



Salzgitter AG

CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2026

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions

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

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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

The Salzgitter Group ranks among Europe's leading steel and technology companies, and as a German company steeped in tradition, it comprises more than 130 subsidiaries and associated companies and more than 24,000 employees worldwide. In the financial year 2025, we generated around € 9 billion in external sales and a pretax loss of € 28 million with a crude steel capacity of around 7 million tons. Since our flotation in 1998, we have more than tripled our sales and even multiplied equity sevenfold without sourcing additional equity through capital increases. With our "Salzgitter AG 2030" strategy and our vision 'Pioneering for Circular Solutions', we have embarked on a path toward a sustainable and profitable industrial company. Thanks to a sound balance sheet, we are also financially in a position to drive the imminent transformation of the steel industry. The Salzgitter Group is divided into the four business units of Steel Production, Steel Processing, Trading and Technology. The Industrial Participations/Consolidation unit also comprises the Group's own service companies as well as investments, such as in Europe's leading copper producer, Aurubis AG. Our core expertise lies in the production of rolled steel and tube and pipe products as well as their further processing, and in trading globally with such products, as well as in the engineering of special machinery and systems. With our "Salzgitter AG 2030" strategy, we have set ourselves the goal of becoming the market leader for circular economy solutions.

[Fixed row]

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

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	12/31/2025	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select from: ☒ No

[Fixed row]

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

8981000000

(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

529900E12Z6HXIMHFA15

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ China

☒ India

☒ Brazil

☒ France

☒ Mexico

☒ Germany

☒ Netherlands

☒ United States of America

(1.20) Which parts of the steel value chain does your organization operate in?

Select all that apply

- ☒ Hot rolling
- ☒ Coke oven operation
- ☒ Scrap steel recycling
- ☒ Cold rolling and finishing
- ☒ Electric arc furnace operations
- ☒ Iron ore sintering and agglomeration
- ☒ Blast furnace and basic oxygen furnace operations

(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 4+ suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

An integral part of the Salzgitter Group's approach to sustainability is viewing all value added processes in a holistic manner. To ensure the requirements-based supply of Group companies, we strive for long-term partnerships with key suppliers. Trust-based collaboration between equals, flexibility and reliability as well as all-embracing standards of legality and integrity which include the observance of ethical values and labor principles are highly prized in our supplier relationships. We have therefore given ourselves a groupwide code of conduct, as well as implementing further measures to guarantee compliance across the board. Environmental impacts are particularly important in the upstream supply chain for metal producing and metal processing industries. As bulk raw materials such as iron ore, coal and bought-in coke are almost exclusively imported, we focus principally on the supply chain upstream from steel production when examining sustainability aspects. Due to their high material throughput, the spotlight naturally focuses on the Salzgitter and Peine facilities when analyzing the environmental impact of steel production and steel processing in our plants. The Group's cost of materials in financial year 2025 amounted to around € 7 billion (excl.HKM). A major part of that expenditure, amounting to 28 %, was accounted for by the purchase of raw materials and energy for steel production at Salzgitter Flachstahl GmbH (SZFG) and Peiner Träger GmbH (PTG). We focus our efforts on procuring high-quality materials and make sure that all aspects of relevance to the environment, health and safety are complied with.

[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

This period reflects the current financial year.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

2

(2.1.3) To (years)

3

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

This time horizon is linked to our financial planning.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

4

(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

This time horizon is linked to our strategic planning.
[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

☒ 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

☒ Risks

(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

Enterprise Risk Management

- ☒ COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework
- ☒ Enterprise Risk Management
- ☒ Risk models
- ☒ Stress tests

Databases

- ☒ Other databases, please specify :Location Risk Intelligence (Munich Re)

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

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

Chronic physical

- ☒ Heat stress
- ☒ Water stress
- ☒ Sea level rise
- ☒ Changing wind patterns
- ☒ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
- ☒ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Policy

- ☒ Carbon pricing mechanisms

- ☒ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
- ☒ Changes to national legislation
- ☒ Changes to regulations of existing products and services

Market

- ☒ Changing customer behavior
- ☒ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
- ☒ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

Reputation

- ☒ Impact on human health

Technology

- ☒ Dependency on water-intensive energy sources
- ☒ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability

