climate-neutral society, we face significant transition risks and lack opportunities for our business model and strategy.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

We used these specific scenarios since there were no relevant change in risks, when using other scenarios. The climate risk and scenario analysis outlined in the previous section is based on the following process: For the climate risk analysis, we examined the 13 Aurubis sites and the sites of our key concentrate suppliers. For this purpose, we acquired a license for the Location Risk Intelligence Tool offered by MunichRe. One component of our scenario analysis was chronic changes to the climate. In contrast to the 1.5 degree scenario, we selected a worst-case scenario with SSP 5. This scenario represents a world strongly focused on economic growth and technical innovation. Great importance is attached to fossil fuels for maximizing growth, which results in high energy consumption.

[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

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

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the influence of the scenario analysis on the selected business processes

Our company strategy is based on a thorough risk analysis. Regarding climate-related risks, we distinguish between physical and transition risks. Transition risks result from the transition to a lower-carbon economy, while physical risks reflect the direct impacts of climate change on an organization. Political, legal, and technological market changes can represent a transition risk during the transition to a lower-carbon economy and may negatively influence an organization's reputation. In contrast, physical risks can endanger an organization due to certain events (acute) or longerterm changes in climate patterns (chronic) and, as such, harm the assets of the organization or within the supply chain. We have identified the transition and physical risks for our own business activities as well as the

physical risks for our suppliers. The individual risk categories are divided into different risk types, also considering the chronological categories, we distinguish between a short-term (up to three years), a medium-term (four to ten years), and a long-term time frame (11 to 30 years). In our assessment, opportunities are predominantly present in the RCP 2.6/NZE 2050 scenario, especially in the long-term view. In the short and medium term, we will mitigate the transition risks in particular by consistently implementing our strategic targets, for instance those related to decarbonization. In contrast, we don't see any workable opportunities for our business model in the RCP 8.5 scenario, while the physical risks to our sites would increase. The potential impacts and risks of the climate crisis for the global economy and society cannot be predicted from today's perspective. This scenario analysis reinforces our view that we have embarked on the right path in aligning our strategy with the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. Only two extreme scenarios (adherence to the Paris Agreement vs. no efforts to mitigate climate change) were analyzed. In reality, future developments could lie somewhere between these two scenarios.

Water

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- ☒ Resilience of business model and strategy

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the influence of the scenario analysis on the selected business processes

Out of the 13 facilities operated by Aurubis, two are exposed to flood risk to varying degrees. However, only our facility in Hamburg carries a significant risk of flooding that could have a substantial impact on our business. The Hamburg site, located in Germany, is particularly vulnerable to the high risk of river flooding caused by storm surge. In a scenario with a temperature increase of 2.6°C, the Berango site in Spain faces a moderate risk of river flooding, while in a scenario with a temperature increase of 4°C, the Stolberg site in Germany is similarly affected by a moderate risk of river flooding. Flooding at Aurubis facilities presents the potential for extended production shutdowns and severe damage to critical equipment and production facilities. Additionally, the floodwaters and accompanying mud can cause significant disruptions to the plant's infrastructure, including the stability of buildings.

[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Select from:

☒ No, 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

The current climate transition plan includes the scopes 1, 2 and 3 and considers a time frame until 2030. Within this time frame it is not realistically feasible to completely cease the fossil fuel consumption at every site of the group. Nevertheless, our commitment is to reach a 50% GHG emission reduction by 2030 in Scope 1 and 2 and our long term ambition is to produce carbon neutral well before 2050. In addition, our mid-term targets are updated in a 5 year cycle, in line with the ESRS E1.

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

Select from:

☒ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.11) Description of feedback mechanism

We are in close exchange with investors and banks regarding ESG topics and our own GHG emission targets, including our strategy and Climate Transition Plan and its implementation.

(5.2.12) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☒ More frequently than annually

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

With regard to the decarbonization of our own production processes, there are several external dependencies worth mentioning. The electrification of processes, for example, depends on sufficient grid connection capacity. The same applies to the availability of hydrogen at economically viable prices for production processes that cannot be electrified. In addition to the external infrastructure, we assume and are depended on the technological development and availability of decarbonization technologies, such as hydrogen burners or electrificated burners. Therefore we are highly engaged within R&D activities for that kind of solutions by our own but also with external partners such as universities and technology suppliers.

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

2025 is the first year we report the climate transition plan, therefore we can not report on the progress yet. Find the Climate Transition Plan in the uploaded file on page 131 and following. We have had a decarbonization roadmap already before the implementation of the Climate Transition Plan for the steering of the ramp down of our GHG emissions. Compared to our baseyear 2018, we achieved already a reduction -40% in 2025.

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

Aurubis_AR 2024_25_Group Sustainability Statement.pdf

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

Select all that apply

☒ No other environmental issue considered

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.2.19) Describe the adaptation objectives included in your climate transition plan or standalone adaptation plan

we refer to module 3 for this question.

[Fixed row]

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

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

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

Select all that apply

☒ Products and services

☒ Upstream/downstream value chain

☒ Investment in R&D

☒ Operations

[Fixed row]

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

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Water

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

Climate Change: At Aurubis, sustainability is not an afterthought; it is embedded in our corporate strategy. This is clearly reflected in the comprehensive Copper Mark certifications of our major production sites since 2021. The Copper Mark stands for transparency and ESG compliance, and supports our ambitious decarbonization goals. Our copper cathodes already contain 45% recycled content on average today, and our products have significantly lower environmental and CO₂ footprints compared to industry averages. This pioneering role builds trust across the entire value chain and ensures long-term demand, making sustainability a source of commercial strength and future viability (Annual Report Aurubis AG 2024/25, P19). Water: Aurubis aims to make the best possible use of the waste heat generated in its processes. It is used for heating buildings, for production processes and for generating electricity. (Source: Umweltschutz im Aurubis-Konzern und konsolidierte Umwelterklärung 2026 der Aurubis AG, Standorte Hamburg und Lünen, P. B 55). On October 29, 2018, the supply of industrial heat from Aurubis to eastern HafenCity was officially commissioned. Through the implementation of this joint project — unique in Germany and established as a climate alliance between Aurubis and the energy supplier enercity — up to 160 million kWh of heat per year can be transported to consumers via a pipeline. The heat is CO₂-free. It is generated without the use of fossil fuels as reaction heat released during sulfuric acid production. This forward-looking use of waste heat can save up to 20,000 tonnes of CO₂ per year. At the same time, it reduces the impact on the River Elbe: by recovering and using the heat, approximately 12 million m³ of cooling water per year is no longer required (Source: Umweltschutz im Aurubis-Konzern und konsolidierte Umwelterklärung 2026 der Aurubis AG, Standorte Hamburg und Lünen, P. B 56).

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Water

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

Climate Change: In 2024, Aurubis began collaborating with Chilean copper producer Codelco on establishing a more sustainable and environmentally friendly copper production chain from Codelco's complex copper resources. In a project, we developed a hydrometallurgical process in our laboratory for pre-treating complex copper concentrates (Annual Report Aurubis AG 2024/25, 70). Focusing on a different part of the value chain: Graphite is another component in lithium-ion batteries and comprises around 15–25 % of the battery cell's weight. In partnership with the Talga company, Aurubis is working to establish a closed loop for graphite and reduce the CO₂ footprint of black mass recycling, and thus of lithium-ion batteries as well. While Aurubis focuses on recovering graphite from production waste and used batteries, Talga processes the recycled material into anode-grade quality and uses it to manufacture battery cells. In performance and service life testing, these batteries have shown no quality losses compared to standard cells (Annual Report Aurubis AG 2024/25, 70). For Aurubis, closing loops is about real transformation, not just a trend to follow. We recover complex, metal-bearing materials from industry and consumer waste and convert them into high-quality copper and multimetal products. We are actively shaping the global circular economy with over 150 closing-the-loop partnerships with business partners. Our ability to flexibly process a

wide range of recycling materials, from complex industrial and refining residues to micro-quantities, makes us the preferred partner for companies of all sizes. Tailored logistical and financial approaches strengthen collaboration, secure our raw material supply, and support the production of crucial metals for future trends. Our circular solutions are not just ecologically sound and necessary; they create a strategic advantage for Aurubis and our partners (Annual Report Aurubis AG 2024/25, 18).

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Water

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

Climate Change: Aurubis research and development (R&D) focuses primarily on continuously improving the sustainability of multimetal recovery and products. The development of new processes along with the optimization and adaptation of existing ones is another key area. The commissioning of new hydrogen-ready anode furnaces at the Hamburg site was one step toward carbon-neutral copper production in the 2023/24 fiscal year. The R&D department supported ramp-up in the 2024/25 fiscal year as well, in part by optimizing the nozzles and developing new methods for improved process control. In the production area, the first semi-finished products with a higher recycling content were produced on an industrial scale as part of a sustainability project, and feasibility was verified. The study found that lead-free machining brass, e.g., for the jewelry and watch industries, remains a significant development focus from both a technical and sustainability perspective. The further development of high-purity Aurubis copper products for use in electric vehicles is another product area focus. Additional long-term developments aimed at reducing CO₂ emissions target the use of alternative energy sources in lieu of fossil fuels. Together with industry and university partners, a project was launched to develop and test hydrogen-ready burners in rod production with the aim of analyzing the impact on processes, equipment and cost-effectiveness. Aurubis is also investigating the metallurgical effects and changes resulting from the use of alternative fuels in our multimetal furnaces and products in other projects. Here too, we are working closely with universities to drive the sustainable advancement of our multimetal recovery processes. (Annual Report Aurubis AG 2024/25, 69). Research and development costs of €14 million were recognized in profit or loss for the Aurubis Group in fiscal year 2024/25 (previous year: €14 million). Moreover, development costs of €3 million (previous year: €0 million) were capitalized in the fiscal year (Annual Report Aurubis AG 2024/25, 70).

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Water

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

Climate Change: Aurubis has extensive experience in recycling complex materials on a large scale and is committed to decarbonising its processes. This creates strategic opportunities, as we support the decarbonisation efforts of businesses and society, thereby helping to achieve climate targets. Our copper cathodes produce only around 40% of the CO₂ emissions compared to the global average. However, CO₂ emissions are still generated through energy consumption in its production processes. Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions have been identified as material impacts and are associated with financial risks due to rising emission prices and partly from high energy procurement costs, especially for low-carbon energy sources. Low-carbon hydrogen is regarded as a key technology for decarbonizing industry. Aurubis sees great potential in utilizing hydrogen in its anode furnaces and continues to lead the way in decarbonization processes. We carried out a series of tests at the Hamburg plant back in 2021. In spring 2024, we became one of the first copper smelters globally to install hydrogen-ready anode furnaces during a scheduled maintenance shutdown, an investment totaling €40 million, at the Hamburg site. They could reduce CO₂ emissions by approximately 5,000 t annually when operated exclusively with hydrogen. Even before being connected to a hydrogen supply network, the new furnaces are already contributing to Aurubis' decarbonization efforts. They operate more efficiently and use up to 30% less natural gas, resulting in a CO₂ reduction of nearly 1,200 t per year.

Water: As part of our 2030 corporate strategy, we set both Group-wide environmental and climate protection targets and specific targets for the individual sites. The effectiveness of the targets and measures is reviewed continuously. Specific metal emissions to water from multimetal production per tonne of copper equivalent produced were reduced by 23% in 2025 compared with 2018, against a target reduction of 25%. The one-off effects that occurred in the previous year and led to increased emissions did not recur in the reporting year, as expected. Emission levels have returned to a low level and should therefore be regarded as having normalized. By implementing new projects and improving our existing facilities, we plan to achieve and maintain our target of a 25% reduction by 2030. The economical use of water resources is part of Aurubis' corporate guidelines. This applies in particular to potable water. This objective is also aligned with Germany's National Water Strategy, whose action programme includes the climate-resilient development of water infrastructure. Potable water consumption has decreased by around 40% since 2000. Since 2002, potable water has largely no longer been used for steam generation. To conserve resources, recovered condensate is used and supplemented primarily with available canal water.

[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
- ☒ Capital allocation

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Transition risks
- ☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water

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

Aurubis is one of the world's leading recyclers of copper and complex recycling raw materials and is well positioned to benefit from growing demand for resource-efficient, low-carbon, low environmental impact and circular economy solutions driven by stricter regulation and increasing customer sustainability requirements. Through its integrated smelter network and multimetal recycling activities, the Group reduces dependence on primary raw materials, lowers greenhouse gas emissions, reduces product environmental footprint and supports the efficient use of natural resources, including water. Aurubis's strategy is to continue to invest in environmental/water protection, recycling, and decarbonization. Since 2000, the Group has invested more than €1.1 billion in environmental protection measures (Annual Report Aurubis AG 2024/25, 71, 109). Since 2021, Aurubis has deployed more than 75% of €1.7 billion in its strategic investment program which is expanding recycling capacity and is expected to contribute approximately €260 million in additional EBITDA from FY 2028/29 (Annual Report Aurubis AG 2024/25, 65, 93). A key milestone in FY 2024/25 was the commissioning of the first stage of Aurubis Richmond, the Group's first recycling plant in the United States, with the second stage scheduled for FY 2025/26. Decarbonization measures are integrated into the Group's financial planning. Since January 2023, the Olen site in Belgium has sourced 12 MW of renewable electricity from the SeaMade Offshore Wind Farm under a ten-year power purchase agreement, reducing Scope 2 emissions by around 42,000 tonnes annually. In FY 2024/25, Aurubis invested approximately €16 million in decarbonization projects and plans to invest a further €42 million in Scope 1 and 2 measures through FY 2028/29, with additional investments to support its 2030 climate targets considered in future planning cycles (Annual Report

Aurubis AG 2024/25, 102–103, 132). Aurubis expects continued growth in demand for recycled and responsibly produced metals to strengthen procurement, revenues, and earnings, while recognizing that failure to achieve its decarbonization targets could negatively affect its reputation and future business.

Row 2

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☒ Direct costs

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Transition risks

☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

Aurubis is advancing its decarbonization strategy while reducing direct energy costs through investments in on-site renewable electricity generation. At the Pirdop site in Bulgaria, the 10 MWp captive solar plant Aurubis-1 has been operational since the end of 2021. Construction of the Aurubis-2 (7 MWp) and Aurubis-3 (6.5 MWp) expansion projects began in April 2024, with Aurubis-3 commissioned in the third quarter of 2025, while Aurubis-4 (18 MWp) is planned for 2026. Once all four phases are operational, the solar park will have a total capacity of 41 MWp, generating approximately 54 million kWh (54 GWh) of renewable electricity annually, covering around 15% of the site's electricity demand and reducing CO₂ emissions by approximately 16,500 tonnes per year. The project represents a total investment of approximately €35 million and is expected to reduce energy procurement costs while providing long-term protection against electricity price volatility (Annual Report Aurubis AG 2024/25, 134). To strengthen the implementation of its climate strategy, Aurubis established the Group Decarbonization function within the Corporate Sustainability department in FY 2023/24. The function is responsible for developing and steering the Group-wide decarbonization strategy, targets, roadmap, and climate transition plan, while coordinating the implementation of site-specific decarbonization roadmaps and supporting sites in their execution.

Row 3

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☒ Access to capital

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Water

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

Aurubis' sustainability strategy and investments in decarbonization, environmental/water protection, circular economy and resource efficiency have strengthened its access to capital by enabling the company to link financing instruments to sustainability performance. Strategic investments are primarily financed through operating cash flow, available funds and additional borrowings, with no capital increase currently foreseen. In addition, Aurubis has linked financing instruments to its EcoVadis sustainability rating, including a syndicated loan and Schuldscheindarlehen. A sustainability-linked factoring program with a volume of €250 million as well as a syndicated credit of €500 million demonstrate how strong sustainability performance supports financing capacity and access to capital. Continued progress in climate change mitigation, circular economy and sustainable resource and water management is expected to maintain or further improve access to sustainability-linked financing.

Row 4

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☒ Direct costs

☒ Capital expenditures

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Physical 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

The continuous improvement of water pollution control, soil conservation, climate protection, and emission prevention is key to achieving sustainable environmental protection and requires continuous investment. Since 2000, Aurubis has invested more than €1.1 billion Group-wide in environmental protection measures (Annual Report Aurubis AG 2024/25, 71). Aurubis integrates climate adaptation into its risk management by regularly assessing physical climate risks, including flooding, drought, and storms, using climate scenarios. The flooding at the Stolberg site in 2021 and Hurricane Helene at the Augusta (Georgia, US) site in 2024 highlighted the importance of these measures (Annual Report Aurubis AG 2024/25, 99). Each Aurubis site is responsible for managing any identified environmental/climate risk – as with all other risks – and mitigating them by following a strategy with suitable measures as part of a risk management system. Below you can see examples for measures for limiting climate-related risks: Site-specific adaptation actions include existing and planned flood protection at the Hamburg site, as well as the modernization of the industrial wastewater treatment plant at Pirdop, with commissioning planned for 2026/27, supported by ongoing operational measures for water quality monitoring and infrastructure maintenance.

[Add row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☒ A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☒ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

☒ Climate change mitigation

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ CAPEX

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

8037000

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

1

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

0

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

0

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

18

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

81

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

The EU Taxonomy is a classification system for environmentally sustainable economic activities. It is designed to create transparency for investors and stakeholders, prevent greenwashing, and thus increasingly direct financial flows into sustainable projects. The EU Taxonomy comprises a total of six environmental objectives: climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation, sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, transition to a circular economy, pollution

prevention and control, and protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems. Technical screening criteria for selected economic activities were published for the first two environmental objectives in June 2021 and in 2023 for the four remaining environmental objectives. If these economic activities fall under the scope of the EU Taxonomy, they are considered taxonomy eligible. If these activities fulfill the technical screening criteria set out in the EU Taxonomy, they are considered taxonomy aligned. According to the EU Taxonomy, an economic activity listed in the delegated acts can be classified as environmentally sustainable or taxonomy aligned if the following conditions are cumulatively met: the economic activity substantially contributes to fulfilling an environmental objective (substantial contribution); the economic activity does no significant harm to any of the other environmental objectives (do no significant harm); minimum standards regarding human rights including workers rights, bribery/corruption, taxes and fair competition are complied with (minimum safeguards); and the economic activity fulfills the technical screening criteria. Aurubis' core business activities - the processing and utilization of complex concentrates and recycling raw materials and the production of copper, copper products, and other non-ferrous metals and co-products - are currently not covered by the regulation and are designated as non-taxonomy eligible in accordance with the delegated acts and under any of the six environmental objectives. Therefore, only supporting economic activities and activities that are not part of the core business are classified as taxonomy eligible. However, future inclusion by the European Commission is possible and could impact reporting on eligible and aligned activities, including turnover. For fiscal year 2024/25, six EU Taxonomy activities were identified for Aurubis and as such classified as taxonomy eligible: transport by motorbikes, passenger cars and light commercial vehicles; construction of new buildings; installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment; Installation, maintenance and repair of charging stations for electric vehicles in buildings (and parking spaces attached to buildings); installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies; and acquisition and ownership of buildings. Based on the activity descriptions and the technical screening criteria, Aurubis has assigned all the above-mentioned activities to the first environmental objective, "Climate change mitigation," since the focus of the activities identified is not on providing adaptation solutions to reduce climate risks. Since Aurubis' core business and turnover-generating activities are currently not covered by the taxonomy, and no OpEx activities were identified as taxonomy-eligible, activities the above-mentioned activities essentially comprise the disclosure of taxonomy-eligible CapEx. The key performance indicators published in the EU Taxonomy are calculated in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and include all fully consolidated companies of Aurubis AG. Companies not included in the scope of consolidation are fundamentally not included in reporting in accordance with the EU Taxonomy. For more information, please refer to Aurubis Annual Report 2024/25.