- ☒ Non-compliance with regulations and legislation

(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

The climate risk analysis is part of the Salzgitter Group's ESG perspective and thus of integrated risk management. The following applies to integrated risk management: We treat the risk management separately as a matter of principle. A separate reporting system documents the risks and facilitates the relevant monitoring activities. The risks captured in this system are not only those affecting the entire Salzgitter Group but also all risks that concern the individual Group companies and that exceed a specific financial risk of 1–2.5 million, depending on the probability of these risks occurring. We incorporate risks as an integral part of our intra-year forecasting, medium-term planning, and the risk management process is integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process. We have defined a set of different procedures, rules, regulations and tools with the aim of avoiding potential risks and of controlling and managing the risks that arise and taking preventive measures. Our internal control system that incorporates the principles of the COSO model is an integral instrument in minimizing risk. The COSO model is based on the "Internal Control – Integrated Framework" published by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. As a result of the high degree of transparency achieved with regard to developments that involve risk, we as a Group are able to take appropriate countermeasures and implement them in a targeted manner at an early stage. The conditions that must be fulfilled for these measures to be effective are documented, periodically examined, and updated if necessary. We use our groupwide reporting system to ensure that Group management is provided with the necessary, pertinent information. The Group companies report on the risk situation in accordance with reporting thresholds in monthly controlling reports or ad hoc, which they submit directly to the Executive Board. We analyze and assess the risks at Group level, monitor them punctiliously and align them to our overall business situation, especially risks requiring urgent action. All risks – including those on climate issues, covering the value chain stages direct operations and upstream – are structured in more or less the same way: The identification is done by the department, which is familiar with and in charge for the issue. In the next step the facts are assessed together by this department and the controlling department of the Group, ending up in a formal description of the risks also naming on how to address the risks. In this risk monitoring system we distinguish between short – medium – and long-term risks. After having identified and evaluated the risk in the described way, they get documented in a formalized way and given regularly to the board for decision how to deal with the specific risk. For example, our typical management method in regard to transitional risks is to reduce their impact by reduction of our energy consumption and carbon footprint in a systematic way. Due to the high relevance of this topic, especially with regard to steel production, the the reduction of the carbon footprint is one of the pillars of the new strategy "Salzgitter AG 2030". The central part in the decarbonization of our steel production is the SALCOS - Salzgitter Low CO2 Steelmaking project to gradually reduce CO2 emissions by 95 percent with the new "green steel" production route.

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

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

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

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Partial

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative only

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term

- ☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☒ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Other

- ☒ Internal company methods
- ☒ Materiality assessment
- ☒ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

(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

We consider both our direct impacts as well as those in our upstream and downstream value chain, both domestically and abroad. In both risk management and opportunity management, the consideration and assessment of actual and potential dependencies and/or impacts is crucial. As part of the materiality assessment, the

significance of the impacts caused by the company on the one hand, and the short- and long-term impacts of sustainability issues on the business success on the other hand, was assessed, taking into account stakeholder relevance.

Row 3

(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

☒ 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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☒ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Other

- ☒ Internal company methods
- ☒ Materiality assessment
- ☒ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

(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

The identification and communication of opportunities are integral components of the steering and controlling system between the subsidiaries and the holding company. The management of the individual companies is directly responsible for identifying, analyzing, and implementing operational opportunities. Together with the holding company, targeted measures are developed to outline strengths and exploit strategic growth potential. To enable us to recognize, seize, and realize opportunities, the continuous monitoring and analysis of relevant product, technology, market, and competitive developments in the environment of the Group companies is a central component of our opportunity management. Our Group and management structure provides an important basis for the consistent utilization of potential. It is geared towards efficient and effective structures and processes. In this way, we can quickly and specifically seize market opportunities in a challenging and dynamic environment and strengthen our competitiveness. Business opportunities should be exploited with a focus on sustainable profitability. We not only deal with initiated measures for organic growth but also examine new business models and external opportunities for their potential contribution to the success of the Salzgitter Group.

[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

As part of the Group's Double Materiality Assessment (DMA), environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities are assessed in an integrated manner across climate, nature and other ESG topics. The assessment process considers potential interconnections between climate-related and nature-related aspects along the value chain, including direct operations and upstream activities. Furthermore, climate-related and nature-related risks are evaluated within the framework of the Group's integrated risk management system. Identified risks are assessed with regard to their potential financial and operational impacts, monitored regularly and

reported through established governance and reporting structures. This integrated approach supports a holistic understanding of environmental risk drivers and their potential influence on the Group's business model, strategy and long-term resilience.
[Fixed row]

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

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have identified priority locations

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

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

☒ Areas of rapid decline in ecosystem integrity

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

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

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

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

We have used the munich re tool to localize site-specific, physical climate changes. We have established an integrated risk management forum for the process, which takes place at least once a year, as well as workshops to discuss climate-related issues arising from materiality in greater depth.

(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

☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :We have defined a threshold within our risk management system to determine when risks are classified as material. This threshold is set at a potential damage amount of €25 million or more, combined with a probability of occurrence equal to or greater

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☒ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

25

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☒ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Based on the metrics applied in the Double Materiality Assessment (DMA), a structured assessment scale and threshold values were established to evaluate ESG-related risks and opportunities. Risks are assessed using a five-level probability scale ranging from very unlikely to very likely. Within the Group's risk management system, risks exceeding a potential financial impact of EUR 1 million to EUR 2.5 million, depending on their probability of occurrence, are formally monitored. Risks with a potential financial impact exceeding EUR 25 million are classified as significant Group risks. This threshold is also used as a key indicator for assessing financial materiality within the DMA, ensuring consistency between the Group's risk management and sustainability reporting processes.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☒ Qualitative

☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☒ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☒ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☒ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Based on the metrics applied in the Double Materiality Assessment (DMA), a structured assessment scale and threshold values were established to evaluate ESG-related risks and opportunities. Risks are assessed using a five-level probability scale ranging from very unlikely to very likely. Within the Group's risk management system, risks exceeding a potential financial impact of EUR 1 million to EUR 2.5 million, depending on their probability of occurrence, are formally monitored. Risks with a potential financial impact exceeding EUR 25 million are classified as significant Group risks. This threshold is also used as a key indicator for assessing financial materiality within the DMA, ensuring consistency between the Group's risk management and sustainability reporting processes.

[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?

	Environmental risks identified
Climate change	Select from: ☒ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☒ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Germany

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

In the context of the European emissions trading system (EU-ETS), free allocation is currently insufficient for our integrated steel production at our Salzgitter Flachstahl GmbH site, although the integrated steel plant located in Salzgitter, Germany, can be seen as a very efficient plant. Due to this, allowances must be purchased. Not least due to the political will, we estimate a further increase in allowance prices. Our integrated steel site (Salzgitter Flachstahl GmbH) in Salzgitter emits around 8 million tons of CO2 per year, which represents more than 90% of the Scope 1 emissions of Salzgitter Group. Due to a too low allocation of free allowances out of the EU-ETS, we estimate to face an under-allocation in free allowances of around 20 % up to 2028.

(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

☒ Long-term

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

Select from:

☒ Virtually certain

(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

From today's perspective, the risks do not jeopardise the continued existence of the company in the medium term.

(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)

25

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

25

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

A continued shortfall in free EU ETS allowances and rising carbon prices would increase expenditure for emission allowances, resulting in higher operating costs, lower earnings before tax (EBT) and reduced operating cash flows. If carbon costs cannot be fully passed on to customers, profitability and competitiveness could be adversely affected. The minimum estimated long-term financial impact exceeds EUR 25 million. Due to uncertainties regarding future carbon prices, regulatory developments, free allowance allocation levels and market conditions, a reliable estimate of the maximum financial impact cannot currently be provided.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Pricing and credits

☒ Other pricing or credit, please specify :Precautionary purchases of CO2 allowances

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The response consists of the precautionary purchase of EU ETS emission allowances to reduce the exposure to future carbon price increases and potential allocation shortfalls. As these purchases form part of the Group's regular compliance activities under the EU ETS, the associated costs are embedded in the procurement costs of emission allowances and are not separately tracked as a distinct risk mitigation measure.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Through the precautionary purchase of additional CO₂ certificates, the anticipated medium-term shortfall in allocations for Salzgitter AG subsidiaries subject to emissions trading is expected to be largely offset. Greater accuracy can only be achieved once more detailed regulations on all aspects relevant to allocation are available, whether and to what extent the increased EU climate target planned by 2030 will also have an impact on the free allocation budget, especially after 2026. Case study: The situation: A few years ago, it was estimated that Salzgitter AG would not receive enough allowances from the free allocation in the fourth trading period of the European Emissions Trading System (2021-2030). We also saw the risk of rising CO₂ prices during this period. Task: In terms of a medium-term risk, the aim was to manage the risk of high CO₂ costs in the years 2021-2030, which is difficult to quantify due to volatile CO₂ prices and rules for free allocation that are not yet definitively clear, especially from 2026 onwards. Measures: The Group Executive Board, chaired by the CEO, decided to purchase CO₂ certificates as a precautionary measure to minimize the uncertainty resulting from the fluctuating prices for CO₂ certificates. Result: We assume that the estimated medium-term shortfall following the allocation for Salzgitter AG subsidiaries subject to emissions trading should be largely compensated for in the medium term. As a result, the financial risk described above will not materialize, or at least not to the extent estimated.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☒ Changes to regulation of existing products and services

(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

In 2022, the climate target was tightened as well at European as at national German level. For several years, companies are held increasingly responsible and must contribute their part to limit climate change. The steel sector, as a particularly energy-intensive sector, is under additional pressure to achieve the transition to a low carbon industry. The companies in the Salzgitter Group have stood for the innovative, sustainable manufacture of steel products and high-tech goods for more than 150 years. In keeping with this tradition, and within the scope of our SALCOS project, we have strengthened our ambition within the Salzgitter Group through the new "Salzgitter 2030" strategy. Our target is to reduce CO2 emissions by 50 % by 2030. For this purpose, technologies are needed, that are currently not yet economically competitive to the conventional production route via blast furnace / blast oxygen furnace due to high investments needed for the transformation as well as higher operation costs compared to the status quo. Looking only at the first point, we are facing investment costs in the next few years, that may touch competitiveness of Salzgitter Group.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Increased capital expenditures