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☒ Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☒ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☒ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☒ CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☒ Own performance

☒ Activity enabling mitigation

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

7898000

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

1

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

1

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

0

(5.4.2.24) Calculation methodology and supporting information

The key performance indicators published in the EU Taxonomy are calculated as in the Aurubis Group financial report in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and include all fully consolidated companies of Aurubis AG. Companies not included in the scope of consolidation, associated companies, and companies classified as held for sale pursuant to IFRS 5 are fundamentally not included in reporting in accordance with the EU Taxonomy. Double counts were prevented by only assigning a taxonomy-eligible project not already included under another activity to an enabling activity. Aurubis has released the key performance indicators for the 2024/25 fiscal year in the Sustainability Statement within the Annual Report 2024/25.

(5.4.2.25) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.26) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

Some of the activities relevant for Aurubis substantially contribute to climate change mitigation per se when being carried out (7.4, 7.6), while for other activities a high level of energy efficiency would have to be ensured for them to substantially contribute to climate change mitigation (7.1, 7.3, 7.7). "Transport" activities fulfill the substantial contribution criterion if they result in low or no CO2 emissions (6.5). Aurubis fulfills the substantial contribution criterion for only a very small part of the taxonomy-eligible projects.

(5.4.2.27) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.28) Details of do no significant harm analysis

An important step is to ensure that Aurubis does no significant harm to other environmental objectives while conducting activities. With regard to the second environmental objective "Climate change adaptation" in particular, an analysis of the physical climate risks is to be carried out for all activities listed in Annex A of the EU Taxonomy delegated act. This assessment was centrally carried out at the Group level in cooperation with Corporate ICS & Risk Management. Since fiscal year 2021/22, Aurubis has conducted an annual climate risk analysis in accordance with the recommendations of the TCFD for all companies relevant to the EU Taxonomy. Additionally, Corporate ICS & Risk Management conducts risk reviews with local managers at all production sites to promote cooperation towards appropriate adaptation solutions for any significant physical climate risks. Furthermore, the value chain of each respective activity was analyzed for its relevance to climate risks in order to ensure a holistic view of the effects of physical climate risks. The climate risk analyses carried out at Aurubis thus meet the requirements of Annex A, meaning none of the activities screened cause significant harm to the second environmental objective "Climate change adaptation". A wide range of criteria have been defined at the activity level for the additional environmental objectives: "Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources", "Transition to a circular economy", "Pollution prevention and control" and "Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems". These concern, among other things, legally

binding requirements that apply or must be implemented in all EU member states. Since there are no taxonomy-eligible projects at non-European sites that fulfill the substantial contribution criterion, only projects at European company sites are subject to the taxonomy alignment assessment regarding the "do no significant harm to the additional environmental objectives" criterion. These fulfill the above-mentioned criteria based on the current legal framework. Additional criteria are covered by internal standards and guidelines or individually verified for a project.

(5.4.2.29) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.30) Attach any supporting evidence

Aurubis_Annual Report_FY 2024_25.pdf

Row 3

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

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

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☒ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☒ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☒ CAPEX

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

509000

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

0

(5.4.2.24) Calculation methodology and supporting information

The key performance indicators published in the EU Taxonomy are calculated as in the Aurubis Group financial report in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and include all fully consolidated companies of Aurubis AG. Companies not included in the scope of consolidation, associated companies, and companies classified as held for sale pursuant to IFRS 5 are fundamentally not included in reporting in accordance with the EU Taxonomy. Double counts were prevented by only assigning a taxonomy-eligible project not already included under another activity to an enabling activity. Aurubis has released the key performance indicators for the 2024/25 fiscal year in the Sustainability Statement within the Annual Report 2024/25.

(5.4.2.25) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☒ No

(5.4.2.26) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

Some of the activities relevant for Aurubis substantially contribute to climate change mitigation per se when being carried out (7.4, 7.6), while for other activities a high level of energy efficiency would have to be ensured for them to substantially contribute to climate change mitigation (7.1, 7.3, 7.7). "Transport" activities fulfill the substantial contribution criterion if they result in low or no CO2 emissions (6.5). Aurubis fulfills the substantial contribution criterion for only a very small part of the taxonomy-eligible projects.

(5.4.2.27) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☒ No

(5.4.2.28) Details of do no significant harm analysis

An important step is to ensure that Aurubis does no significant harm to other environmental objectives while conducting activities. With regard to the second environmental objective "Climate change adaptation" in particular, an analysis of the physical climate risks is to be carried out for all activities listed in Annex A of the EU Taxonomy delegated act. This assessment was centrally carried out at the Group level in cooperation with Corporate ICS & Risk Management. Since fiscal year 2021/22, Aurubis has conducted an annual climate risk analysis in accordance with the recommendations of the TCFD for all companies relevant to the EU Taxonomy. Additionally, Corporate ICS & Risk Management conducts risk reviews with local managers at all production sites to promote cooperation towards appropriate adaptation solutions for any significant physical climate risks. Furthermore, the value chain of each respective activity was analyzed for its relevance to climate risks in order to ensure a holistic view of the effects of physical climate risks. The climate risk analyses carried out at Aurubis thus meet the requirements of Annex A, meaning none of the activities screened cause significant harm to the second environmental objective "Climate change adaptation". A wide range of criteria have been defined at the activity level for the additional environmental objectives: "Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources", "Transition to a circular economy", "Pollution prevention and control" and "Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems". These concern, among other things, legally binding requirements that apply or must be implemented in all EU member states. Since there are no taxonomy-eligible projects at non-European sites that fulfill the substantial contribution criterion, only projects at European company sites are subject to the taxonomy alignment assessment regarding the "do no significant harm to the additional environmental objectives" criterion. These fulfill the above-mentioned criteria based on the current legal framework. Additional criteria are covered by internal standards and guidelines or individually verified for a project.

(5.4.2.29) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.30) Attach any supporting evidence

Aurubis_Annual Report_FY 2024_25.pdf

Row 4

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☒ Installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☒ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☒ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☒ CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☒ Own performance

☒ Activity enabling mitigation

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

139000

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

0

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

0

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

0

(5.4.2.24) Calculation methodology and supporting information

The key performance indicators published in the EU Taxonomy are calculated as in the Aurubis Group financial report in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and include all fully consolidated companies of Aurubis AG. Companies not included in the scope of consolidation, associated companies, and companies classified as held for sale pursuant to IFRS 5 are fundamentally not included in reporting in accordance with the EU Taxonomy. Double counts were prevented by only assigning a taxonomy-eligible project not already included under another activity to an enabling activity. Aurubis has released the key performance indicators for the 2024/25 fiscal year in the Sustainability Statement within the Annual Report 2024/25.

(5.4.2.25) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.26) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

Some of the activities relevant for Aurubis substantially contribute to climate change mitigation per se when being carried out (7.4, 7.6), while for other activities a high level of energy efficiency would have to be ensured for them to substantially contribute to climate change mitigation (7.1, 7.3, 7.7). "Transport" activities fulfill the substantial contribution criterion if they result in low or no CO₂ emissions (6.5). Aurubis fulfills the substantial contribution criterion for only a very small part of the taxonomy-eligible projects.

(5.4.2.27) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.28) Details of do no significant harm analysis

An important step is to ensure that Aurubis does no significant harm to other environmental objectives while conducting activities. With regard to the second environmental objective "Climate change adaptation" in particular, an analysis of the physical climate risks is to be carried out for all activities listed in Annex A of the EU Taxonomy delegated act. This assessment was centrally carried out at the Group level in cooperation with Corporate ICS & Risk Management. Since fiscal year 2021/22, Aurubis has conducted an annual climate risk analysis in accordance with the recommendations of the TCFD for all companies relevant to the EU Taxonomy. Additionally, Corporate ICS & Risk Management conducts risk reviews with local managers at all production sites to promote cooperation towards appropriate adaptation solutions for any significant physical climate risks. Furthermore, the value chain of each respective activity was analyzed for its relevance to climate risks in order to ensure a holistic view of the effects of physical climate risks. The climate risk analyses carried out at Aurubis thus meet the requirements of Annex A, meaning none of the activities screened cause significant harm to the second environmental objective "Climate change adaptation". A wide range of criteria have been defined at the activity level for the additional environmental objectives: "Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources", "Transition to a circular economy", "Pollution prevention and control" and "Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems". These concern, among other things, legally binding requirements that apply or must be implemented in all EU member states. Since there are no taxonomy-eligible projects at non-European sites that fulfill the substantial contribution criterion, only projects at European company sites are subject to the taxonomy alignment assessment regarding the "do no significant harm to

the additional environmental objectives" criterion. These fulfill the above-mentioned criteria based on the current legal framework. Additional criteria are covered by internal standards and guidelines or individually verified for a project.

(5.4.2.29) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.30) Attach any supporting evidence

Aurubis_Annual Report_FY 2024_25.pdf

Row 5

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☒ Transport by motorbikes, passenger cars and light commercial vehicles

(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-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☒ CAPEX

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

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

0

(5.4.2.24) Calculation methodology and supporting information

The key performance indicators published in the EU Taxonomy are calculated as in the Aurubis Group financial report in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and include all fully consolidated companies of Aurubis AG. Companies not included in the scope of consolidation, associated companies, and companies classified as held for sale pursuant to IFRS 5 are fundamentally not included in reporting in accordance with the EU Taxonomy. Double counts were prevented by only assigning a taxonomy-eligible project not already included under another activity to an enabling activity. Aurubis has released the key performance indicators for the 2024/25 fiscal year in the Sustainability Statement within the Annual Report 2024/25.

(5.4.2.25) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☒ No**(5.4.2.26) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis**

Some of the activities relevant for Aurubis substantially contribute to climate change mitigation per se when being carried out (7.4, 7.6), while for other activities a high level of energy efficiency would have to be ensured for them to substantially contribute to climate change mitigation (7.1, 7.3, 7.7). "Transport" activities fulfill the substantial contribution criterion if they result in low or no CO2 emissions (6.5). Aurubis fulfills the substantial contribution criterion for only a very small part of the taxonomy-eligible projects.

(5.4.2.27) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☒ No**(5.4.2.28) Details of do no significant harm analysis**

An important step is to ensure that Aurubis does no significant harm to other environmental objectives while conducting activities. With regard to the second environmental objective "Climate change adaptation" in particular, an analysis of the physical climate risks is to be carried out for all activities listed in Annex A of the EU Taxonomy delegated act. This assessment was centrally carried out at the Group level in cooperation with Corporate ICS & Risk Management. Since fiscal year 2021/22, Aurubis has conducted an annual climate risk analysis in accordance with the recommendations of the TCFD for all companies relevant to the EU

Taxonomy. Additionally, Corporate ICS & Risk Management conducts risk reviews with local managers at all production sites to promote cooperation towards appropriate adaptation solutions for any significant physical climate risks. Furthermore, the value chain of each respective activity was analyzed for its relevance to climate risks in order to ensure a holistic view of the effects of physical climate risks. The climate risk analyses carried out at Aurubis thus meet the requirements of Annex A, meaning none of the activities screened cause significant harm to the second environmental objective "Climate change adaptation". A wide range of criteria have been defined at the activity level for the additional environmental objectives: "Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources", "Transition to a circular economy", "Pollution prevention and control" and "Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems". These concern, among other things, legally binding requirements that apply or must be implemented in all EU member states. Since there are no taxonomy-eligible projects at non-European sites that fulfill the substantial contribution criterion, only projects at European company sites are subject to the taxonomy alignment assessment regarding the "do no significant harm to the additional environmental objectives" criterion. These fulfill the above-mentioned criteria based on the current legal framework. Additional criteria are covered by internal standards and guidelines or individually verified for a project.

(5.4.2.29) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.30) Attach any supporting evidence

Aurubis_Annual Report_FY 2024_25.pdf

Row 6

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☒ Acquisition and ownership of 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-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☒ CAPEX

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

454000

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

0

(5.4.2.24) Calculation methodology and supporting information

The key performance indicators published in the EU Taxonomy are calculated as in the Aurubis Group financial report in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and include all fully consolidated companies of Aurubis AG. Companies not included in the scope of consolidation, associated companies, and companies classified as held for sale pursuant to IFRS 5 are fundamentally not included in reporting in accordance with the EU Taxonomy. Double counts were prevented by only assigning a taxonomy-eligible project not already included under another activity to an enabling activity. Aurubis has released the key performance indicators for the 2024/25 fiscal year in the Sustainability Statement within the Annual Report 2024/25.

(5.4.2.25) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☒ No

(5.4.2.26) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

Some of the activities relevant for Aurubis substantially contribute to climate change mitigation per se when being carried out (7.4, 7.6), while for other activities a high level of energy efficiency would have to be ensured for them to substantially contribute to climate change mitigation (7.1, 7.3, 7.7). "Transport" activities fulfill the substantial contribution criterion if they result in low or no CO2 emissions (6.5). Aurubis fulfills the substantial contribution criterion for only a very small part of the taxonomy-eligible projects.

(5.4.2.27) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☒ No

(5.4.2.28) Details of do no significant harm analysis

An important step is to ensure that Aurubis does no significant harm to other environmental objectives while conducting activities. With regard to the second environmental objective "Climate change adaptation" in particular, an analysis of the physical climate risks is to be carried out for all activities listed in Annex A of the EU Taxonomy delegated act. This assessment was centrally carried out at the Group level in cooperation with Corporate ICS & Risk Management. Since fiscal year 2021/22, Aurubis has conducted an annual climate risk analysis in accordance with the recommendations of the TCFD for all companies relevant to the EU Taxonomy. Additionally, Corporate ICS & Risk Management conducts risk reviews with local managers at all production sites to promote cooperation towards appropriate adaptation solutions for any significant physical climate risks. Furthermore, the value chain of each respective activity was analyzed for its relevance to climate risks in order to ensure a holistic view of the effects of physical climate risks. The climate risk analyses carried out at Aurubis thus meet the requirements of Annex A, meaning none of the activities screened cause significant harm to the second environmental objective "Climate change adaptation". A wide range of criteria have been defined at the activity level for the additional environmental objectives: "Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources", "Transition to a circular economy", "Pollution prevention and control" and "Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems". These concern, among other things, legally binding requirements that apply or must be implemented in all EU member states. Since there are no taxonomy-eligible projects at non-European sites that fulfill the substantial contribution criterion, only projects at European company sites are subject to the taxonomy alignment assessment regarding the "do no significant harm to the additional environmental objectives" criterion. These fulfill the above-mentioned criteria based on the current legal framework. Additional criteria are covered by internal standards and guidelines or individually verified for a project.

(5.4.2.29) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.30) Attach any supporting evidence

Aurubis_Annual Report_FY 2024_25.pdf

Row 7

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☒ Construction of new 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-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☒ CAPEX

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

134698000

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

17

(5.4.2.24) Calculation methodology and supporting information

The key performance indicators published in the EU Taxonomy are calculated as in the Aurubis Group financial report in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and include all fully consolidated companies of Aurubis AG. Companies not included in the scope of consolidation, associated companies, and companies classified as held for sale pursuant to IFRS 5 are fundamentally not included in reporting in accordance with the EU Taxonomy. Double counts were prevented by only assigning a taxonomy-eligible project not already included under another activity to an enabling activity. Aurubis has released the key performance indicators for the 2024/25 fiscal year in the Sustainability Statement within the Annual Report 2024/25.

(5.4.2.25) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☒ No

(5.4.2.26) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

Some of the activities relevant for Aurubis substantially contribute to climate change mitigation per se when being carried out (7.4, 7.6), while for other activities a high level of energy efficiency would have to be ensured for them to substantially contribute to climate change mitigation (7.1, 7.3, 7.7). "Transport" activities fulfill the substantial contribution criterion if they result in low or no CO2 emissions (6.5). Aurubis fulfills the substantial contribution criterion for only a very small part of the taxonomy-eligible projects.

(5.4.2.27) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☒ No

(5.4.2.28) Details of do no significant harm analysis

An important step is to ensure that Aurubis does no significant harm to other environmental objectives while conducting activities. With regard to the second environmental objective "Climate change adaptation" in particular, an analysis of the physical climate risks is to be carried out for all activities listed in Annex A of the EU Taxonomy delegated act. This assessment was centrally carried out at the Group level in cooperation with Corporate ICS & Risk Management. Since fiscal year 2021/22, Aurubis has conducted an annual climate risk analysis in accordance with the recommendations of the TCFD for all companies relevant to the EU Taxonomy. Additionally, Corporate ICS & Risk Management conducts risk reviews with local managers at all production sites to promote cooperation towards appropriate adaptation solutions for any significant physical climate risks. Furthermore, the value chain of each respective activity was analyzed for its relevance to climate risks in order to ensure a holistic view of the effects of physical climate risks. The climate risk analyses carried out at Aurubis thus meet the requirements of Annex A, meaning none of the activities screened cause significant harm to the second environmental objective "Climate change adaptation". A wide range of criteria have been defined at the activity level for the additional environmental objectives: "Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources", "Transition to a circular economy", "Pollution prevention and control" and "Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems". These concern, among other things, legally binding requirements that apply or must be implemented in all EU member states. Since there are no taxonomy-eligible projects at non-European sites that fulfill the substantial contribution criterion, only projects at European company sites are subject to the taxonomy alignment assessment regarding the "do no significant harm to the additional environmental objectives" criterion. These fulfill the above-mentioned criteria based on the current legal framework. Additional criteria are covered by internal standards and guidelines or individually verified for a project.

(5.4.2.29) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.30) Attach any supporting evidence

Aurubis_Annual Report_FY 2024_25.pdf

Row 8

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☒ Installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☒ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☒ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☒ CAPEX

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

1239000

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

0

(5.4.2.24) Calculation methodology and supporting information

The key performance indicators published in the EU Taxonomy are calculated as in the Aurubis Group financial report in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and include all fully consolidated companies of Aurubis AG. Companies not included in the scope of consolidation, associated companies, and companies classified as held for sale pursuant to IFRS 5 are fundamentally not included in reporting in accordance with the EU Taxonomy. Double counts were prevented by only assigning a taxonomy-eligible project not already included under another activity to an enabling activity. Aurubis has released the key performance indicators for the 2024/25 fiscal year in the Sustainability Statement within the Annual Report 2024/25.

(5.4.2.25) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☒ No

(5.4.2.26) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

Some of the activities relevant for Aurubis substantially contribute to climate change mitigation per se when being carried out (7.4, 7.6), while for other activities a high level of energy efficiency would have to be ensured for them to substantially contribute to climate change mitigation (7.1, 7.3, 7.7). "Transport" activities fulfill the substantial contribution criterion if they result in low or no CO2 emissions (6.5). Aurubis fulfills the substantial contribution criterion for only a very small part of the taxonomy-eligible projects.

(5.4.2.27) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☒ No

(5.4.2.28) Details of do no significant harm analysis

An important step is to ensure that Aurubis does no significant harm to other environmental objectives while conducting activities. With regard to the second environmental objective "Climate change adaptation" in particular, an analysis of the physical climate risks is to be carried out for all activities listed in Annex A of the EU Taxonomy delegated act. This assessment was centrally carried out at the Group level in cooperation with Corporate ICS & Risk Management. Since fiscal year 2021/22, Aurubis has conducted an annual climate risk analysis in accordance with the recommendations of the TCFD for all companies relevant to the EU Taxonomy. Additionally, Corporate ICS & Risk Management conducts risk reviews with local managers at all production sites to promote cooperation towards appropriate adaptation solutions for any significant physical climate risks. Furthermore, the value chain of each respective activity was analyzed for its relevance to climate risks in order to ensure a holistic view of the effects of physical climate risks. The climate risk analyses carried out at Aurubis thus meet the requirements of Annex A, meaning none of the activities screened cause significant harm to the second environmental objective "Climate change adaptation". A wide range of criteria have been defined at the activity level for the additional environmental objectives: "Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources", "Transition to a circular economy", "Pollution prevention and control" and "Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems". These concern, among other things, legally binding requirements that apply or must be implemented in all EU member states. Since there are no taxonomy-eligible projects at non-European sites that fulfill the substantial contribution criterion, only projects at European company sites are subject to the taxonomy alignment assessment regarding the "do no significant harm to the additional environmental objectives" criterion. These fulfill the above-mentioned criteria based on the current legal framework. Additional criteria are covered by internal standards and guidelines or individually verified for a project.

(5.4.2.29) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.30) Attach any supporting evidence

Aurubis_Annual Report_FY 2024_25.pdf

Row 9

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☒ Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☒ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☒ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☒ CAPEX

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

41000

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

0

(5.4.2.24) Calculation methodology and supporting information

The key performance indicators published in the EU Taxonomy are calculated as in the Aurubis Group financial report in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and include all fully consolidated companies of Aurubis AG. Companies not included in the scope of consolidation, associated companies, and companies classified as held for sale pursuant to IFRS 5 are fundamentally not included in reporting in accordance with the EU Taxonomy. Double counts were prevented by only assigning a taxonomy-eligible project not already included under another activity to an enabling activity. Aurubis has released the key performance indicators for the 2024/25 fiscal year in the Sustainability Statement within the Annual Report 2024/25.

(5.4.2.25) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☒ No

(5.4.2.26) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

Some of the activities relevant for Aurubis substantially contribute to climate change mitigation per se when being carried out (7.4, 7.6), while for other activities a high level of energy efficiency would have to be ensured for them to substantially contribute to climate change mitigation (7.1, 7.3, 7.7). "Transport" activities fulfill the substantial contribution criterion if they result in low or no CO2 emissions (6.5). Aurubis fulfills the substantial contribution criterion for only a very small part of the taxonomy-eligible projects.

(5.4.2.27) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☒ No

(5.4.2.28) Details of do no significant harm analysis

An important step is to ensure that Aurubis does no significant harm to other environmental objectives while conducting activities. With regard to the second environmental objective "Climate change adaptation" in particular, an analysis of the physical climate risks is to be carried out for all activities listed in Annex A of the EU Taxonomy delegated act. This assessment was centrally carried out at the Group level in cooperation with Corporate ICS & Risk Management. Since fiscal year 2021/22, Aurubis has conducted an annual climate risk analysis in accordance with the recommendations of the TCFD for all companies relevant to the EU Taxonomy. Additionally, Corporate ICS & Risk Management conducts risk reviews with local managers at all production sites to promote cooperation towards appropriate adaptation solutions for any significant physical climate risks. Furthermore, the value chain of each respective activity was analyzed for its relevance to climate risks in order to ensure a holistic view of the effects of physical climate risks. The climate risk analyses carried out at Aurubis thus meet the requirements of Annex A, meaning none of the activities screened cause significant harm to the second environmental objective "Climate change adaptation". A wide range of criteria have been defined at the activity level for the additional environmental objectives: "Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources", "Transition to a circular economy", "Pollution prevention and control" and "Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems". These concern, among other things, legally

binding requirements that apply or must be implemented in all EU member states. Since there are no taxonomy-eligible projects at non-European sites that fulfill the substantial contribution criterion, only projects at European company sites are subject to the taxonomy alignment assessment regarding the "do no significant harm to the additional environmental objectives" criterion. These fulfill the above-mentioned criteria based on the current legal framework. Additional criteria are covered by internal standards and guidelines or individually verified for a project.

(5.4.2.29) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.30) Attach any supporting evidence

Aurubis_Annual Report_FY 2024_25.pdf

[Add row]

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

(5.4.3.1) Details of minimum safeguards analysis

The minimum safeguards ensure that there are no violations or negative restrictions with respect to the following topic areas: - Human rights, including worker and consumer rights - Corruption/bribery - Taxation - Fair competition The minimum standards were reviewed at the Group level and are safeguarded at Aurubis through existing standards, Group guidelines, and standards of conduct for employees, suppliers and other business partners. Aurubis has processes for human rights due diligence, processes and training courses for detecting corruption and bribery, instruction in taxation and tax laws, rules of conduct, and instruction in and training on antitrust law. In the 2024/25 fiscal year, there were no convictions against Aurubis AG, any of its subsidiaries, or senior executives in any of the four topic areas. There are procedures and processes for all four topic areas mentioned, which also include inspecting the supply chain. Compliance with the minimum safeguards can be considered fulfilled for all activities in the 2024/25 fiscal year.

(5.4.3.2) Additional contextual information relevant to your taxonomy accounting

No further information

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.3.5) Attach any supporting evidence

Aurubis_Annual Report_FY 2024_25.pdf

[Fixed row]

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

(5.5.1) Investment in low-carbon R&D

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.5.2) Comment

Research and development (R&D) at Aurubis is clearly aligned with the multimetal strategy and includes both optimization of existing processes and the development of new processes and products. The key focus is on further developing metallurgical expertise to efficiently, sustainably process complex raw materials and recycling materials. Used in place of natural gas or other fossil reducing agents, hydrogen can reduce CO2 emissions in copper production in the future. R&D is investigating the metallurgical use of hydrogen in Aurubis' processes. A flagship project is the large-scale trial on the use of hydrogen in TBRC furnaces at different Aurubis sites. We have kicked off additional projects together with universities in order to investigate key metallurgical fundamentals regarding the behavior of hydrogen in complex metallurgy. The entire Aurubis Group's R&D expenditures in fiscal year 2024/25 amounted to €14 million.

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.5.4.1) Technology area

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Green metals

(5.5.4.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Pilot demonstration

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

2

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

237249

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

4

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

Aurubis is continuously collaborating with EU innovation and research projects to further investigate the potential offered by iron silicate in new applications and to develop less carbon-intensive construction materials. There are multiple projects in which Aurubis actively takes part in, financed by Horizon 2020. Furthermore, Aurubis is preparing tests with hydrogen in the cathode-shaft furnace as well as our TBRC-converters to find out what the impacts of switching are on the product and if at works.

Row 2

(5.5.4.1) Technology area

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Battery 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

2

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

366732

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

4

(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

Another major innovation area for Aurubis is battery recycling. In recent years, the company has advanced the development of a hydrometallurgical process for lithium-ion batteries, which are still predominantly treated using pyrometallurgical methods. The new process significantly reduces CO₂ emissions while allowing for the recovery of valuable raw materials such as lithium, cobalt, nickel, and copper. By combining efficiency with lower environmental impact, this technology not only contributes to sustainable resource management but also supports Europe's transition toward a circular economy.

Row 3

(5.5.4.1) Technology area

Select from:

☒ Alternative fuels

(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

1

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

103322.5

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

0.5

(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

Aurubis is investigating the utilization of carbon from different plastic containing recycling materials into reduction agents for copper refining and active carbon or graphite products by using ultra high temperature hydrolysis process in pilot scale. Ultra High Temperature Hydrolysis (UHTH) is a process developed in Switzerland to hydrolyse plastics into a kind of syngas. Aurubis has tested a UHTH pilot reactor to process WEEE fractions as a preprocessing option within Aurubis smelter network.

Row 4

(5.5.4.1) Technology area

Select from:

☒ Alternative fuels

(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

1

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

128102

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

0.5

(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

Aurubis is a partner in the H4Cu-Project which has the aim of developing new burners for the cathode-shaft-furnace which will be able to use not only up to 30% H2 but also beyond that.

[Add row]

(5.9) 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)

86

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

-70

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

11

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

0

(5.9.5) Please explain

The water-related CAPEX within Aurubis Group shows another strong increase in 2025 compared to the previous year, which already showed a strong increase. The main reason is the continued realization of two major strategic projects, which both include significant investments also in water-related measures. 1) A major environmental project including significant water-related measures at the Hamburg facility, the realization of which was started in 2024 and continued in 2025. 2) The construction of the new facility, Aurubis Richmond, in Augusta (Georgia, USA), where also major water-related measures are realized. Regarding the trend for next years, we expect the CAPEX to decrease significantly, as the before-mentioned and other major projects are about to be completed. OPEX has slightly increased and is expected to stay on a similar level as it currently is.

[Fixed row]

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

	Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality	Primary reason for not pricing this environmental externality	Explain why your organization does not price this environmental externality
Carbon	Select from: ☒ Yes		
Water	Select from: ☒ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years	Select from: ☒ Not an immediate strategic priority	At this stage, we consider other tools more efficient to identify, address and prevent potential environmental effects.
Other	Select from: ☒ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years		

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

- ☒ Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

- ☒ Navigate regulations
- ☒ Drive low-carbon investment
- ☒ Conduct cost-benefit analysis
- ☒ Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities
- ☒ Setting and/or achieving of climate-related policies and targets
- ☒ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in decision making
- ☒ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in risk assessment
- ☒ Other, please specify :**For investments above €1 million we rely on the price of carbon to provide us with a traffic light indicator on the attractiveness of the investment.**

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

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

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

Alignment with the price of allowances under an Emissions Trading Scheme

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☒ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☒ Static

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

81

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

81

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

Select all that apply

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

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, for all decision-making processes

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

100

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

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

[Add row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☒ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

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

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

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

Select from:

☒ Unknown

Water

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☒ Impact on water availability

☒ Impact on pollution levels

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☒ 100%

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

Suppliers are assessed against compliance with national/local regulations and adherence to fundamental human rights, which is part of the requirements defined in our Business Partner Code of Conduct. Threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive impacts has been defined as proven severe non-conformities of these fundamental principles, especially in view of the general aspects related to water stewardship.

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

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

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

5

[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

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

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

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

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

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Aurubis uses its Supply Chain Due Diligence system to identify and prioritize Tier 1 suppliers for water-related engagement. Prioritization is aligned with the criteria used in question 5.11.1 to classify suppliers as having potentially substantive water-related dependencies and/or impacts, including impacts on water availability and pollution levels. The process comprises two stages. First, Aurubis conducts an abstract-risk screening based on country- and sector-specific environmental and water-risk indicators, comparable to the methodology used for CAHRA screening. Second, suppliers identified as higher priority undergo a supplier-specific assessment covering their relevant water-management practices and potential impacts. The combined results determine which suppliers are engaged first, as well as the timing, scope and intensity of engagement. Where elevated potential impacts or information gaps are identified, Aurubis requests additional evidence and agrees time-bound improvement measures with the supplier. Progress is followed up through re-evaluation and, where necessary, site visits. The process is applied primarily to raw-material sourcing and supports Aurubis's responsible-sourcing and regulatory due-diligence requirements.

[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, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are 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

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

Water

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are 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

Our Business Partners have to confirm they accept our Business Partner Code of Conduct., which includes environmental/water-related requirements. If Aurubis concludes that the Business Partner does not comply with this Code of Conduct, Aurubis can enter a dialogue with the Business Partner to agree on a corrective action plan and to drive and support improvements. The process is set down in our Corporate Responsible Sourcing Policy, which is publicly available on the Aurubis website.

[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:

☒ Disclosure of GHG emissions to your organization (Scope 1 and 2)

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☒ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

☒ Supplier self-assessment

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

Select from:

☒ 100%

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

Select from:

☒ 100%

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

Select from:

☒ 100%

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

Select from:

☒ 100%

(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:

☒ None

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

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

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Our business partners have to accept and sign the Aurubis Business Partner Code of Conduct. Moreover, any person can inform Aurubis about issues regarding human rights or environmental risks including the topic of climate, as well as of any other violations. Complaints can be submitted via our whistleblower system. Specific requirements for carbon emissions and energy, are set out in section 3.5 of our Business Partner Code of Conduct: "3.5 Carbon emissions and energy The Business Partner should continuously strive, within its possibilities, to minimize its greenhouse gas emissions in line with the Paris Agreement (limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees by achieving a carbon-neutral world by 2050) and to continuously improve its energy efficiency. Aurubis encourages the Business Partner obtaining a certification for the energy management system (e.g., ISO 50001). Where possible and economically viable, the Business Partner should use renewable energy sources. The Business Partner should also track and document energy consumption and all relevant Scope 1, 2 and Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions and share the data with Aurubis upon request. BPs for which the business activity with Aurubis falls under the regulations of the EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) shall track Scope 1 and 2." If Aurubis concludes that the Business Partner does not comply with this Code of Conduct, Aurubis can enter a dialogue on a corrective action plan to support improvement.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Compliance with an environmental certification, please specify :ISO 14001, EMAS, or equivalents

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☒ Certification

☒ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

☒ Supplier self-assessment

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

Select from:

☒ 100%

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

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 100%

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

Select from:

☒ No response

(5.11.6.12) Comment

The supplier percentages reported in this row refer to suppliers classified by Aurubis as medium to high risk. Aurubis defines its suppliers as Business Partners, who are required to acknowledge the Aurubis Business Partner Code of Conduct and its requirements. Under section 3.3 “Environmental Management Systems”, Business Partners are expected to establish appropriate environmental management systems and continuously improve their environmental performance. Certification or registration according to recognized standards and schemes, such as ISO 14001, EMAS, or equivalent, provides evidence that an appropriate environmental management system is in place. Section 1.9 “Harmful Environmental Influences” further requires Business Partners to prevent water pollution and excessive water consumption where these may result in specified harmful impacts. Compliance with these expectations is supported by supplier screening, which assesses compliance with applicable local environmental laws and regulations, relevant penalties or enforcement actions, and the status of required operating and environmental permits.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ Waste and resource reduction and material circularity

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- ☒ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline
- ☒ Supplier self-assessment

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

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

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

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

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

Select from:

- ☒ No response

(5.11.6.12) Comment

The supplier percentages reported in this row refer to suppliers classified by Aurubis as medium to high risk. Aurubis defines its suppliers as Business Partners, who are required to acknowledge the Aurubis Business Partner Code of Conduct and its requirements. Under section 3.2 “Environmental Impact”, Business Partners are required to establish and maintain processes and procedures to minimize environmental impacts and risks, including through resource efficiency, water use and waste reduction and disposal. Section 3.6 “Recycling” further addresses the circular use of resources through recycling. Section 1.9 “Harmful Environmental Influences” complements these requirements by requiring Business Partners to prevent water pollution and excessive water consumption where these may result in specified harmful impacts. Compliance with these expectations is supported by supplier screening, which assesses compliance with applicable local environmental requirements, relevant penalties or enforcement actions, and the status of required operating and environmental permits.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all employees

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☒ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

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

Select from:

☒ 100%

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

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 100%

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

Select from:

☒ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

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

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

(5.11.6.12) Comment

The supplier percentages reported in this row refer to suppliers classified by Aurubis as medium to high risk. Aurubis defines its suppliers as Business Partners, who are required to acknowledge the Aurubis Business Partner Code of Conduct and its requirements. Access to safe drinking water and sanitation is recognized as a human right by the United Nations and is also addressed in ILO standards concerning workplace health, hygiene and welfare, including provisions on drinking water, washing and sanitary facilities. Reflecting these principles, section 1.9 “Harmful Environmental Influences” requires Business Partners to prevent environmental impacts that deny access to safe and clean drinking water or sanitary facilities. Section 3.2 “Environmental Impact” further requires processes and procedures to minimize environmental impacts and risks, including those related to water use. Concerns can be reported through Aurubis’ whistleblower system. In cases of non-compliance with the Business Partner Code of Conduct, Aurubis may engage with the Business Partner to agree on appropriate corrective actions and support and monitor their implementation.

[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:

☒ Adaptation to climate change

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

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

☒ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

☒ Other information collection activity, please specify :Adverse media screening

Innovation and collaboration

☒ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

☒ Other innovation and collaboration activity, please specify :Collaboration with suppliers through MoUs and joint initiatives.