(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:

☒ 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

From today's perspective, this risk does not jeopardize the continued existence of the company. Although tightened climate targets and the substantial investment requirements pose challenges to the Salzgitter Group's competitiveness, they equally represent a strategic opportunity. By taking a leading role in the transition to low-carbon steel production through the SALCOS® initiative and the "Salzgitter 2030" strategy, the Group is well-positioned to strengthen its market standing, respond to rising demand for sustainable materials, and enhance its long-term resilience in an increasingly decarbonized industrial landscape.

(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)

25

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

25

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The minimum estimated long-term financial impact exceeds EUR 25 million. While the transition to low-carbon steel production requires significant investments and may result in higher operating costs, the Group does not currently consider this risk to be business-critical or threatening its long-term viability. The estimated range reflects the expected financial implications based on current planning assumptions, available funding mechanisms and the phased implementation of the SALCOS® transformation program.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☒ Develop new products, services and/or markets

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The implementation of the SALCOS® transformation program is part of the Group's long-term strategic development and decarbonization pathway. The associated investments are therefore not considered additional costs incurred solely to mitigate the identified risk and are not separately quantified as a distinct risk response measure.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

The SALCOS program (Salzgitter Low CO2 Steelmaking) serves to secure the sustainable future and existence of steel production at Salzgitter AG (SZAG) and the Salzgitter site. The social demand for decarbonization and the associated market requirements are forcing the conversion of coal-based blast furnace production to the low-CO2 SALCOS process. The complexity of this program is very demanding, and it is also dependent on external factors. We basically distinguish between two phases, which result in the following risks: Phase I until 2026: investment phase, mainly investment volume higher than expected Phase II: from commissioning in 2027, approaches of the profitability analysis deviate and are a burden Detailed risk assessments of expected cost increases in plant construction and changes in technical requirements compared to the investment application have been continuously tracked in the PMO since last year until today. Interim results are constantly coordinated in the steering committee and with the entire Management Board.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Technology

☒ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Germany

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Unlocking the full decarbonization potential of the SALCOS® transformation program depends on the future availability of sufficient quantities of competitively priced green hydrogen. Delays in the development of hydrogen infrastructure, limited supply availability or significantly higher hydrogen prices than currently anticipated may increase production costs, delay the decarbonization pathway and adversely affect the competitiveness of low-carbon steel products.

(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

☒ Long-term

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

Select from:

☒ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ High

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

The availability and cost of green hydrogen may affect the pace and economics of the transition to low-carbon steel production. However, during the transition period, the Group can temporarily rely on alternative energy carriers such as gas, reducing the immediate financial impact of potential hydrogen shortages. Therefore, the risk is expected to result primarily in higher operating costs and possible delays in decarbonization, rather than material impacts on the Group's financial position, financial performance or cash flows.

(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)

25

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

25

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The estimated response costs reflect expenditures associated with securing operational flexibility during the hydrogen ramp-up phase. The ability to temporarily use alternative energy carriers, such as gas, reduces the financial impact of potential hydrogen shortages and limits the need for additional dedicated risk mitigation measures.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Implementing buffer stocks or dual sourcing

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

No specific additional costs are attributed to this response measure. The flexibility to temporarily use alternative energy carriers is an integral part of the planned SALCOS® transformation pathway and does not require separate risk mitigation expenditures.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

The Group mitigates this risk through the phased implementation of the SALCOS® transformation program. During the ramp-up phase of the hydrogen economy, alternative reducing agents and energy carriers can be used if green hydrogen is not yet available in sufficient quantities or at competitive prices. This approach provides operational flexibility and reduces dependency on the short-term availability of green hydrogen.
[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:

☒ Revenue

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

0

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

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

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

0

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

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Based on the Group's current assessment, no material financial metrics are considered vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental transition risks. Existing transition-related risks are actively managed through established risk management processes, precautionary measures and the phased implementation of the SALCOS® transformation program. Furthermore, transitional solutions, including the temporary use of alternative energy carriers where appropriate, reduce the potential for material adverse financial impacts. Therefore, no significant vulnerability of the reported financial metrics has been identified as of the reporting date.
[Add 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

98.85

(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

8612336

(3.5.2.7) Allowances purchased

87600

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

9256379

(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

including 30% of HKM Scope 1 emissions (due to financial control methodology)

Germany ETS

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

0.6

(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

58519

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

58519

(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

including 30% of HKM Scope 1 emissions (due to financial control methodology)

[Fixed row]

(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

Short term strategy for complying with the EU ETS: Analysis and, if appropriate, implementation of possible options for reduction and, if necessary, purchase to make up the lack of EU-ETS emission allowances (EUA). In particular, the department for energy purchase of Salzgitter Flachstahl GmbH (SZFG) monitors, whether there are enough emission allowances available to fulfil the compliance requirements of the German emission trading agency (DEHSt). If not, they will buy allowances in time to ensure compliance in this field. Mid-term strategy for complying with the EU ETS: A few years ago, it was estimated that Salzgitter AG would not receive sufficient amounts of certificates from free allocation in the fourth trading period of the European Emissions Trading System (2021-2030). We also saw the risk of rising CO2 prices in this time period. In terms of a medium-term risk, the task was to manage the risk of high CO2 costs in the years 2021-2030, which is difficult to quantify due to the highly volatile CO2 prices. The Group Management Board, which is chaired by the CEO, decided to buy CO2 allowances as a precautionary measure and to minimize the uncertainty resulting from volatile prices for CO2 allowances. Additionally, with the new Strategy "Salzgitter AG 2030" we speeded up our decarbonization ambitions. Long-term strategy for complying with the EU ETS: Over the long term, the SALCOS® innovation project will enable the Salzgitter Group to switch its steel production to a climate-friendly production route that is low in CO2 emissions. With this step, the total amount of CO2 allowances, which have to be used for compliance in the EU ETS by the Salzgitter Group, is going to decrease significantly.

(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:

	Environmental opportunities identified
	☒ 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

Products and services

☒ Development of new products or services through R&D and innovation

(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 the Steel Processing Business Unit, we see opportunities in the context of the energy transition and the associated infrastructure investment. We already operate in the wind power industry as a supplier of heavy plate for foundation structures and wind turbines. The line pipe business is likely to benefit from the necessary expansion of Europe's hydrogen infrastructure and from the solutions required for CO2 transportation and storage (carbon capture and storage).

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

☒ Long-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

Anticipated effect will be an increase of the revenue.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

3350000

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

3350000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Currently the wind power industry is with around 20% of Ilseburger Grobblech GmbHs revenue an important contribution to the total revenue of the Steel Processing Business Unit. If the revenue of this business section is rising by for example 1%, this would increase the total revenue by roughly 3,350,000 per year on the basis of 2025.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

1500000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Approximately 10 FTEs with an average of 150,000 per FTE are engaged in the development and marketing of products in the area of renewable energies, which results in a cost burden of about 1.5 million per year.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Already today, the wind energy sector represents an important market for the heavy plate companies of the Salzgitter Group. Our heavy plate products are used in wind turbine and foundation structures and support the expansion of renewable energy infrastructure. As part of the energy transition, we see further growth opportunities in the wind energy market as well as in related infrastructure investments. In addition, the political objectives of the German and European energy transition, including the expansion of renewable energy generation and hydrogen infrastructure, create opportunities for the Group to supply products and solutions from its portfolio for these applications.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☒ Use of recycling

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Germany

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Our "Salzgitter AG 2030" corporate strategy encompasses the concept of circular economy as a key component. With this in mind, we develop circular networks with customers, suppliers and process partners along the entire value chain. In terms of achieving our goals of expanding our scrap recycling activities and benefiting from the anticipated increase in global demand for metal scrap, we consider ourselves well-positioned through our subsidiary DEUMU Deutsche Erz- und Metall-Union GmbH. Along with the innovative design of recycling compatible packaging, the Technology Business Unit makes a contribution to the circular economy by refurbishing machinery and equipment, thereby tapping into the opportunity of benefiting from the trend toward sustainable business models.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

☒ Long-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:

☒ 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

Anticipated effect will be an increase of the revenue.

(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

450000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Approximately 3 FTEs with an average of 150,000 per FTE are engaged in the field of recyclability of steel, which results in a cost burden of about 450,000 per year.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Steel and steel products form our largest product group. Steel is not only a key feedstock material in numerous value chains from automobiles to wind turbines, but above all a durable material well suited to a circular economy that can be recycled almost without end with no loss of quality. At the same time, our steel products offer the greatest leverage with respect to the targets listed, above all from an environmental perspective. We therefore intend to further expand our scrap recycling activities and feed more of our by-products into the material cycle as exemplified by the recovery of zinc from filter dust.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☒ Shift in consumer preferences

(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

The Salzgitter Group considers that the steel industry's decarbonization harbors huge potential. We are setting about tapping this potential through our SALCOS® transformation program. In the context of discussion in society at large, the topic of sustainability in the value chain plays an important role in many companies' procurement decisions. Many of our customers regard substituting energy-intensive and carbon-intensive gray steel for green steel as an important lever in reducing their carbon footprint in the upstream value chain (Scope 3 emissions) and for achieving their own sustainability goals. We therefore consider that possible surplus demand for green steel will present opportunities, particularly in the first years following the transformation of our sector. The keen interest of our customers from various sectors in being supplied with low carbon steel at an early stage has been affirmed by additional partnering agreements, also concluded in the financial year 2025, which corroborates our assessment.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- ☒ Increased revenue resulting from price premiums

(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
☒ Long-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:

- ☒ 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

Anticipated effect will be an increase of the revenue.