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

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

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

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

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

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

Select from:

☒ No, this engagement is unrelated to meeting an environmental requirement

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

Select from:

☒ No

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- ☒ Adoption of the United Nation's International Labour Organization principles

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- ☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact
- ☒ Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

Innovation and collaboration

- ☒ Encourage collaborative work in landscapes or jurisdictions

(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%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

- ☒ Less than 1%

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

Aurubis and Codelco, the world's largest copper producer, signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU). The agreement includes cooperating and sharing insights with the aim of contributing to building a more sustainable, responsible, and growing copper industry and value chain. In this context, it identifies potential areas of cooperation with respect to smelter operations and circular economy projects in Chile. The document also contains an accord that stipulates a concerted effort to promote the Copper Mark, the gold standard for sustainability and supply chain integrity in the copper industry. The Copper Mark's responsible production criteria are comprehensive and rigorous. The criteria are set down in the Copper Mark standard "Risk Readiness Assessment Criteria Guide", also known as the Copper Mark

Criteria for Responsible Production; this is a set of 33 criteria that serve as a common standard of reference for environmental, social, and governance practices in mineral supply chains. In this standard, Criterion 28 "Water Stewardship" sets criteria specifically for water-related aspects, summarized in the following way: Avoid, minimize, rectify, and compensate for adverse impacts on water balance, flow, quality, and access and needs of other water users and wildlife from operational activities. One specific measure of the cooperation between Codelco and Aurubis to be highlighted lies in posting of Codelco employees to Aurubis plants for a period of several months, thus providing training, support and best practices.

(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 :Avoid, minimize, rectify, and compensate for adverse impacts on water balance, flow, quality, and access and needs of other water users and wildlife from operational activities [according to Copper Mark, Criterion 28 "Water Stewardship]

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

Select from:

☒ No

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ Provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all employees

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

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

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

Innovation and collaboration

☒ Encourage collaborative work in landscapes or jurisdictions

(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%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

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

Aurubis and Codelco, the world's largest copper producer, signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU). The agreement includes cooperating and sharing insights with the aim of contributing to building a more sustainable, responsible, and growing copper industry and value chain. The document also contains an accord that stipulates a concerted effort to promote the Copper Mark, the gold standard for sustainability and supply chain integrity in the copper industry. The Copper Mark's responsible production criteria are comprehensive and rigorous, and they include reference to provision of WASH services. The engagement thus promotes certification according to Copper Mark, which requires provision of WASH services.

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

Select from:

☒ No, this engagement is unrelated to meeting an environmental requirement

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

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

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

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

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

Outreach to all customers on sustainability and climate

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

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

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 26-50%

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

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

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

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

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ 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

We actively engage with investors and other stakeholders by addressing various ESG rating requirements. Our approach is proactive, ensuring we provide comprehensive and timely responses that help us remain competitive in the industry. For instance, on climate change, we are frequently asked to share our targets, progress toward those targets, and details of relevant initiatives or projects. We also report on our performance in comparison to industry peers and global benchmarks on climate-related topics.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Our engagement generates several positive effects. By proactively responding to ESG rating requirements, we strengthen transparency and build trust with investors and stakeholders. This approach enhances our reputation, reinforces our competitiveness, and supports long-term value creation. It also helps us attract ESG-focused capital and encourages internal improvements, as the need to meet external expectations drives us to set clearer targets and implement more robust sustainability practices. The success of these efforts is reflected in measurable outcomes. These include improved ESG ratings and rankings, increased investor confidence, and recognition through inclusion in sustainability indices or initiatives. Progress is also visible in the achievement of our climate-related goals, the successful implementation of new projects, and strong performance against industry and global benchmarks. Together, these measures demonstrate the impact of our engagement and confirm our commitment to advancing sustainability.

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 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

We actively engage with investors and other stakeholders by addressing various ESG rating requirements. Our approach is proactive, ensuring we provide comprehensive and timely responses that strengthen transparency and help us remain competitive in the industry. For instance, on water management, we are frequently asked to share our reduction targets, progress toward achieving them, and details of relevant initiatives or projects. We also report on our performance in comparison to industry peers and global benchmarks related to water usage, efficiency, and conservation. Broader sharing of information to reach all investors and shareholders takes place via various channels such as the Annual Meeting, Annual Report, Environmental Report, information meetings offered to shareholder and investors, etc.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Our engagement generates several positive effects. By proactively responding to ESG rating requirements, we strengthen transparency and build trust with investors and stakeholders. This approach enhances our reputation, reinforces our competitiveness, and supports long-term value creation. It also helps us attract ESG-focused capital and encourages internal improvements, as the need to meet external expectations drives us to set clearer targets and implement more robust sustainability practices. The success of these efforts is reflected in measurable outcomes. These include improved ESG ratings and rankings, increased investor confidence, and recognition through inclusion in sustainability indices or initiatives. Progress is also visible in the achievement of our goals related to water, the successful implementation of new projects, and strong performance against industry and global benchmarks. Together, these measures demonstrate the impact of our engagement and confirm our commitment to advancing sustainability.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- ☒ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Employees

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- ☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

- ☒ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services
☒ Collaborate with stakeholders on implementing adaptation activities

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- ☒ 76-99%

(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

Our employees are, besides the technical measures in place, an important leverage to drive environmental protection and the mitigation of climate change. Employees in all relevant areas receive training in energy-related topics, which is also part of our certified energy management system (e.g., ISO 50001). We also communicate with all employees about ongoing CO2 and energy campaigns and measures as well as progress toward our mid-term target of achieving 50% GHG-emission reduction by 2030 (baseyear 2018). We also encourage all employees to flag any ideas which help reduce the energy consumption of our production and/or the reduction of GHG emissions. In addition, the each project team is asked to fill a questionnaire where they evaluate the climate impact of their project and to find alternative technical solutions if the impacts are relevant.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We see the positive effect of engaging with employees in the consistent progress toward our climate-related goals. For example, project teams, which are originally not responsible for climate related topics become more aware of their impact and consider different CO2 free solutions.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- ☒ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Employees

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

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

Innovation and collaboration

- ☒ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services
- ☒ Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- ☒ 76-99%

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

Our employees are, besides the technical measures in place, part of the most important leverages to drive environmental protection and its improvement. Employees in all relevant areas receive training in environmental topics, which is also a requirement of our certified environmental management system (e.g., ISO 14001 and EMAS). We also communicate with all employees about ongoing environmental campaigns and measures as well as progress toward our targets, especially the target of reducing metal emissions to water.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We see the positive effect of engaging with employees in the consistent progress toward our water-related goals, the successful implementation of new projects, the conservation of water as a natural resource, the prevention of incidents, and continued compliance with relevant regulations (e.g., no water-related incidents impacting the environment, no relevant fines).

[Add row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

C6. Environmental performance - Consolidation approach

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

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

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

Aurubis AG is the parent company of the Aurubis Group and is based in Hamburg, Germany. For us, sustainability and the related action areas and measures apply to all Group companies. In addition to Aurubis AG, the scope of consolidation includes all of the fully consolidated subsidiaries (as at September 30, 2025)

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

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

Aurubis AG is the parent company of the Aurubis Group and is based in Hamburg, Germany. For us, sustainability and the related action areas and measures apply to all Group companies. In addition to Aurubis AG, the scope of consolidation includes all of the fully consolidated subsidiaries (as at September 30, 2025)

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

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

Aurubis AG is the parent company of the Aurubis Group and is based in Hamburg, Germany. For us, sustainability and the related action areas and measures apply to all Group companies. In addition to Aurubis AG, the scope of consolidation includes all of the fully consolidated subsidiaries (as at September 30, 2025)

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

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

Aurubis AG is the parent company of the Aurubis Group and is based in Hamburg, Germany. For us, sustainability and the related action areas and measures apply to all Group companies. In addition to Aurubis AG, the scope of consolidation includes all of the fully consolidated subsidiaries (as at September 30, 2025)

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate change

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply ☒ No

[Fixed row]

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

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
	Select all that apply ☒ No

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

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

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

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
	Select from: ☒ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	Select from: ☒ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure	Aurubis calculates Scope 2 emissions both market-based and location-based. This approach is part of the verification

[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are excluded from your disclosure of climate-related data?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.4.1) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions which are not included in your disclosure.

Row 1

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Processing of sold products

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3: Processing of sold products

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

☒ Emissions are not evaluated

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Aurubis produces refined metals purchased, further processed and integrated into thousands of products by other undertakings in the value chain. Aurubis cannot accurately predict or influence the further processing of the refined metals from Aurubis, nor the use and end-of-life treatment of products containing them, and this is therefore excluded from the scope.

Row 2

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Use of sold products

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3: Use of sold products

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

☒ Emissions are not evaluated

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Aurubis produces refined metals purchased, further processed and integrated into thousands of products by other undertakings in the value chain. Aurubis cannot accurately predict or influence the further processing of the refined metals from Aurubis, nor the use and end-of-life treatment of products containing them, and this is therefore excluded from the scope.

Row 3

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

End-of-life treatment of sold products

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

Select all that apply

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

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

☒ Emissions are not evaluated

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Aurubis produces refined metals purchased, further processed and integrated into thousands of products by other undertakings in the value chain. Aurubis cannot accurately predict or influence the further processing of the refined metals from Aurubis, nor the use and end-of-life treatment of products containing them, and this is therefore excluded from the scope.

Row 4

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Franchises

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3: Franchises

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

☒ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.9) Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents

0

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Aurubis has no franchises.

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

Aurubis has no franchises.

[Add row]

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

565989

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

808486

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

987513

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5120869

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

91386

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

191922

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

347169

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5181

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2116

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11650

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

731749

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

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

501550

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Aurubis calculates its Scope 1 emissions in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (amended version) methodology, the most widely used global standard for greenhouse gas accounting, along with methodologies of the "European Union Emissions Trading System (EU ETS): Monitoring and Reporting Regulation (MRR) -

General Guidelines for Installations." The EU-ETS emissions were verified externally based on calendar year. The selected approach for process emissions (from raw and input materials) as part of Scope 1 emissions is based on verified ETS data, analytical values, and the actual quantities of materials used, in order to reflect the emissions situation as accurately as possible.

[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)

418410

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

467270

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Market-based emission factors, which reflect specific energy contracts, including renewable electricity attributes (where applicable), or when no specific contracts exist, the residual grid mix or region-specific mixes, provided such data is available. Location-based emission factors, for which we use country-specific average grid values. Scope 2 emissions are recorded in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol. Contractual instruments such as guarantees of origin are included for the German sites at a rate of 50 %. This results in the use of instruments for 33 % of total electricity consumption.

[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)

2596990

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- ☒ Average data method
- ☒ Spend-based method
- ☒ Supplier-specific method

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

31

(7.8.6) Please explain

The emissions are estimated by multiplying the activity or consumption data with the relevant CO2 emission factors. The calculation uses supplier-specific emission factors (where available), specific regional emission factors for the remaining primary raw materials from life cycle assessment databases, and the consumption-based method for other materials. Wherever possible, we also integrate data from established research and benchmarking databases such as Skarn (focused on the mining industry) and GaBi (life cycle assessments), as well as emission factors from life cycle assessments provided by industry associations such as the International Copper Association (ICA). Over the years, our data quality has therefore improved. We have not received any primary data directly from our suppliers thus far.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- ☒ Relevant, calculated

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

208230

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

Calculation based on Greenhouse Gas Protocol Scope 3 Standard. The emissions are estimated by multiplying the activity or consumption data with the relevant CO2 emission factors. The calculation uses supplier-specific emission factors (where available), specific regional emission factors for the remaining primary raw materials from life cycle assessment databases, and the consumption-based method for other materials. Wherever possible, we also integrate data from established research and benchmarking databases such as Skarn (focused on the mining industry) and GaBi (life cycle assessments), as well as emission factors from life cycle assessments provided by industry associations such as the International Copper Association (ICA). Over the years, our data quality has therefore improved. We have not received any primary data directly from our suppliers thus far.

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)

321900

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

☒ Supplier-specific method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

Calculation based on Greenhouse Gas Protocol Scope 3 Standard. The emissions are estimated by multiplying the activity or consumption data with the relevant CO2 emission factors. The calculation uses supplier-specific emission factors (where available), specific regional emission factors for the remaining primary raw materials from life cycle assessment databases, and the consumption-based method for other materials. Wherever possible, we also integrate data from established research and benchmarking databases such as Skarn (focused on the mining industry) and GaBi (life cycle assessments), as well as emission factors from life cycle assessments provided by industry associations such as the International Copper Association (ICA). Over the years, our data quality has therefore improved. We have not received any primary data directly from our suppliers thus far.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

485960

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

Calculation based on Greenhouse Gas Protocol Scope 3 Standard. The emissions are estimated by multiplying the activity or consumption data with the relevant CO2 emission factors. The calculation uses supplier-specific emission factors (where available), specific regional emission factors for the remaining primary raw materials from life cycle assessment databases, and the consumption-based method for other materials. Wherever possible, we also integrate data from established research and benchmarking databases such as Skarn (focused on the mining industry) and GaBi (life cycle assessments), as well as emission factors from life cycle assessments provided by industry associations such as the International Copper Association (ICA). Over the years, our data quality has therefore improved. We have not received any primary data directly from our suppliers thus far.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

38940

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Waste-type-specific method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

Calculation based on Greenhouse Gas Protocol Scope 3 Standard. The emissions are estimated by multiplying the activity or consumption data with the relevant CO2 emission factors. The calculation uses supplier-specific emission factors (where available), specific regional emission factors for the remaining primary raw materials from life cycle assessment databases, and the consumption-based method for other materials. Wherever possible, we also integrate data from established research and benchmarking databases such as Skarn (focused on the mining industry) and GaBi (life cycle assessments), as well as emission factors from life cycle assessments provided by industry associations such as the International Copper Association (ICA). Over the years, our data quality has therefore improved. We have not received any primary data directly from our suppliers thus far.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

990

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

Calculation based on Greenhouse Gas Protocol Scope 3 Standard. The emissions are estimated by multiplying the activity or consumption data with the relevant CO2 emission factors. The calculation uses supplier-specific emission factors (where available), specific regional emission factors for the remaining primary raw materials from life cycle assessment databases, and the consumption-based method for other materials. Wherever possible, we also integrate data from established research and benchmarking databases such as Skarn (focused on the mining industry) and GaBi (life cycle assessments), as well as emission factors from life cycle assessments provided by industry associations such as the International Copper Association (ICA). Over the years, our data quality has therefore improved. We have not received any primary data directly from our suppliers thus far.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

3960

(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

(7.8.6) Please explain

Calculation based on Greenhouse Gas Protocol Scope 3 Standard. The emissions are estimated by multiplying the activity or consumption data with the relevant CO2 emission factors. The calculation uses supplier-specific emission factors (where available), specific regional emission factors for the remaining primary raw materials from life cycle assessment databases, and the consumption-based method for other materials. Wherever possible, we also integrate data from established research and benchmarking databases such as Skarn (focused on the mining industry) and GaBi (life cycle assessments), as well as emission factors from life cycle assessments provided by industry associations such as the International Copper Association (ICA). Over the years, our data quality has therefore improved. We have not received any primary data directly from our suppliers thus far.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Emissions covered under another scope 3 category, please specify :Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.6) Please explain

In this case, the upstream leased assets are primarily transportation equipment. Since the emissions primarily come from transportation, the emissions from these assets are included in category 4.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

820580

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

Calculation based on Greenhouse Gas Protocol Scope 3 Standard,. The emissions are estimated by multiplying the activity or consumption data with the relevant CO2 emission factors. The calculation uses supplier-specific emission factors (where available), specific regional emission factors for the remaining primary raw materials from life cycle assessment databases, and the consumption-based method for other materials. Wherever possible, we also integrate data from established research and benchmarking databases such as Skarn (focused on the mining industry) and GaBi (life cycle assessments), as well as emission factors from life cycle assessments provided by industry associations such as the International Copper Association (ICA). Over the years, our data quality has therefore improved. We have not received any primary data directly from our suppliers thus far.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Emissions are from intermediary products where end-use is unknown

(7.8.6) Please explain

Aurubis produces refined metals purchased, further processed and integrated into thousands of products by other undertakings in the value chain. Aurubis cannot accurately predict or influence the further processing of the refined metals from Aurubis, nor the use and end-of-life treatment of products containing them, and this is therefore excluded from the scope.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Emissions are from intermediary products where end-use is unknown

(7.8.6) Please explain

Aurubis produces refined metals purchased, further processed and integrated into thousands of products by other undertakings in the value chain. Aurubis cannot accurately predict or influence the further processing of the refined metals from Aurubis, nor the use and end-of-life treatment of products containing them, and this is therefore excluded from the scope.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Emissions are from intermediary products where end-use is unknown

(7.8.6) Please explain

Aurubis produces refined metals purchased, further processed and integrated into thousands of products by other undertakings in the value chain. Aurubis cannot accurately predict or influence the further processing of the refined metals from Aurubis, nor the use and end-of-life treatment of products containing them, and this is therefore excluded from the scope.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Emissions covered under scope 1 or 2

(7.8.6) Please explain

Emissions from leased installations are included in Scope 1 and 2 as well as in Scope 3 under Cat. 9 (downstream transportation and distribution).

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

Aurubis neither operates nor grants franchises.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

36290

(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

(7.8.6) Please explain

Calculation based on Greenhouse Gas Protocol Scope 3 Standard. The emissions are estimated by multiplying the activity or consumption data with the relevant CO₂ emission factors. The calculation uses supplier-specific emission factors (where available), specific regional emission factors for the remaining primary raw

materials from life cycle assessment databases, and the consumption-based method for other materials. Wherever possible, we also integrate data from established research and benchmarking databases such as Skarn (focused on the mining industry) and GaBi (life cycle assessments), as well as emission factors from life cycle assessments provided by industry associations such as the International Copper Association (ICA). Over the years, our data quality has therefore improved. We have not received any primary data directly from our suppliers thus far.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not evaluated

(7.8.6) Please explain

N/A

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not evaluated

(7.8.6) Please explain

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> ☒ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ 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

Aurubis_Annual Report_FY 2024_25.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Annual Report 2024/25, Total GHG emissions by Scope 1, Scope 2 and significant Scope 3 emissions (as per E1-6 AR 48), printed page 140; Annual Report 2024/25, Independent Auditor's Report on a limited assurance engagement in relation to the combined sustainability statement, printed pages 270-272

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS)

(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 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Aurubis_Annual Report_FY 2024_25.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Annual Report 2024/25, Total GHG emissions by Scope 1, Scope 2 and significant Scope 3 emissions (as per E1-6 AR 48), printed page 140; Annual Report 2024/25, Independent Auditor's Report on a limited assurance engagement in relation to the combined sustainability statement, printed pages 270-272

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS)

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(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

Aurubis_Annual Report_FY 2024_25.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Annual Report 2024/25, Total GHG emissions by Scope 1, Scope 2 and significant Scope 3 emissions (as per E1-6 AR 48), printed page 140; Annual Report 2024/25, Independent Auditor's Report on a limited assurance engagement in relation to the combined sustainability statement, printed pages 270-272

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS)

(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: Purchased goods and services
- ☒ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
- ☒ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
- ☒ Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
- ☒ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

- ☒ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

- ☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

Aurubis_Annual Report_FY 2024_25.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS)

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

100

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

100
[Add row]

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

Select from:

☒ 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)

56100

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

5.1

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

$((56100) / (1082883)) \times 100$

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

$((0) / (1082883)) \times 100$

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

24203

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

2.2

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

$((24203) / (1082883)) \times 100$

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

$((0) / (1082883)) \times 100$

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

$((0) / (1082883)) \times 100$

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1552

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.1

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

$((1552) / (1082883)) \times 100$

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

$((0) / (1082883)) \times 100$

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

$((0) / (1082883)) \times 100$

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7900

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.7

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

$((7900) / (1082883)) \times 100$

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

$((0) / (1082883)) \times 100$

[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.12) Does your organization have significant land sector activities in its operations or value chain?