(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

2700000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The budget for the first development stage of SALCOS® now totals € 2.7 billion. Similarly, the SALCOS® project management organization also monitors the basic assumptions underlying the investment decision, such as sales and selling price expectations, including payment morale and the level of the anticipated green steel premium, the price trend and allocation periods of carbon allowances, commodities and energy price premises, including hydrogen and its availability and regulatory changes. Developments are compared on a running basis with the current situation and the progress of the project. In view of the deterioration in economic, political and regulatory framework conditions, the decision was taken in September 2025 to postpone the investment decision on further expansion stages of the SALCOS® program to 2028/29.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

SALCOS® is our central program for the decarbonization of steel products from our Steel Production business unit. The majority of the Salzgitter Group's direct emissions impacting the climate arise from the use of carbon-based energy sources in the blast furnaces of our integrated steel mill. The SALCOS® transformation program therefore takes the direct avoidance of these carbon equivalent emissions as its starting point (Carbon Direct Avoidance). With the aid of the SALCOS® program, the Salzgitter facility is to be completely converted in stages to low-carbon crude steel production by the mid-2030s. We intend to commission the first SALCOS® stage in the first half of 2027 and shut down the first blast furnace once operation is stable. The direct reduction plant with connecting electric arc furnace using the hydrogen from a 100 MWel electrolyzer will then be set to account for more than 30% of SZFG's primary steel production capacity. With respect to our Scope 3 ambitions and targets, we work closely with our partners and suppliers in order to reduce the emissions from the value chain in relation to goods and services purchased.

[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:

☒ CAPEX

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

174900000

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

Select from:

☒ 100%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Capital expenditure incurred within the scope of the CapEx plan less subsidies received amounted to € 174.9 million in the financial year 2025 (previous year: € 413.6 million). This amount is accounted for by the first development stage of the SALCOS® transformation program.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ OPEX

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

4670000

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

Select from:

☒ 100%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

In the reporting year, expenses of € 4.67 million in connection with the CapEx plan were incurred for research, development and innovation activities.
[Add row]

C4. Governance

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

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☒ More frequently than quarterly

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

Select all that apply

☒ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☒ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☒ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

Corporate governance at Salzgitter AG is based on the regulations set out under the German Stock Corporation Act (AktG) and the recommendations of the German Corporate Governance Code. In accordance with the dual management structure required for stock corporations in Germany, our governance structure consists of the Executive Board and the Supervisory Board. The Supervisory Board is made up equally of ten representatives each of the shareholders and the employees, supplemented by one further, neutral member. The Executive Board bears sole responsibility for managing the company in accordance with the German Stock Corporation Act. As a general rule, it is made up of three members: the CEO, the CFO and the CPO. In consultation with the Supervisory Board, it determines the strategic focus and further development of the company. Both bodies work closely together for the good of the company. Salzgitter AG's Supervisory Board had

seven female members in the reporting year. This corresponds to a gender diversity on the Board of 7: 14 or 50 %. Salzgitter AG's Executive Board consisted of two women and one man in the reporting period. The gender diversity on the Executive Board was thus 2: 1 or 200 %. See p. 103-104 of our annual report
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

Biodiversity

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

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

(4.1.1.2) Primary reason for no board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(4.1.1.3) Explain why your organization does not have board-level oversight of this environmental issue

At this point in time, biodiversity is not an acute strategic issue, as we are still focusing on more material topics such as reducing CO2 emissions, improving occupational safety and fundamentally transforming the company (production of green steel).