	Agriculture, forestry or other land sector activities
	Select from: ☒ Not evaluated

[Fixed row]

(7.13) Does your organization choose to account for and report technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage, or have you done so in previous years?

	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage in the reporting year	Specify the reason for no technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geological storage in the reporting year	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage were accounted for and reported in previous years
	Select from: ☒ No, explanation provided	Select from: ☒ No relevant activities identified	Select from: ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 and/or Scope 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

(7.15.1) Emissions breakdown by greenhouse gas type

Select from:

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

(7.15.2) Primary reason for not providing an emissions breakdown by greenhouse gas type

Select from:

☒ Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)

(7.15.3) Explain why your organization does not break down its Scope 1 or 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type

Based on the emissions monitoring and verification conducted under the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS 1), CO₂ is the relevant greenhouse gas identified for Aurubis' covered activities. Emissions of for example PFCs have not been identified or are considered negligible in relation to the reported emissions.

[Fixed row]

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

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

76564

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

16495

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

46635

Bulgaria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

42882

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

81900

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

81520

Finland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9705

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

1018

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

1382

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

348115

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

314358

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

334034

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14434

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

3103

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

3119

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9854

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

1140

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

0

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

399

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

576

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ By facility

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

Row 1

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Retorte, Hamburg, Germany

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

296

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

49.49038

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

11.24973

Row 2

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Beerse, Belgium

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

31948

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

51.31962

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

4.81783

Row 4

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Deutsche Giessdraht, Emmerich, Germany

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19441

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

51.82784

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

6.26501

Row 5

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Peute Baustoffe, Hamburg, Germany

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

49

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

53.51133

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

10.05728

Row 6

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Berango, Spain

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9854

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

43.36787

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

2.993

Row 7

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Stolberg, Germany

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2906

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

50.759048

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

6.234986

Row 8

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Olen, Belgium

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

44614

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

51.177305

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

4.879092

Row 9

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Lünen, Germany

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

167414

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

51.60646

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

7.50755

Row 11

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Pirdop, Bulgaria

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

42882

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

42.703374

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

24.177048

Row 12

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Avellino, Italy

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14434

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

40.914388

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

14.790612

Row 13

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Hamburg, Germany

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

158006

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

53.521576

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

10.03331

Row 14

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Pori, Finland

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9705

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

61.462226

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

21.861253

Row 15

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Richmond, United States

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-81.932393

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

33.269359
[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	501550	N/A

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply
☒ By facility

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

Row 1

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Lünen, Germany

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

56469

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

59648

Row 2

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Retorte, Germany

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

459

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

485

Row 3

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Stolberg, Germany

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

11540

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

12158

Row 4

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Berango, Spain

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

1140

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

0

Row 5

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Beerse, Belgium

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

9777

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

3154

Row 7

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Avellino, Italy

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

3103

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

3119

Row 8

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Olen, Belgium

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

6718

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

33481

Row 9

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Hamburg, Germany

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

241553

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

256155

Row 10

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Emmerich, Germany

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

4257

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

5503

Row 11

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Peute Baustoffe, Germany

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

79

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

84

Row 12

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Pirdop, Bulgaria

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

81900

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

81520

Row 13

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Pori, Finland

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

1018

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

1382

Row 14

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Richmond, United States

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

399

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

576

[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	418410	467270	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)

501550

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

418410

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

467270

(7.22.4) Please explain

All production sites majority-owned (>50%) by Aurubis are accounted for.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

N/A

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :The most useful approach is to provide carbon footprint per ton of product base don life cycle assessment

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

Aurubis is providing the customers with the carbon footprint of the product (CO2 eq /t) based on life cycle perspective. The establishment of a common approach to enable the private sector to assess, display and benchmark the environmental performance of products, services and companies based on the comprehensive assessment of environmental Impacts over the life-cycle.

[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.28.3) Primary reason for no plans to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(7.28.4) Explain why you do not plan to develop capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers

Developing a separate capability to allocate emissions directly to individual customers is not an immediate strategic priority, as Aurubis already provides product-level environmental information, including carbon footprint data, that supports the assessment of emissions associated with the Aurubis products purchased. Aurubis conducts LCAs in accordance with ISO 14040 and ISO 14044, using a cradle-to-gate system boundary covering raw material extraction through production and considering both primary and secondary raw materials. Environmental profiles, including the carbon footprint (CO₂e/t), are published and updated annually for key products, including copper cathodes, wire rod, shapes, oxygen-free rod, bars and profiles, silver, gold, nickel sulphate, tin and selenium. This standardized product-level approach provides transparent and consistent emissions information relevant to customers' purchases, while maintaining a robust and comparable methodology across Aurubis products.

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☒ More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

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

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

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

2954

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1609893

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

1612847.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

144008

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1210951

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

71953

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

1354959.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

4967

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

35112

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

40079.00

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

60813

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

60813.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

212742

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

2855957

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

71593

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

3068699.00
[Fixed row]

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

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)

(7.30.4.1) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside metals and mining sector boundary

2954

(7.30.4.2) MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside metals and mining sector boundary

1609893

(7.30.4.4) Total MWh

1612847.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.4.1) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside metals and mining sector boundary

144008

(7.30.4.2) MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside metals and mining sector boundary

1210951

(7.30.4.3) MWh consumed from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources inside metals and mining sector boundary

71593

(7.30.4.4) Total MWh

1354959.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.4.1) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside metals and mining sector boundary

4967

(7.30.4.2) MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside metals and mining sector boundary

35112

(7.30.4.4) Total MWh

40079.00

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.4.1) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside metals and mining sector boundary

60813

(7.30.4.4) Total MWh

60813.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.4.1) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside metals and mining sector boundary

212742

(7.30.4.2) MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside metals and mining sector boundary

2855957

(7.30.4.3) MWh consumed from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources inside metals and mining sector boundary

71593

(7.30.4.4) Total MWh

3068699.00

[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: ☒ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Select from: ☒ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Select from: ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1028

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

N/A

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

N/A

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1926

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

N/A

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

104054

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

N/A

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

270238

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

N/A

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1210832

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

N/A

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

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

24770

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

N/A

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1612847

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

N/A

[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)

60813

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

60813

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

60813

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

60813

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

7875

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

7875

(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	60813	60813
Heat	0	0
Steam	7875	7875
Cooling	0	0

[Fixed row]

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

Belgium

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

263497

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

20450

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

35112

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

0

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

319059.00

Bulgaria

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

262362

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

29371

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

0

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

0

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

291733.00

Finland

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

27256

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

83

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

4967

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

0

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

32306.00

Germany

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

847448

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

10910

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

0

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

0

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

858358.00

Italy

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

11787

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

11787.00

Spain

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10944

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

10944.00

United States of America

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3258

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

3258.00

[Fixed row]

(7.30.15) Provide details on the electricity purchases that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind (technology type unknown)

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

432000

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

Select from:

☒ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☒ Germany

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Solar, Wind, Hydro

Row 2

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Spain

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind (technology type unknown)

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

10944

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

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Green electricity contract

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

Select from:

☒ Spain

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Solar, Wind, Hydro

Row 3

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Belgium

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Onshore wind

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

105119

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

Select from:

☒ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☒ Belgium

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Wind

Row 4

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Finland

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Nuclear

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

27256

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

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Low emission energy contract

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

Select from:

☒ Finland

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Nuclear

[Add row]

(7.30.17) Provide details of your organization's low-carbon heat, steam, and cooling purchases in the reporting year by country/area.

Row 1

(7.30.17.1) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

(7.30.17.2) Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

Select from:

☒ Finland

(7.30.17.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Steam

(7.30.17.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix

(7.30.17.5) Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

4967

(7.30.17.6) Comment

N/A

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.42.1.1) Output product

Select from:

☒ Copper

(7.42.1.2) Capacity (metric tons)

1096000

(7.42.1.3) Production (metric tons)

1096000

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

1572

(7.42.1.5) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

464981

(7.42.1.6) Scope 2 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

451797

(7.42.1.7) Scope 2 emissions approach

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.42.1.8) Pricing methodology for-copper equivalent figure

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

(7.42.1.9) Comment

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

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.000156362

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

968820

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☒ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

6196000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

15.9

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☒ Change in renewable energy consumption

☒ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

The decrease in emissions intensity is mainly attributable to a higher proportion of renewable energy consumption at some Aurubis sites.
[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Absolute target
- ☒ Intensity target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

- ☒ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

AURU-GER-001-OFF_20Report_Target Validation Report April 2021 (1).pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

- ☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

04/19/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2018

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

565989

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

987513

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

0.000

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

1553502.000

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

100

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

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

776751.000

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

464981

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

451798

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

916779.000

(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

81.97

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

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

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

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

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

The strategy for achieving the short-term targets for Scope 1 and Scope 2 comprises several levers, including the procurement of green electricity. For this lever, Aurubis has set itself the interim target of achieving a 100 per cent supply of green electricity at all production sites in Germany by 2030. Another lever is the gradual reduction in the consumption of fossil fuels, for example through electrification where possible. Where electrification is not possible, other fuels such as hydrogen must be considered in the long term. The progress made to date is primarily attributable to further improvements in energy efficiency and the procurement of green electricity.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Int 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.2.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

AURU-GER-001-OFF_20Report_Target Validation Report April 2021 (1).pdf

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 2°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

04/19/2021

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3

(7.53.2.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☒ Category 15: Investments

☒ Category 2: Capital goods

☒ Category 6: Business travel

☒ Category 7: Employee commuting

☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☒ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☒ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☒ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

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

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☒ Metric tons CO2e per metric ton of product

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

(7.53.2.15) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services

4.492

(7.53.2.16) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods

0.08

(7.53.2.17) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

0.168

(7.53.2.18) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

0.305

(7.53.2.19) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations

0.005

(7.53.2.20) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel

0.002

(7.53.2.21) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting

0.01

(7.53.2.23) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

0.642

(7.53.2.32) Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3

5.7040000000

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

5.7040000000

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

78.8

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

1

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

3

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

5.3

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

0.1

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

0

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

0.2

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

11.3

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

100

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

100

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

24

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes

4.3350400000

(7.53.2.59) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

(7.53.2.62) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services

2.37

(7.53.2.63) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods

0.19

(7.53.2.64) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities

0.29

(7.53.2.65) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

0.44

(7.53.2.66) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations

0.04

(7.53.2.67) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel

0.001

(7.53.2.68) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting

0.004

(7.53.2.70) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

0.75

(7.53.2.76) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments

0.03

(7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3

4.1150000000

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

4.1150000000

(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

116.07

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

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

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

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

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

(7.53.2.89) List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

We work closely with key suppliers of copper concentrates, which account for the largest share of our Scope 3 emissions. This collaboration is aimed, on the one hand, at identifying decarbonisation measures in the mines and, on the other hand, at exchanging primary emissions data.

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

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

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

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

10/15/2024

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Country/area/region

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

☒ Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

12/30/2018

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

759.743

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

0

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

07/30/2030

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

100

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

60

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

60.00

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

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

yes, the low carbon electricity target is part of the the scope 1&2 target (see 7.53)

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

Select all that apply

☒ No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target is to achieve a 100% coverage with renewable electricity (market based) for the German sites Hamburg, Lünen, Stolberg, Cablo, Retorte and Emmerich.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

The objective is to reduce the scope 2 emissions (market based) of the German production sites.

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

Every year the share of renewable electricity is increased by 10% to achieve at the end 100% coverage in 2030.

[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

	Emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	0	
To be implemented	16	103200
Implementation commenced	4	21600
Implemented	2	5900
Not to be implemented	0	

[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

☒ Reuse of steam

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

5600

(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)

1000000

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

9000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

In August 2025, Aurubis commissioned a new steam accumulator system at its Lünen multimetal recycling site, representing an investment of approximately €10 million. The system stores excess steam generated from furnace waste heat and reuses it as process steam and for heating, reducing the need for natural gas-fired steam generation. This energy-efficiency measure is expected to save around 2 million m³ of natural gas and approximately 5,000 metric tons of CO₂ annually. The initiative supports Aurubis' Group-wide target to reduce Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 50% by 2030.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Electrification

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

300

(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)

250000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Several diesel fueled forklifts have been replaced by forklifts with electric driven power trains at the facility in Pori, Finland.

[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

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

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Internal incentives/recognition programs

(7.55.3.2) Comment

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

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Internal price on carbon

(7.55.3.2) Comment

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

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

Select from:

☒ No, I am not providing data

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.79) 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:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

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

(9.2.4) Please explain

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

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

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

(9.2.4) Please explain

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

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

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Measurement of weight loss during drying at 105 °C is performed on a sample of every lot of ore concentrates that we receive. Per day, more than one lot is received, therefore the frequency is at least daily.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Relevance of this water aspect was considered: Measuring and monitoring of entrained water is relevant, and conducted, for the sites using ore concentrates as raw materials. Entrained water is considered relevant mainly for ore concentrates, as other raw materials have been evaluated as not containing relevant amounts of entrained water. Entrained water is indeed considered relevant mainly for the mining sector, from which we purchase ore concentrates which contain around 8-10 % of entrained water. However, we do not own or have holdings in mines as a company. Most of our raw materials are typically dry resp. contain only minor amounts of entrained water.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Measurements of key parameters are conducted through direct monitoring of continuous measurements (mainly for temperature) and/or analysis of samples taken automatically or manually, which are subsequently analyzed in laboratories. Key parameters to determine the suitability of the water for its intended use are typically: - temperature - content of solid matter - salt content.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Relevance of this water aspect for the individual sites has been considered depending on their water sources: Measuring and monitoring of the quality is needed at the sites where water is withdrawn from surface waters to ensure suitable quality for its intended use. At the sites where only municipal water is used, this is not relevant, as suitable quality is typically ensured by the supplier. Around 60% of our sites (8 out of 13 sites) withdraw surface water. Key measurements required to

ensure suitability of the water quality are carried out frequently (typically daily), depending on the specific requirements. Extended measurements are carried out several times a year (e.g. at Hamburg site by manual sampling and lab testing). This also allows us to check the water quality before and after operation to prevent deterioration of the water. More than 80 % of groupwide water withdrawals take place at the Hamburg site (e.g. water quality from river Elbe is measured and monitored at Hamburg).

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

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

(9.2.4) Please explain

Volumes of water discharges (m^3) are considered relevant for Aurubis, as the amounts are significant. The volumes are measured continuously, and the total volumes are regularly (at least yearly) monitored for all sites. The total volumes are part of our Environmental KPIs, which are provided annually by the environmental manager of the individual sites and verified annually by independent external auditors. The total volumes of groupwide water discharges are officially reported in the yearly published environmental report.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Measurements are carried out continuously by using permanently installed flow meters. Measurements are monitored and continuously available (e.g. by real-time monitoring in an online operation system at Hamburg site).

(9.2.4) Please explain

Volumes of water discharges by destination are considered relevant for Aurubis, as the destination needs to be considered to decide on the necessary quality (maximum content of pollutants, prior treatment method) of the discharged water. The discharged volumes are regularly measured and monitored for all sites. Total volumes of water discharges by destination are part of our Environmental KPIs, which are annually provided by the respective environmental manager of the individual sites and verified annually by independent external auditors. The volumes of groupwide water discharges by destination are officially reported in the yearly published environmental report.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a year

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Site-specific measurements are carried out continuously at the sites for each effluent stream by using permanently installed flow meters. Measurements are monitored and continuously available (e.g. by real-time monitoring in an online operation system at Hamburg site).

(9.2.4) Please explain

Volumes by treatment method are regularly measured and monitored at all sites, which measure the volumes of all relevant effluents and discharges separately, but not reported and not centrally monitored. A first-time calculation for the group has been performed this year which includes an estimation based on available data from Hamburg site, where more than 80 % of water discharge of Aurubis group takes place and where these volumes are measured and monitored. All water streams that contain elevated concentrations of pollutants are treated prior to discharge by applying a tertiary treatment including filtration and chemical precipitation to remove suspended solids and dissolved metals. Treatment takes place on site in most cases, or in some cases by a third party (municipal treatment plant). In all cases the discharged water complies with regulatory requirements and strict standards. We consider the permitted water discharge quality as the leading indicator for our water discharges.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a year

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Site-specific measurements are carried out according to the respective permits, e.g. at Hamburg site by continuous self-monitoring through manual sampling and lab testing, as well as spot sampling by the authority without prior notice.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Relevance of this water aspect was considered: Water discharge quality by standard effluent parameters is regularly measured and monitored at all sites according to their individual permit, in line with the EU Industrial Emission Directive. Reporting requirements are in line with the permit and reported annually in public E-PRTR (Industrial Pollutant Release and Transfer Register) for relevant sites. In all cases the discharged water complies with regulatory requirements and strict standards. The permitted water discharge quality is thus the leading indicator for our water discharges.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a year

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Site-specific measurements are carried out according to the respective permits, e.g. at Hamburg site by continuous self-monitoring through manual sampling and lab testing, as well as spot sampling by the authority without prior notice.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Relevance of this water aspect for the individual sites was considered: Measuring and monitoring of water discharge quality – emissions to water is relevant, and conducted, for the sites with direct discharges to water bodies, and with indirect discharge to municipal wastewater treatment plants, according to the respective permits. This applies to 100% (13 out of 13) of our sites. For our operations, metal emissions to water are considered relevant in the NFM BREF in accordance with the IED thus considered as leading parameter (concentration and load). Group metal emissions to water via direct discharges in our multimetal production are officially reported in our yearly env. report and verified by third party. Metals which are priority substances according to the water framework directive are included in the measurements and reported in the public E-PRTR. Other pollutants, such as nitrates, phosphates, and pesticides have no or only minor relevance for our operations.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

For temperature measurements on site level, we use regularly maintained sensors to monitor temperature in effluent water / wastewater, e.g. fixed installed thermometers that provide real-time online measurements at Hamburg site.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Relevance of this water aspect was considered: Temperature of water discharge is measured and monitored at all the sites where temperature is a relevant parameter (mainly sites that have a direct discharge to waterbodies); this applies to around 50% of our sites. More than 80 % of water discharge of Aurubis group takes place at the Hamburg site, where temperature is part of the parameters that are measured and monitored.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

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

(9.2.4) Please explain

Total volume of water consumption is calculated based on the difference between the two environmental KPIs 1) volumes of water withdrawals 2) (minus) volumes of water discharges. Both input parameters are measured continuously, and the resulting consumption is monitored for all sites on a yearly basis, at least.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Site-specific measurements are carried out by using permanently installed flow meters, e.g. at Hamburg site for the treatment process of spent electrolyte and the subsequent return to the electrolysis process, or the reuse of rainwater in the processes (continuous monitoring of direct connection via flow meter).

(9.2.4) Please explain

Relevance of this water aspect was considered: Water recycled/reused is measured, accounted, and monitored in the water balance on site level; however, this not part of the annual external verification on group level. All sites have implemented measures to reuse or recycle water where possible in order to reduce freshwater input or to reduce generation of wastewater, and the sites will continue to develop and realize new such measures. Examples are reuse of water from slag granulation, reuse of surface run-off, use of closed-circuit cooling systems, recycling of pickling solutions or rinse water, reuse of water from flotation process, etc.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a year

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Sanitary wastewater is sampled, measured, and monitored regularly (typically several times a year with different frequencies, and on demand) by manual sampling and lab testing.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services are provided to all workers at all sites. Compliance with the permitted values is also checked by the authorities on regular basis.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

71551

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

The total water withdrawals in 2025 were about the same / slightly higher (+13%) than in 2024. The main reason was a planned maintenance shutdown at the Hamburg site in 2024 that affected the groupwide water use, as more than 80 % of total water withdrawals take place at Hamburg site. Comparing 2025 to 2023 (also a year with no maintenance shutdown at Hamburg site), the discharges in 2025 were about the same / slightly lower (-2%). For water volumes, we have defined a threshold of 15% when changes compared to the previous year are considered as higher/lower; an automatic plausibility check has been implemented in our IT systems requesting closer examination if the threshold is exceeded. This threshold represents the typical variability due to fluctuations in business activity, such as planned maintenance shutdowns. This KPI is verified yearly by external auditors. According to current estimations, water discharges are expected to stay about the same in five years (threshold: fluctuations).

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

64370

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

The total water discharges in 2025 were about the same / slightly higher (+11%) than in 2024. The main reason was a planned maintenance shutdown at the Hamburg site in 2024 that affected the groupwide water use, as more than 80 % of total water discharges take place at Hamburg site. Compared to 2023, also a year with no maintenance shutdown at Hamburg site, the discharges in 2025 were about the same / slightly lower (-5%). For water volumes, we have defined a threshold of 15% when changes compared to the previous year are considered as higher/lower; an automatic plausibility check has been implemented in our IT systems requesting closer examination if the threshold is exceeded. This threshold represents the typical variability due to fluctuations in business activity, such as planned maintenance shutdowns. This KPI is verified yearly by external auditors. According to current estimations, water discharges are expected to stay about the same in five years (threshold: fluctuations).

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

7181

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Wheather conditions

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

We consider the weather conditions at several of our plants during 2025 as main reason for higher water consumption: Longer dry periods in 2025 and lower rainfalls had to be compensated by higher withdrawals and caused increased needs for water, e.g. for spraying of storage areas to limit dust emissions. We have defined water consumptions as difference of the two indicators 1. withdrawals and 2. discharges. These two indicators depend on various factors, such as weather-related factors (e.g. amount of precipitation and evaporation) as well as production-related factors (e.g. increased evaporation during production processes and measurement deviations); these effects become more visible in the difference of the two indicators, which gives the water consumption. For water volumes, we have defined a threshold of 15% when changes compared to the previous year are considered as higher/lower; an automatic plausibility check has been implemented in our IT systems requesting closer examination if the threshold is exceeded. This threshold represents the typical variability due to fluctuations in business activity, such as planned maintenance shutdowns. Changes compared to previous year of more than 45 % (3-times the mentioned threshold) are considered as much higher/lower. This KPI is verified yearly by external auditors. According to current estimations, water consumption is expected to stay about the same in five years (threshold: fluctuations).

[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

5230

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

7.31

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Identification tool used

☒ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

7.3 % of the water was withdrawn from areas with water stress in 2025 (2024: 9.2 %, 2023: 7.8 %). Percentage is slightly lower than in previous reporting year (-9 %), because only a small part of total water withdrawals is taken from areas with water stress, and fluctuations of increase/decrease in business activities at the Hamburg site dominates the resulting percentage. In 2025, share of sites with water stress was lower, as withdrawals at Hamburg site (site without water stress) were higher in 2025 due to maintenance shutdown in 2024. For water indicators, we have defined a threshold of 15% when changes compared to the previous year are considered as higher/lower. This threshold represents the typical variability due to fluctuations in business activity, such as planned maintenance shutdowns. An automatic plausibility check has been implemented in our IT systems requesting closer examination if the threshold is exceeded. For our sites, no relevant impacts are experienced in the areas defined as "water stress areas" by WRI Aqueduct, neither in terms of water availability, water quality, nor water accessibility. An external expert carried out an environmental risk assessment for us, which also revealed no indications of the above-mentioned potential impacts. The overall water risk for our sites determined by WRI Aqueduct stays in the range of low to medium-high. Areas with water stress and overall water risk determined by using WRI Aqueduct version 4.0. (baseline data, annual temporal resolution, indicator water stress, default weighting). Proportion of withdrawals from areas with water stress are calculated according to CDP requirements by dividing „volume withdrawn in stress areas“ with “total volume for company-wide withdrawals” (stress areas are defined

as areas identified as equal to/greater than "High": 40 according to WRI Aqueduct). We expect a similar result in a five-year forecast, although such estimation depends on future fluctuations, and in case of the percentage it is only relative: a reduction of water withdrawal from areas without water stress leads to a higher proportion / a higher value for this indicator, even if impacts in areas with water stress stay the same or decrease to a certain extent. Moreover, we are planning to increase our business activity, including potential acquisitions, which could happen to be situated in areas with water stress.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

68872

(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

Smaller differences due to fluctuations

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Not used as a source

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

449

(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

Smaller differences due to fluctuations

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Not used as a source

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

206

(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

Smaller differences due to fluctuations

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

1739

(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

Smaller differences due to fluctuations

[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)

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Smaller differences due to fluctuations

Brackish surface water/seawater**(9.2.8.1) Relevance**

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

No effluents are discharged to brackish water

Groundwater**(9.2.8.1) Relevance**

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

No effluents are discharged to groundwater

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters)

193

(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

Differences due to fluctuations

[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Indicate the highest level to which your wastewater is treated (either by your organization or a third party) before being discharged to the environment.

Quaternary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

No relevant streams to be reported

Tertiary treatment**(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)**

10370

(9.2.9.2) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.9.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.4) % of discharge volume treated in compliance with local regulatory standards

Select from:

☒ 100

(9.2.9.5) Factors considered in determining appropriate treatment level beyond local regulatory standards

Select all that apply

☒ Sector-specific standards

☒ The water discharge impacts

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

All effluents that contain relevant concentrations of pollutants undergo an appropriate treatment; this is typically a tertiary treatment. The requirements are set down in the respective permits, and followed by the sites. The volumes have been estimated based on robust available data.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

No relevant streams to be reported

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

54000

(9.2.9.2) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.9.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.4) % of discharge volume treated in compliance with local regulatory standards

Select from:

☒ 100

(9.2.9.5) Factors considered in determining appropriate treatment level beyond local regulatory standards

Select all that apply

- ☒ Sector-specific standards
- ☒ The water discharge impacts

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Discharged water that received primary treatment only comprises water streams with low concentrations of pollutants, such as cooling water or rainwater collected from the facilities premises. The treatment resp. discharge requirements are set down in the respective permits, and followed by the sites. The volumes have been calculated including estimation based on robust available data.

No treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

No relevant streams without treatment

Unknown

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Not relevant - treatments are known
[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)

0.2

(9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included

Select all that apply

☒ Priority substances listed under the EU Water Framework Directive

(9.2.10.3) List the specific substances included

Cadmium, lead, mercury, nickel

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

Metals which are priority substances under the EU Water Framework Directive, are part of our measurements of metal emissions to water (see answer to question 9.2, entry 'Quality of water discharge - emissions to water'). We consider metal emissions to water to be a leading indicator of our water discharge quality. The data refer to the share (tonnes) of the aforementioned priority substances of the metal emissions to water from multi-metal production in the Aurubis Group. The indicator "Metal emissions to water" includes the following metals: Cu, As, Cd, Hg, Pb, Ni, Zn. The target according to the sustainability strategy refers to the reduction of metal emissions into water as such, which also includes the priority substances. All sites that emit these substances into bodies of water are regularly inspected by self-monitoring and authority controls. In all cases the discharged water complies with regulatory requirements and strict standards. Impacts to the receiving waterbodies have been assessed during permitting procedures.

[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

☒ 1-25

(9.3.4) Please explain

Based on our risk analysis using the Munich re Climate Risk Tool, we have identified some of our 13 production sites are exposed to flood risk, each with varying degree of severity. However, only one of our facilities in Hamburg is at risk of flooding that could have a substantive impact on our business. Note that for the purpose of reporting, our definition of 'facility' is the same as our definition for a site, i.e., for which there could be several different types of factory operating in the same location. Site in focus here is: Aurubis AG, Hamburg.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☒ No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, but we are planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

We don't consider such an assessment of the upstream value chain an immediate priority in view of limited available resources.
[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Aurubis AG, Hamburg site

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Germany

☒ Elbe River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

53.521576

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

10.03331

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

58884

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

58134

(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

104

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

750

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

54934

(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

54897

(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

37

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

3950

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

cf. 9.2

[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

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Indicator is part of our annually reviewed environmental KPIs, which are standardized for the Aurubis group and verified by external auditors from TÜV Nord Cert. The verification services provided are accredited under EMAS standard.

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Indicator is part of our annually reviewed environmental KPIs, which are standardized for the Aurubis group and verified by external auditors from TÜV Nord Cert. The verification services provided are accredited under EMAS standard.

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Indicator is part of our annually reviewed environmental KPIs, which are standardized for the Aurubis group and verified by external auditors from TÜV Nord Cert. The verification services provided are accredited under EMAS standard.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Indicator is part of our annually reviewed environmental KPIs, which are standardized for the Aurubis group and verified by external auditors from TÜV Nord Cert. The verification services provided are accredited under EMAS standard.

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Indicator is part of our annually reviewed environmental KPIs, which are standardized for the Aurubis group and verified by external auditors from TÜV Nord Cert. The verification services provided are accredited under EMAS standard.

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

This is the first year the indicator 'Volumes by treatment level' has been determined, which was calculated including an estimation based on robust data. The data is not part of our verified environmental KPIs at this stage.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Indicator is part of our annually reviewed environmental KPIs, which are standardized for the Aurubis group and verified by external auditors from TÜV Nord Cert. The verification services provided are accredited under EMAS standard.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Indicator is part of our annually reviewed environmental KPIs, which are standardized for the Aurubis group and verified by external auditors from TÜV Nord Cert. The verification services provided are accredited under EMAS standard.

[Fixed row]

(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:

☒ Yes, CDP supply chain members buy goods or services from facilities listed in 9.3.1

(9.4.1) Indicate which of the facilities referenced in 9.3.1 could impact a requesting CDP supply chain member.

Row 1

(9.4.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 1

(9.4.1.2) Facility name

Aurubis AG, Hamburg site

(9.4.1.3) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Robert Bosch GmbH

(9.4.1.4) Description of potential impact on member

Aurubis site Hamburg is located in the Hamburg port area which is vulnerable to the influence of tides of the North Sea via the river Elbe and thus also vulnerable to storm surges caused by major storms in the North Sea area. The whole port area of Hamburg as well as the cities along the river Elbe are protected against these

floods by a system of well-maintained dams and levees and this also includes the Hamburg plant of Aurubis. In the exceptional scenario that there were longer production shutdowns or breakdown of major production facilities, product deliveries (e.g. copper rod) could be taken over from other (e.g. rod-producing) sites of Aurubis in order to maintain product supply to our customers. Aurubis also supplies to the requesting company from other Aurubis sites, so there is no sole dependency on the Hamburg site.

(9.4.1.5) Comment

Likelihood: considered Unlikely
[Add row]

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization’s total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

18171000000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

253958.71

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

Overall, water withdrawal of Aurubis’ group has shown a decreasing trend over the years. Due to continuous efficiency improvement measures, we expect to achieve further increases in water withdrawal efficiency in the future. However, it should be considered that various influencing factors (e.g. extreme weather conditions), can lead to slight upward or downward fluctuations. Note: Aurubis AGs operating revenue is stated in EUR for fiscal year 2024/25.
[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

Multimetal production

(9.10.1.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

0.7

(9.10.1.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Metal emissions to waterbodies via direct discharge

(9.10.1.4) Denominator

Select from:

☒ Ton of final product

(9.10.1.5) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.10.1.6) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.10.1.7) Use of the metric within the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Inform investment strategy
- ☒ Monitor progress against targets
- ☒ Reduce impact on water resources
- ☒ Incorporate into risk management procedures
- ☒ Reference for future water targets and business planning
- ☒ Inform strategies for managing and mitigating water stress

(9.10.1.8) Please explain

The reduction of metal emissions to water in Aurubis group copper and multimetal production is part of our environmental targets and within the scope of our sustainability strategy 2030: Reducing specific metal emissions to water per multimetal output by 25 % until 2030 compared to 2018. A reduction of 23 % was achieved in 2025 for this period. The specific metal emissions to water were about the same as in the previous year (reduction is below threshold of 15 %), with 0.7 g/t copper equivalent compared to 0.7 g/t copper equivalent in 2024. The metal emissions to water per ton of multimetal output have not changed significantly, as there was no specific occurrence that significantly affected the sites water use apart from usual fluctuations of business activities. This KPI is verified externally every year. Thus, our metal emissions to water are already on a very low level and will be further reduced. Nevertheless, slight upward or downward fluctuations occurred during the last years and are likely to occur also in the future. As one of our group environmental targets and within the sustainability strategy, we consider this indicator a decisive KPI which underlines Aurubis' ambitions in sustainability and commitment to further implementing sustainable development in project evaluations and in our operations. The indicator "Metal emissions to water" includes the following metals: Cu, As, Cd, Hg, Pb, Ni, Zn. Thus, our metal emissions to water are already on a very low level and will be further reduced in future. The denominator "copper equivalents" considers all the metals Aurubis produces. It standardizes the entire metal production using a weighting factor based on the respective average metal prices. The resulting tonnages in copper equivalents represent the weighted multimetal output. The calculation method was verified by external auditors in 2021.

Row 2

(9.10.1.1) Product name

Multimetal production

(9.10.1.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

41

(9.10.1.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

- ☒ Total water withdrawals

(9.10.1.4) Denominator

Select from:

- ☒ Ton of final product

(9.10.1.5) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ About the same

(9.10.1.6) Five-year forecast

Select from:

- ☒ Lower

(9.10.1.7) Use of the metric within the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Inform investment strategy
- ☒ Monitor progress against targets
- ☒ Reduce impact on water resources
- ☒ Incorporate into risk management procedures
- ☒ Reference for future water targets and business planning
- ☒ Inform strategies for managing and mitigating water stress

(9.10.1.8) Please explain

The reduction of water withdrawals in Aurubis group multimetal production is part of our environmental targets and within the scope of our sustainability strategy 2030. Compared to 2018, the water withdrawal intensity could be reduced by 11%. Thus, our water withdrawals are already on a very low level and will be further reduced in future. The metrics are used to monitor the development of this indicator, and to steer its future development and continuous improvement. Nevertheless, slight upward or downward fluctuations occurred during the last years and are likely to occur also in the future. The change from previous year is stated as "About the same" as the deviation from previous year is <15 %. The water withdrawals per ton of multimetal output have not changed significantly, as there was no specific occurrence that significantly affected the sites water use apart from usual fluctuations of business activities. This KPI is verified yearly by external auditors. Within the multimetal production, copper is one of our top five products by revenue. Other top products by revenue, as for example Cu wire rod, Cu shapes and strip/bars/profiles, are related to the copper production, as the copper cathode is the basic copper product and starting material for further processing into high quality

fabricated copper products (like e.g. wire rod). Therefore, we consider it as reasonable and appropriate for our activities to indicate water intensity information for copper which incorporates other top products by revenue.

Row 3

(9.10.1.1) Product name

Copper cathode

(9.10.1.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

1378

(9.10.1.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☒ Freshwater use

(9.10.1.4) Denominator

Select from:

☒ Ton of final product

(9.10.1.5) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.10.1.6) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.10.1.7) Use of the metric within the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Monitor progress against targets
- ☒ Reduce impact on water resources
- ☒ Reference for future water targets and business planning

(9.10.1.8) Please explain

In the latest update of our Cu Cathode life cycle assessment (LCA), an impact category for the use of freshwater is included and now available for the first time. The result for water use is at a value of 1378 m³ world equiv/t copper Cathode in 2024 to produce our copper from cradle to gate. This is less than 60% that of the global average of ICA. We saw a slightly higher impact in 2024 compared to the previous year in the LCA results due to a changed impact allocation for anode slime according to the LCA model. The metrics are used to monitor the development of this indicator, and to steer its future development and continuous improvement.

Row 4

(9.10.1.1) Product name

Gold

(9.10.1.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

14732

(9.10.1.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

- ☒ Freshwater use

(9.10.1.4) Denominator

Select from:

- ☒ Ton of final product

(9.10.1.5) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much lower

(9.10.1.6) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.10.1.7) Use of the metric within the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Monitor progress against targets

☒ Reduce impact on water resources

☒ Reference for future water targets and business planning

(9.10.1.8) Please explain

In the latest update of our gold life cycle assessment (LCA) prepared in 2024, an impact category for the use of freshwater is included. The result for water use to produce our gold from cradle to gate in 2024 is much lower compared to the previous year 2023 (deviation larger than 30%, i.e. more than twice the threshold of 15 % used to qualify a value as higher/lower). The main reason was a changed impact allocation for anode slime according to the LCA model, which caused lower values for the impacts. The metrics are used to monitor the development of this indicator, and to steer its future development and continuous improvement.