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board chair
- ☒ Director on board

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Individual role descriptions

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☒ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets | ☒ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy |
| ☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets | ☒ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan |
| ☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets | ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy |
| ☒ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives | ☒ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures |
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures | ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan |
| ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities | |

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

At Salzgitter AG, responsibility and decision-making authority for ESG issues, including material impacts, risks and opportunities associated with it, lies with the full Executive Board which is kept regularly informed of the implementation status of current sustainability issues in joint meetings of the Executive Board and Group Management Board (KGL). It reports significant developments and progress in the area of sustainability at every regular meeting of the Supervisory Board of Salzgitter AG. The Supervisory Board in plenum is also responsible for monitoring the Executive Board, including in matters pertaining to sustainability. Relevant ESG issues are reported to the Supervisory Board on the one hand directly by the Executive Board and on the other via the Strategy and Sustainability Committee, as well as the Supervisory Board's Audit Committee. Under the leadership of the CEO, the ESG Steering Committee that meets several times a year prioritizes the individual topics and issues and manages their operational implementation. The Steering Committee comprises the technically responsible departmental heads of Salzgitter AG (holding company) and is headed by the Strategy and Corporate Growth Department that is responsible for the overarching coordination of sustainability issues across the Group. The CSRD Steering Committee, chaired by the CFO, ensures that sustainability reporting is CSRD compliant and where necessary, it is used for escalation purposes. Besides the CFO, the participants comprise the heads of departments responsible for the implementation and fulfilment of ESRS requirements at the holding company level under the leadership of the Strategy and Corporate Growth Department. The qualification matrix for the Supervisory Board illustrates that all members have expertise in and experience of the Salzgitter Group's key sectors, products and geographical locations with respect to the □ sustainability aspects of importance to the company. After the members of the Supervisory Board had participated in a workshop conducted by an auditing company in February 2024 to consolidate their knowledge surrounding the initial application of the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), Supervisory Board members did not receive any specific further training on sustainability issues organized by the company in the reporting period. However, the Supervisory Board is kept informed by the Executive Board on sustainability issues relevant to the company at each of its regular meetings.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- ☒ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- ☒ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- ☒ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process

- ☒ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- ☒ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

Biodiversity

(4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

Select from:

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

(4.3.2) Primary reason for no management-level responsibility for environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(4.3.3) Explain why your organization does not have management-level responsibility for environmental issues

At this point in time, biodiversity is not an acute strategic issue, as we are still focusing on more material topics such as reducing CO2 emissions, improving occupational safety and fundamentally transforming the company (production of green steel).
[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

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(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

At Salzgitter AG, responsibility and decision-making authority for ESG issues, including material impacts, risks and opportunities associated with it, lies with the full Executive Board which is kept regularly informed of the implementation status of current sustainability issues in joint meetings of the Executive Board and Group Management Board (KGL). It reports significant developments and progress in the area of sustainability at every regular meeting of the Supervisory Board of Salzgitter AG. The Supervisory Board in plenum is also responsible for monitoring the Executive Board, including in matters pertaining to sustainability. Relevant ESG issues are reported to the Supervisory Board on the one hand directly by the Executive Board and on the other via the Strategy and Sustainability Committee, as well as the Supervisory Board's Audit Committee. Under the leadership of the CEO, the ESG Steering Committee that meets several times a year prioritizes the individual topics and issues and manages their operational implementation. The Steering Committee comprises the technically responsible departmental heads of Salzgitter AG (holding company) and is headed by the Strategy and Corporate Growth Department that is responsible for the overarching coordination of sustainability issues across the Group. The CSRD Steering Committee, chaired by the CFO, ensures that sustainability reporting is CSRD compliant and where necessary, it is used for escalation purposes. Besides the CFO, the participants comprise the heads of departments responsible for the implementation and fulfilment of ESRS requirements at the holding company level under the leadership of the Strategy and Corporate Growth Department.

[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

30

(4.5.3) Please explain

In order to reinforce the incentive of sustainable corporate growth for members of the Executive Board, 30 % of their variable remuneration paid in the form of an annual bonus and 30 % as a performance cash award depend on non-financial targets besides the financial component. When defining annual targets, the Supervisory Board ensures that they serve the Group strategy and the sustainability strategy, as well as the long-term growth of the company. In the process, the board takes into account priorities with a bearing on sustainability such as occupational health and safety, employee growth or implementation of the SALCOS transformation program for the decarbonization of steel production. As a general rule, the non-financial targets are also anchored in the individual target agreements with managing directors and senior executives in Group companies in order to ensure that they are effectively pursued. Please see our remuneration report (www.salzgitter-ag.com)

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Board/Executive board

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- ☒ Progress towards environmental targets
- ☒ Achievement of environmental targets
- ☒ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Board approval of climate transition plan
- ☒ Shareholder approval of climate transition plan
- ☒ Achievement of climate transition plan

Emission reduction

- ☒ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative
- ☒ Reduction in absolute emissions