Row 5

(9.10.1.1) Product name

Wire rod

(9.10.1.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

1558

(9.10.1.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☒ Freshwater use

(9.10.1.4) Denominator

Select from:

- ☒ Ton of final product

(9.10.1.5) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ About the same

(9.10.1.6) Five-year forecast

Select from:

- ☒ Lower

(9.10.1.7) Use of the metric within the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Monitor progress against targets
- ☒ Reduce impact on water resources
- ☒ Reference for future water targets and business planning

(9.10.1.8) Please explain

In the latest update of our wire rod life cycle assessment (LCA), an impact category for the use of freshwater is included. The result for water use to produce our wire rod from cradle to gate in 2024 compared to the previous year, the value is about the same (deviation less than 15 %), as there was no specific occurrence that significantly affected the water use apart from usual fluctuations of business activities. The metrics are used to monitor the development of this indicator, and to steer its future development and continuous improvement.

[Add row]

(9.12) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization's products or services.

Row 1

(9.12.1) Product name

Multimetal production

(9.12.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

0.7

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Metal emissions to waterbodies via direct discharge, in metric grams [g]

(9.12.4) Denominator

Ton of multimetal output, normalized to copper equivalents, in metric tons [t]

(9.12.5) Comment

The reduction of metal emissions to water in our multimetal production is part of our environmental targets and embedded in our sustainability strategy 2030: Reducing specific metal emissions to water per multimetal output by 25 % by 2030 compared to 2018. A reduction of 23 % was achieved in 2025. Thus, our metal emissions to water are already on a very low level and will be further reduced. This KPI is verified externally every year. In the previous year 2024, the specific metal emissions to water were 0.7 g/t copper equivalent. The indicator “Metal emissions to water” includes the following metals: Cu, As, Cd, Hg, Pb, Ni, Zn. The denominator “copper equivalents” considers all the metals Aurubis produces. It standardizes the entire metal production using a weighting factor based on the respective average metal prices. The resulting tonnages in copper equivalents represent the weighted multimetal output. The calculation method was verified by external auditors in 2021.

Row 2

(9.12.1) Product name

Multimetal production

(9.12.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

41

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☒ Water withdrawn

(9.12.4) Denominator

Ton of multimetal output, normalized to copper equivalents, in metric tons [t]

(9.12.5) Comment

Conserving water resources is one of our environmental objectives to minimize the environmental impact of our business activities, described also in our environmental policy. Compared to the reference year 2018, water withdrawal per multimetal output was reduced by 4%. The value was about the same as in the previous year, with 41 m³/t copper equivalent in 2025 compared to 36 m³/t copper equivalent in 2024. This KPI is verified yearly by external auditors. Thus, our water withdrawal intensity has been significantly reduced during the last years to a very low level, and we intend to further reduce also in the future. Due to various influencing factors (e.g. extreme weather conditions), slight upward or downward fluctuations occur and may also occur in the future. This indicator relates the absolute volumes of water withdrawn in our multimetal production to the tonnage of multimetal output. An explanation of the multimetal denominator is laid down in the entry on metal emissions to water

Row 3

(9.12.1) Product name

Copper Cathode

(9.12.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

1378

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Water use impact category according to EF 3.0 (m³ world equivalent)

(9.12.4) Denominator

Ton of copper cathode

(9.12.5) Comment

Aurubis is regularly conducts life cycle assessments for its products in accordance with the ISO 14040 and 14044 standards. The environmental impacts of Aurubis products is calculated using the Environmental footprint assessment method (EF3.0) based on 16 impact categories in order to align with the best scientific and industrial reporting practices. Water related impacts are assessed in the “water use” impact category. “Water use” is defined as: Water removal potential (method of available water supply). Based on the inverse value of the difference between water availability per area and water demand per area. The environmental profiles of the Aurubis products were tested by TÜV NORD CERT in accordance with the DIN EN ISO 14040:2021 and DIN EN ISO 14044:2021 standards.

Row 4

(9.12.1) Product name

Wire Rod

(9.12.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

1558

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Water use impact category according to EF 3.0 (m³ world equivalent)

(9.12.4) Denominator

Ton of wire rod

(9.12.5) Comment

Aurubis is regularly conducts life cycle assessments for its products in accordance with the ISO 14040 and 14044 standards. The environmental impacts of Aurubis products is calculated using the Environmental footprint assessment method (EF3.0) based on 16 impact categories in order to align with the best scientific and industrial reporting practices. Water related impacts are assessed in the “water use” impact category. “Water use” is defined as: Water removal potential (method of available water supply). Based on the inverse value of the difference between water availability per area and water demand per area. The environmental profiles of the Aurubis products were tested by TÜV NORD CERT in accordance with the DIN EN ISO 14040:2021 and DIN EN ISO 14044:2021 standards.

Row 5

(9.12.1) Product name

Shapes

(9.12.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

1312

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Water use impact category according to EF 3.0 (m³ world equivalent)

(9.12.4) Denominator

Ton of shapes

(9.12.5) Comment

Aurubis is regularly conducts life cycle assessments for its products in accordance with the ISO 14040 and 14044 standards. The environmental impacts of Aurubis products is calculated using the Environmental footprint assessment method (EF3.0) based on 16 impact categories in order to align with the best scientific and industrial reporting practices. Water related impacts are assessed in the “water use” impact category. “Water use” is defined as: Water removal potential (method of available water supply). Based on the inverse value of the difference between water availability per area and water demand per area. The environmental profiles of the Aurubis products were tested by TÜV NORD CERT in accordance with the DIN EN ISO 14040:2021 and DIN EN ISO 14044:2021 standards.

Row 6

(9.12.1) Product name

Foxrod

(9.12.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

869

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Water use impact category according to EF 3.0 (m³ world equivalent)

(9.12.4) Denominator

Ton of oxygen free rod

(9.12.5) Comment

Aurubis is regularly conducts life cycle assessments for its products in accordance with the ISO 14040 and 14044 standards. The environmental impacts of Aurubis products is calculated using the Environmental footprint assessment method (EF3.0) based on 16 impact categories in order to align with the best scientific and industrial reporting practices. Water related impacts are assessed in the “water use” impact category. “Water use” is defined as: Water removal potential (method of available water supply). Based on the inverse value of the difference between water availability per area and water demand per area. The environmental profiles of the Aurubis products were tested by TÜV NORD CERT in accordance with the DIN EN ISO 14040:2021 and DIN EN ISO 14044:2021 standards.

Row 7

(9.12.1) Product name

Tin

(9.12.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

348

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Water use impact category according to EF 3.0 (m³ world equivalent)

(9.12.4) Denominator

Ton of tin

(9.12.5) Comment

Aurubis is regularly conducts life cycle assessments for its products in accordance with the ISO 14040 and 14044 standards. The environmental impacts of Aurubis products is calculated using the Environmental footprint assessment method (EF3.0) based on 16 impact categories in order to align with the best scientific and industrial reporting practices. Water related impacts are assessed in the “water use” impact category. “Water use” is defined as: Water removal potential (method of available water supply). Based on the inverse value of the difference between water availability per area and water demand per area. The environmental profiles of the Aurubis products were tested by TÜV NORD CERT in accordance with the DIN EN ISO 14040:2021 and DIN EN ISO 14044:2021 standards.

Row 8

(9.12.1) Product name

Silver

(9.12.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

190

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Water use impact category according to EF 3.0 (m³ world equivalent)

(9.12.4) Denominator

Kg of silver

(9.12.5) Comment

Aurubis is regularly conducts life cycle assessments for its products in accordance with the ISO 14040 and 14044 standards. The environmental impacts of Aurubis products is calculated using the Environmental footprint assessment method (EF3.0) based on 16 impact categories in order to align with the best scientific and industrial reporting practices. Water related impacts are assessed in the “water use” impact category. “Water use” is defined as: Water removal potential (method of available water supply). Based on the inverse value of the difference between water availability per area and water demand per area. The environmental profiles of the Aurubis products were tested by TÜV NORD CERT in accordance with the DIN EN ISO 14040:2021 and DIN EN ISO 14044:2021 standards.

Row 9

(9.12.1) Product name

Gold

(9.12.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

14732

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Water use impact category according to EF 3.0 (m³ world equivalent)

(9.12.4) Denominator

Kg of gold

(9.12.5) Comment

Aurubis is regularly conducts life cycle assessments for its products in accordance with the ISO 14040 and 14044 standards. The environmental impacts of Aurubis products is calculated using the Environmental footprint assessment method (EF3.0) based on 16 impact categories in order to align with the best scientific and industrial reporting practices. Water related impacts are assessed in the “water use” impact category. “Water use” is defined as: Water removal potential (method of available water supply). Based on the inverse value of the difference between water availability per area and water demand per area. The environmental profiles of the Aurubis products were tested by TÜV NORD CERT in accordance with the DIN EN ISO 14040:2021 and DIN EN ISO 14044:2021 standards.

Row 10

(9.12.1) Product name

Nickel sulphate

(9.12.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

648

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Water use impact category according to EF 3.0 (m³ world equivalent)

(9.12.4) Denominator

Ton of nickel content in nickel sulphate (NiSO4)

(9.12.5) Comment

Aurubis is regularly conducts life cycle assessments for its products in accordance with the ISO 14040 and 14044 standards. The environmental impacts of Aurubis products is calculated using the Environmental footprint assessment method (EF3.0) based on 16 impact categories in order to align with the best scientific and industrial reporting practices. Water related impacts are assessed in the “water use” impact category. “Water use” is defined as: Water removal potential (method of available water supply). Based on the inverse value of the difference between water availability per area and water demand per area. The environmental profiles of the Aurubis products were tested by TÜV NORD CERT in accordance with the DIN EN ISO 14040:2021 and DIN EN ISO 14044:2021 standards.

[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.13.1) What percentage of your company's revenue is associated with products containing substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

Row 1

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☒ Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation above 0.1% by weight (EU Regulation)

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

☒ Less than 10%

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

There is one product from our product portfolio that is on the so-called Candidate List, namely lead. Lead is produced in massive form and mainly used in lead acid batteries without exposure. Safe use has been demonstrated in the REACH dossier (exposure scenarios). We provide safety data sheets to inform customers about hazardous substances, like lead. These safety data sheets reflect the information in the registration dossiers and provide guidance for handling materials safely throughout the value chain. Additionally, we offer safety information sheets for non-hazardous substances, such as copper and the mineral product iron silicate, based on the format and content of safety data sheets. We can also issue plant certificates that disclose material properties for each delivery. Aurubis produces copper-lead alloys for specific applications where lead contributes to certain required mechanical properties. Lead-free alloys (BlueBrass) have been developed and are used where possible.

Row 2

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Technical Rules for Hazardous Substances "Lead" (TRGS 505) (German rules)

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

☒ Less than 10%

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

In 2021, Germany implemented the new Technical Rules for Hazardous Substances "Lead" (TRGS 505), setting a lower limit value for lead in the blood. We have updated our risk assessments accordingly and implemented necessary technical, organizational, and/or personal protective measures.

[Add row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.14.2) Value chain stage where low water impact is assessed

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

☒ Upstream value chain

(9.14.3) Indicator used to assess water impact

Water quantity

☒ Lower water withdrawal/consumption than conventional processes

(9.14.4) Have you used a certification standard to classify your products/services as low water impact?

Select from:

☒ Yes, please specify standard :ISO 14044

(9.14.5) Definition used to classify low water impact

Comparison with global average copper cathode of International Copper Association (9.14.4)

(9.14.7) Please explain

For getting a holistic view of the environmental impacts and our sustainable development, we evaluated the environmental profile of our core product copper cathode and the env. performance of the whole organization based on - Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) ISO standards 14040, 14044 - Environmental Footprint (EF) Methods adopted by the EU Commission (Recom. on use of EF methods) - Environmental product declarations (EPD) for our Cu sheets used in architecture (ISO 15804). The

LCA for our produced Cu cathode includes impact categories of carbon footprint, primary energy demand, acidification, summer smog, and eutrophication. An impact category “water use” is included in the latest update of our Cu Cathode LCA and is available since 2023. The results show that the water use to produce our copper from cradle to gate is less than 60% that of the global average of ICA.

[Fixed row]

(9.15) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

	Target set in this category	Science-based target set in this target category according to SBTN guidance
Water pollution	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select from: ☒ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years
Water withdrawals	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select from: ☒ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	Select from: ☒ Yes	
Other	Select from: ☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	

[Fixed row]

(9.15.1) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Water target 2

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water pollution

☒ Reduction in concentration of pollutants

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

12/30/2023

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

12/30/2018

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

0.87

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

12/30/2030

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

0.65

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

0.67

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(9.15.1.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

91

(9.15.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers metal emissions to waterbodies via direct discharge per ton of metal output; discharges to third parties, such as municipal water treatment plants, are not relevant and therefore excluded from this scope. These streams will pass a treatment subsequently, therefore the metals contained therein are not to be considered as emissions to waterbodies. The target is a product-related (specific) intensity target, defined as metal emissions to water per multimetal production. It does not cover fabrication if not linked to metal production at the same site.

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

We aim to consistently meet our 25 % reduction target by 2030 by implementing new projects and making improvements to existing facilities. Projects that shall contribute to achieving the target have been defined and evaluated for their potential. Regular forecast with the current status of implementation and planning is used to track development. In 2025, metal emissions to water per ton of copper equivalent in multimetal production were reduced by 23 % compared to 2018 (target: -25 %).

(9.15.1.16) Is this a science-based target according to SBTN?

Select from:

☒ No

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

Part of environmental targets and sustainability strategy 2030

Row 3

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Water target 20

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

☒ Increase in the proportion of employees using safely managed drinking water services

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

12/30/2024

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

12/30/2023

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

99

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

12/30/2025

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

100

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

100

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved

(9.15.1.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

100

(9.15.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

All employees at all sites are within the scope

(9.15.1.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Several projects to renew washhouses for employees have been realized or are in the planning phase.

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

Target will be continuous to keep level of 100%.

Row 4

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Water target 11

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☒ Reduction in withdrawals per product

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

08/31/2024

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

12/30/2023

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

1160

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

12/30/2026

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

1159

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway**(9.15.1.11) % of target achieved relative to base year**

-21800

(9.15.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6**(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

This target is related to water use for the product Copper Cathode (m^3 world eq/ t Cu cathode) based on LCA from cradle to gate. It thus also includes suppliers and materials needed for copper production.

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

In order to achieving this target, one planned measure consists in increasing the content of recycled material in the product, as this is expected to contribute most to reduce the life cycle impact of water use. In addition, projects to reduce water use in direct operations are being planned and realized, e.g. via water management plans at the production facilities. These plans include improvement measures to optimize water use, such as increasing re-use of water. We saw a slightly higher impact in reference year 2024 compared to the previous year in the LCA results. Main reason was due to a changed impact allocation for anode slime according to the LCA model. As the target has not yet been achieved, the target year has been postponed from reference year 2024 to 2025.

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

Intermittend target that shall improve from year to year / follow-up of previous target 10. An update of the LCA with data of the year 2025 is under preparation but results are not yet available. Therefore the result of the previous LCA update that was finalized in 2025 and refers to water amounts data of 2024 is reported for the reporting year.

[Add row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets?

(10.1.1) Targets in place

Select from:

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

(10.1.2) Primary reason for not having a plastics-related target

Select from:

☒ Judged to be unimportant, explanation provided

(10.1.3) Explain why you did not have an active plastics-related target in the reporting year

Plastics are not relevant to our business model.

[Fixed row]

(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.3) Please explain

Not part of the company's activities

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.3) Please explain

Not part of the company's activities

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.3) Please explain

Not applicable

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.3) Please explain

Not part of the company's activities

Usage of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ Yes

(10.2.2) Usage of plastic packaging

Select all that apply

☒ Production/commercialization of goods or products packaged in plastics

(10.2.3) Please explain

Plastic packaging is used for selected metal products, such as copper wire rod coils. Given its limited application within Aurubis' operations, detailed reporting on this activity is currently not considered relevant. Aurubis will continue to review the relevance and availability of related information in future reporting cycles.

Provision of waste management

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.3) Please explain

Not applicable

Other plastics-related activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.3) Please explain

Not applicable

[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

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

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:
☒ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply
☒ Land/water protection
[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?
	Select from: ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

	Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity	Comment
Legally protected areas	Select from: ☒ Yes	Nature Reserve and EU Bird Sanctuary / Natura 2000 network of protected areas / Vlaams Ecologisch Netwerk (Flemish Ecological Network).
UNESCO World Heritage sites	Select from: ☒ Not assessed	Natura 2000 protected areas regarded as most relevant for locations of our sites and are also the ones with closest proximity to our sites
UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves	Select from: ☒ Not assessed	Natura 2000 protected areas regarded as most relevant for locations of our sites and are also the ones with closest proximity to our sites
Ramsar sites	Select from: ☒ Not assessed	Natura 2000 protected areas regarded as most relevant for locations of our sites and are also the ones with closest proximity to our sites
Key Biodiversity Areas	Select from: ☒ Not assessed	Natura 2000 protected areas regarded as most relevant for locations of our sites and are also the ones with closest proximity to our sites
Other areas important for biodiversity	Select from: ☒ Not assessed	Natura 2000 protected areas regarded as most relevant for locations of our sites and are also the ones with closest proximity to our sites

[Fixed row]

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Germany

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Hamburger Unterelbe

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Aurubis Hamburg site is a primary and secondary copper smelter. It is the largest Aurubis AG production site where also the Group headquarters are located. The plant produces around 400,000 t of pure copper from copper ores, recycling materials such as scrap, and other various complex recyclable materials. Multimetal recovery also generates other metals, such as precious metals, nickel, lead, and zinc, as well as iron silicate products and sulfuric acid.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☒ Operational controls

☒ Abatement controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

We are actively involved in creating and maintaining good conditions for species conservation and biodiversity in our plants and their surroundings. It is clear to us that protecting biological diversity is one of the greatest environmental challenges of our time, which is why we adopted it as an additional dimension in our sustainable development. It has been part of our environmental targets for a number of years and was included in our Company Guidelines on Environmental Protection at the start of 2023. We want to further expand and systematize our commitment in this area and our biodiversity management. The aspect of biodiversity was also inspected by governmental authorities as part of authorization procedures with environmental compatibility tests. If any impacts on biodiversity were expected, we implemented the required compensation measures. Furthermore, we conserve the habitats of animals and plants in the areas surrounding our sites with our extensive water treatment, air emission reduction, and waste treatment methods. Wherever possible, we maintain or expand green areas on the grounds of every plant. We take part in the Hamburg initiative UnternehmensNatur to promote biodiversity at our site there, for instance. Due to long-time industrial use, however, there can be soil contamination typical for industrial areas, which we work to prevent from mobilizing and spreading. We commissioned a new sewer line at the Olen site to protect the nature conservation area Olens Broek in late 2015. When we have to expand the usable area on any plant premises, we choose areas that naturally have limited biodiversity. Additional measures are currently being devised to protect and reinforce biodiversity. For example, a fayalite landfill that was closed at the Pirdop site in late 2018 was ecologically restored. At the Hamburg site, a pilot project to set up a green facade was implemented to promote biodiversity and improve the ambient air.

Row 2

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Germany

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Aurubis Hamburg site is a primary and secondary copper smelter. It is the largest Aurubis AG production site where also the Group headquarters are located. The plant produces around 400,000 t of pure copper from copper ores, recycling materials such as scrap, and other various complex recyclable materials. Multimetal recovery also generates other metals, such as precious metals, nickel, lead, and zinc, as well as iron silicate products and sulfuric acid.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☒ Operational controls

☒ Abatement controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

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Row 3

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Germany

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Heuckenlock/ Schweenssand

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Aurubis Hamburg site is a primary and secondary copper smelter. It is the largest Aurubis AG production site where also the Group headquarters are located. The plant produces around 400,000 t of pure copper from copper ores, recycling materials such as scrap, and other various complex recyclable materials. Multimetal recovery also generates other metals, such as precious metals, nickel, lead, and zinc, as well as iron silicate products and sulfuric acid.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☒ Operational controls

☒ Abatement controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

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Row 4

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Bulgaria

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Pirdop - Tsentralen Balkan – bufer (nature conservation area) - Tsentralen Balkan – bufer (bird sanctuary) - Sredna gora (The nature conservation area Sredna Gora is home to the Dushantsi Reservoir, which was created at the same time the copper smelter was constructed in the 1950s to supply industrial water to the Pirdop plant and is operated by Aurubis).

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Aurubis Bulgaria is a primary copper smelter and the largest copper producer in southeastern Europe. The Pirdop site produces mainly copper anodes, copper cathodes, and sulfuric acid from primary raw materials. The plant is located near nature conservation areas. The closest are the Tsentralen Balkan buffer, about 1 km away, and Sredna Gora about 2 km away. Protecting nature and biodiversity is one of our environmental targets, and Aurubis Bulgaria has defined measures to improve the habitat conditions of plants and animals. For example, we have taken the initiative to rehabilitate areas by planting grasses, bushes and trees. Defunct landfill areas on the premises are renatured in the course of their closing. Other environmental projects to reduce emissions likewise have a positive impact on the environment. For example, the reduction in metal emissions to water, which have been reduced by over 98 % since 2000, improves habitat conditions in rivers.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☒ Operational controls

☒ Abatement controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

We are actively involved in creating and maintaining good conditions for species conservation and biodiversity in our plants and their surroundings. It is clear to us that protecting biological diversity is one of the greatest environmental challenges of our time, which is why we adopted it as an additional dimension in our sustainable development. It has been part of our environmental targets for a number of years and was included in our Company Guidelines on Environmental Protection at the start of 2023. We want to further expand and systematize our commitment in this area and our biodiversity management. The aspect of biodiversity was also inspected by governmental authorities as part of authorization procedures with environmental compatibility tests. If any impacts on biodiversity were expected, we implemented the required compensation measures. Furthermore, we conserve the habitats of animals and plants in the areas surrounding our sites with our extensive water treatment, air emission reduction, and waste treatment methods. Wherever possible, we maintain or expand green areas on the grounds of every plant. We take part in the Hamburg initiative UnternehmensNatur to promote biodiversity at our site there, for instance. Due to long-time industrial use, however, there can be soil contamination typical for industrial areas, which we work to prevent from mobilizing and spreading. We commissioned a new sewer line at the Olen site to protect the nature conservation area Olens Broek in late 2015. When we have to expand the usable area on any plant premises, we choose areas that naturally have limited biodiversity. Additional measures are currently being devised to protect and reinforce biodiversity. For example, a fayalite landfill that was closed at the Pirdop site in late 2018 was ecologically restored. At the Hamburg site, a pilot project to set up a green facade was implemented to promote biodiversity and improve the ambient air.

Row 5

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Germany

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Lünen (DE) - In den Kämpfen, Im Mersche, and Langerner Hufeisen - Lippeaue - Lippe-Unna, Hamm, Soest, Warendorf

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Aurubis Lünen is one of the world's largest secondary copper smelters with a production capacity of up to 230,000t of copper cathodes per year. Since the plant in Lünen is located only a few kilometers from several Natura 2000 nature conservation areas, it is important for the site to maintain and promote good conditions in the plant environment for species protection and biodiversity. As a matter of principle, the potential impact on biodiversity and the possibilities for promoting biodiversity are examined for every construction initiative or project.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☒ Operational controls

☒ Abatement controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

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Row 6

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Belgium

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Aurubis Olen site is a secondary copper smelter, specialized in the production of high-grade cathodes, wire rod, oxygen-free wire rod, as well as bars and profiles. Since the plant is near several nature conservation areas, potential impacts on these areas are evaluated and measures realized when needed. To give an example: In order to avoid the impact to the nature reserve Olens Broek from cleaned effluent from the site's wastewater treatment plant, a new effluent pipeline was commissioned in 2015. With this pipeline, the creek that runs through the nature reserve is no longer used for the cleaned effluent and the nature reserve is completely bypassed by the new effluent pipeline. In addition, the point of discharge was chosen in such a way that contact with the nature reserve is ruled out due to the direction of the river's flow.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☒ Operational controls

☒ Abatement controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

We are actively involved in creating and maintaining good conditions for species conservation and biodiversity in our plants and their surroundings. It is clear to us that protecting biological diversity is one of the greatest environmental challenges of our time, which is why we adopted it as an additional dimension in our sustainable development. It has been part of our environmental targets for a number of years and was included in our Company Guidelines on Environmental Protection at the start of 2023. We want to further expand and systematize our commitment in this area and our biodiversity management. The aspect of biodiversity was also inspected by governmental authorities as part of authorization procedures with environmental compatibility tests. If any impacts on biodiversity were

expected, we implemented the required compensation measures. Furthermore, we conserve the habitats of animals and plants in the areas surrounding our sites with our extensive water treatment, air emission reduction, and waste treatment methods. Wherever possible, we maintain or expand green areas on the grounds of every plant. We take part in the Hamburg initiative UnternehmensNatur to promote biodiversity at our site there, for instance. Due to long-time industrial use, however, there can be soil contamination typical for industrial areas, which we work to prevent from mobilizing and spreading. We commissioned a new sewer line at the Olen site to protect the nature conservation area Olens Broek in late 2015. When we have to expand the usable area on any plant premises, we choose areas that naturally have limited biodiversity. Additional measures are currently being devised to protect and reinforce biodiversity. For example, a fayalite landfill that was closed at the Pirdop site in late 2018 was ecologically restored. At the Hamburg site, a pilot project to set up a green facade was implemented to promote biodiversity and improve the ambient air.

Row 7

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Belgium

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

De Vallei van de Kleine Nete Benedenstroom - Het Olensbroek en Langendonk

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Aurubis Olen site is a secondary copper smelter, specialized in the production of high-grade cathodes, wire rod, oxygen-free wire rod, as well as bars and profiles. Since the plant is near several nature conservation areas, potential impacts on these areas are evaluated and measures realized when needed. To give an example: In order to avoid the impact to the nature reserve Olens Broek from cleaned effluent from the site's wastewater treatment plant, a new effluent pipeline was commissioned in 2015. With this pipeline, the creek that runs through the nature reserve is no longer used for the cleaned effluent and the nature reserve is completely bypassed by the new effluent pipeline. In addition, the point of discharge was chosen in such a way that contact with the nature reserve is ruled out due to the direction of the river's flow.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☒ Operational controls

☒ Abatement controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

We are actively involved in creating and maintaining good conditions for species conservation and biodiversity in our plants and their surroundings. It is clear to us that protecting biological diversity is one of the greatest environmental challenges of our time, which is why we adopted it as an additional dimension in our sustainable development. It has been part of our environmental targets for a number of years and was included in our Company Guidelines on Environmental Protection at the start of 2023. We want to further expand and systematize our commitment in this area and our biodiversity management. The aspect of biodiversity was also inspected by governmental authorities as part of authorization procedures with environmental compatibility tests. If any impacts on biodiversity were expected, we implemented the required compensation measures. Furthermore, we conserve the habitats of animals and plants in the areas surrounding our sites with our extensive water treatment, air emission reduction, and waste treatment methods. Wherever possible, we maintain or expand green areas on the grounds of every plant. We take part in the Hamburg initiative UnternehmensNatur to promote biodiversity at our site there, for instance. Due to long-time industrial use, however, there can be soil contamination typical for industrial areas, which we work to prevent from mobilizing and spreading. We commissioned a new sewer line at the Olen site to protect the nature conservation area Olens Broek in late 2015. When we have to expand the usable area on any plant premises, we choose areas that naturally have limited biodiversity. Additional measures are currently being devised to protect and reinforce biodiversity. For example, a fayalite landfill that was closed at the Pirdop site in late 2018 was ecologically restored. At the Hamburg site, a pilot project to set up a green facade was implemented to promote biodiversity and improve the ambient air.

Row 8

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Belgium

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Beerse - Eksterheide - Duivelskuil - De Pomp-Poelberg

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Aurubis Beerse site is a secondary copper and multimetal smelter, specialized in the recovery of non-ferrous metals from a variety of material streams. Environmentally sound copper and multimetal production with adjacent residential zones and next to a nature reserve recognized as Natura 2000-protected area requires efforts that go above and beyond legal regulations. Protecting the environment and the health of our neighbors and employees comes first and is the foundation for safeguarding the site's future.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☒ Operational controls

☒ Abatement controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

We are actively involved in creating and maintaining good conditions for species conservation and biodiversity in our plants and their surroundings. It is clear to us that protecting biological diversity is one of the greatest environmental challenges of our time, which is why we adopted it as an additional dimension in our sustainable development. It has been part of our environmental targets for a number of years and was included in our Company Guidelines on Environmental Protection at the start of 2023. We want to further expand and systematize our commitment in this area and our biodiversity management. The aspect of biodiversity was also inspected by governmental authorities as part of authorization procedures with environmental compatibility tests. If any impacts on biodiversity were expected, we implemented the required compensation measures. Furthermore, we conserve the habitats of animals and plants in the areas surrounding our sites with our extensive water treatment, air emission reduction, and waste treatment methods. Wherever possible, we maintain or expand green areas on the grounds of every plant. We take part in the Hamburg initiative UnternehmensNatur to promote biodiversity at our site there, for instance. Due to long-time industrial use, however, there can be soil contamination typical for industrial areas, which we work to prevent from mobilizing and spreading. We commissioned a new sewer line at the Olen site to protect the nature conservation area Olens Broek in late 2015. When we have to expand the usable area on any plant premises, we choose areas that naturally have limited biodiversity. Additional measures are currently being devised to protect and reinforce biodiversity. For example, a fayalite landfill that was closed at the Pirdop site in late 2018 was ecologically restored. At the Hamburg site, a pilot project to set up a green facade was implemented to promote biodiversity and improve the ambient air.

Row 9

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Spain

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Berango - Ría de Mundaka-Cabo de Ogoño, Marine Area - Ría del Barbadún

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Aurubis Berango site is a secondary multimetal smelter that specializes in the recovery of non-ferrous metals from a variety of material streams.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☒ Operational controls

☒ Abatement controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

We are actively involved in creating and maintaining good conditions for species conservation and biodiversity in our plants and their surroundings. It is clear to us that protecting biological diversity is one of the greatest environmental challenges of our time, which is why we adopted it as an additional dimension in our sustainable development. It has been part of our environmental targets for a number of years and was included in our Company Guidelines on Environmental Protection at the start of 2023. We want to further expand and systematize our commitment in this area and our biodiversity management. The aspect of biodiversity was also inspected by governmental authorities as part of authorization procedures with environmental compatibility tests. If any impacts on biodiversity were expected, we implemented the required compensation measures. Furthermore, we conserve the habitats of animals and plants in the areas surrounding our sites with our extensive water treatment, air emission reduction, and waste treatment methods. Wherever possible, we maintain or expand green areas on the grounds of every plant. We take part in the Hamburg initiative UnternehmensNatur to promote biodiversity at our site there, for instance. Due to long-time industrial use, however, there can be soil contamination typical for industrial areas, which we work to prevent from mobilizing and spreading. We commissioned a new sewer line at the Olen site to protect the nature conservation area Olens Broek in late 2015. When we have to expand the usable area on any plant premises, we choose areas that naturally have limited biodiversity. Additional measures are currently being devised to protect and reinforce biodiversity. For example, a fayalite landfill that was closed at the Pirdop site in late 2018 was ecologically restored. At the Hamburg site, a pilot project to set up a green facade was implemented to promote biodiversity and improve the ambient air.

[Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☒ 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

☒ ISAE 3000

Climate change-related standards

☒ European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS)

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Verification of the sustainability information is performed annually by Deloitte GmbH Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft, an independent assurance provider that complies with the independence requirements of European law and German commercial and professional law. Deloitte applies the IDW Quality Management Standards and the International Standard on Quality Management (ISQM) 1 and conducts the engagement in accordance with ISAE 3000 (Revised). The assurance covers the Combined Sustainability Statement, including the Group Sustainability Statement and the Non-Financial Statement of Aurubis AG for the reporting period from 1 October 2024 to 30 September 2025, encompassing the sustainability information reported within the defined reporting boundary of the Group. The selected data points were determined to meet the reporting requirements of the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and are prepared in accordance with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS), as well as the EU Taxonomy Regulation (EU) 2020/852 and the relevant provisions of the German Commercial Code (Sections 289b–289e and 315b–315c HGB). Based on the procedures performed and the evidence obtained, Deloitte concluded that nothing had come to its attention that would cause it to believe that the Combined Sustainability Statement was not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the applicable legal requirements and specified reporting criteria. The engagement provides limited assurance over the reported sustainability information.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Aurubis_Annual Report_FY 2024_25.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

Business strategy

☑ Scenario analysis

☑ Sustainable finance taxonomy aligned spending/revenue

☑ Transition plans

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

Climate change-related standards

☑ European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS)

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Verification of the sustainability information is performed annually by Deloitte GmbH Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft, an independent assurance provider that complies with the independence requirements of European law and German commercial and professional law. Deloitte applies the IDW Quality Management Standards and the International Standard on Quality Management (ISQM) 1 and conducts the engagement in accordance with ISAE 3000 (Revised). The assurance covers the Combined Sustainability Statement, including the Group Sustainability Statement and the Non-Financial Statement of Aurubis AG for the reporting period from 1 October 2024 to 30 September 2025, encompassing the sustainability information reported within the defined reporting boundary of the Group. The selected data points were determined to meet the reporting requirements of the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and are prepared in accordance with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS), as well as the EU Taxonomy Regulation (EU) 2020/852 and the relevant provisions of the German Commercial Code (Sections 289b–289e and 315b–315c HGB). Based on the procedures performed and the evidence obtained, Deloitte concluded that nothing had come to its attention that would cause it to believe that the Combined Sustainability Statement was not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the applicable legal requirements and specified reporting criteria. The engagement provides limited assurance over the reported sustainability information.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Aurubis_Annual Report_FY 2024_25.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

☒ Progress against targets

☒ Renewable fuel consumption

☒ Target-setting methodology

☒ Energy attribute certificates (EACs)

☒ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation

☒ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

☒ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation

☒ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☒ ISAE 3000

Climate change-related standards

☒ European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS)

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Verification of the sustainability information is performed annually by Deloitte GmbH Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft, an independent assurance provider that complies with the independence requirements of European law and German commercial and professional law. Deloitte applies the IDW Quality Management Standards and the International Standard on Quality Management (ISQM) 1 and conducts the engagement in accordance with ISAE 3000 (Revised). The assurance covers the Combined Sustainability Statement, including the Group Sustainability Statement and the Non-Financial Statement of Aurubis AG for the reporting period from 1 October 2024 to 30 September 2025, encompassing the sustainability information reported within the defined reporting boundary of the Group. The selected data points were determined to meet the reporting requirements of the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and are prepared in accordance with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS), as well as the EU Taxonomy Regulation (EU) 2020/852 and the relevant provisions of the German Commercial Code (Sections 289b–289e and 315b–315c HGB). Based on the procedures performed and the evidence obtained, Deloitte concluded that nothing had come to its attention that would cause it to believe that the Combined Sustainability Statement was not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the applicable legal requirements and specified reporting criteria. The engagement provides limited assurance over the reported sustainability information.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Aurubis_Annual Report_FY 2024_25.pdf

Row 5

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☒ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security

☒ Water consumption– total volume

☒ Water discharges– total volumes

☒ Water withdrawals– total volumes

☒ Water withdrawals – volumes by source

☒ Emissions to water in the reporting year

☒ Water discharges – volumes by destination

☒ Water intensities of products and services

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☒ IDW AsS 821: IDW Assurance Standard: Generally Accepted Assurance Principles for the Audit or Review of Reports on Sustainability Issues

☒ Other general verification standard, please specify :ISO 14001, Environmental Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS)

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Verification is performed annually by TÜV NORD CERT GmbH, Prüf- und Umweltgutachtergesellschaft, an independent and accredited environmental verifier with competencies in environmental management system certification and validation under Regulation (EC) No. 1221/2009 (EMAS) and EN ISO 14001:2015. The verification covers the organization's environmental management system and the environmental statement for the sites included within its defined scope. The selected data points are verified against the requirements of the EMAS Regulation and EN ISO 14001:2015 to demonstrate compliance with environmental management and reporting requirements. Based on the verification, TÜV NORD CERT confirmed that the verification and validation were conducted in accordance

with Regulation (EC) No. 1221/2009, found no evidence of non-compliance with applicable environmental legal requirements, and concluded that the environmental statement provides a reliable, credible, and accurate representation of the environmental performance of the sites covered. The verification provides third-party validation under the EMAS framework, supporting the organization's continued EMAS registration and use of the EMAS logo.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Environmental Report_2026.pdf

Row 6

(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

☒ Base year emissions

☒ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

☒ Fuel consumption

☒ Renewable fuel consumption

☒ Other data point in module 7, please specify :ETS specific emissions data.

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Climate change-related standards

☒ Verification under the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS) Directive and EU ETS related national implementation laws

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

The metrics required under the EU ETS are subject to external verification. In Germany, this verification is carried out by the Technical Control Board (TOV) and by comparable organizations in other countries.

[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 to facilitate collective action in priority basins.

Select from:

☒ Yes, CDP may share our Disclosure Submission Lead contact details with the Pacific Institute