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

In order to reinforce the incentive of sustainable corporate growth for members of the Executive Board, 30 % of their variable remuneration paid in the form of an annual bonus and 30 % as a performance cash award depend on non-financial targets besides the financial component. When defining annual targets, the Supervisory Board ensures that they serve the Group strategy and the sustainability strategy, as well as the long-term growth of the company. In the process, the board takes into account priorities with a bearing on sustainability such as occupational health and safety, employee growth or implementation of the SALCOS® transformation program for the decarbonization of steel production. As a general rule, the non-financial targets are also anchored in the individual target agreements with managing directors and senior executives in Group companies in order to ensure that they are effectively pursued. As non-financial objective, two objectives, each weighted at 15 %, were set over the period from 2023 to 2026, namely on the one hand, of achieving key sustainability certifications and ambitious ESG ratings and, on the other, of developing a recycling strategy that would enable the scrap volume to be continuously expanded during the performance period. The degree to which the targets have been attained will be assessed at the end of the performance period, i.e. once the financial year 2026 has ended, and will depend on the quality of the ESG rating concept and the position the Salzgitter Group has achieved in the relevant ratings and certifications, along with growth in the scrap volume additionally secured.

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

This incentive is in line with our SALCOS, our main project of the transition plan.
[Add row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply
☒ 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
- ☒ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

The policy applies to all group companies.

(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

Climate-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to 100% renewable energy
- ☒ Commitment to net-zero emissions

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- ☒ Not publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

SZAG_Group Guideline_Environment.pdf

Row 2

(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

☒ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

In our annual report, we emphasize the importance of the circular economy and the production of virtually CO2-free steel and have also committed ourselves to the SBTi, for example in the chapters GOALS AND STRATEGY (p. 22) and the chapter CLIMATE CHANGE (p. 141).

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☒ Commitment to a circular economy strategy

☒ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

☒ Commitment to 100% renewable energy

☒ Commitment to net-zero emissions

(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

szag_ar_2025.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)

☒ Other, please specify :Stiftung KlimaWirtschaft

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

Our Science Based Targets (SBTs) consist of both short-term targets and long-term net zero targets across all three Scopes. Our targets are intended to put us on the required path to meet the 1.5°C target defined in the Paris Climate Agreement. In defining our short-term targets, we opted for the earliest possible year of 2028 in accordance with the SBTi. By then we aim to achieve a 30 % reduction in emissions for our hot-rolled steel products based on the carbon intensity of Scopes 1 and 2. The Group's Scope 1 and 2 emissions are to be cut by 33.6 % by 2028 relative to the base year chosen of 2021. In the same period, our Scope 3 target provides for

a 20 % CO2e reduction for the Group's main Scope 3 categories including "Purchased goods and services" and "Use phase of sold products". Our membership in the German Stiftung KlimaWirtschaft underlines our ambition by partnering with other companies that are also pioneers in becoming climate-neutral.
[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

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

2511_SKW_CEO_Appell_Wirtschaft_Klima_Resilienz.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

Lobbyregister of Deutscher Bundestag: Registernummer: R002296 (<https://www.lobbyregister.bundestag.de/suche/R002296>) // Transparenzregister der EU: REG Nummer: 484497715199-45 (https://transparency-register.europa.eu/searchregister-or-update/organisation-detail_de?id484497715199-45)

(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

All activities at Salzgitter AG follow the overall strategy Salzgitter AG 2030 (<https://www.salzgitter-ag.com/fileadmin/finanzberichte/2025/gb2025/en/downloads/szag-ar2025-complete.pdf#page=22>; p. 22-24, 149-150), which includes improvements in various ESG KPIs. This Salzgitter AG 2030 strategy is in line with our SBTi commitment and thus successfully implementing our strategy directly leads to archiving the SBTi targets. A wide range of measures (e.g. the salary of managing directors and the board members depends on the successful implementation ESG targets) ensure that all ESG targets (thus our environmental commitments/transition plan) are archived in time.

[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 (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 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

☒ Participation in voluntary government programs

☒ 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)

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 production of steel on the currently and worldwide dominant integrated route is inherently associated with the emission of carbon dioxide. Due to this Salzgitter AG aims to switch from state of the art blast furnaces (using coal as reduction agent) to new direct reduction processes using hydrogen as reduction agent. However, this transformation goes beyond of the current state of the art and requires significant higher investments than using blast furnaces as well as the OPEX are expected to be significantly higher. Thus, Salzgitter AG must ensure that the external cost of carbon dioxide emissions are internalised into the price of products in the EU. Further, the climate border adjustment mechanism (CBAM) is required to ensure that the emission of carbon dioxide is not simply moved into other countries (also called carbon leakage).

(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

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- ☒ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

- ☒ Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

Stiftung KlimaWirtschaft

(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

This NGO (Stiftung KlimaWirtschaft) represents positions geared toward creating climate protection instruments that are in line with the Paris agreement as well as compatible with the German industry. Salzgitter Group is represented on various committees and working groups.

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

50000

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

Source: <https://klimawirtschaft.org/english> The Stiftung KlimaWirtschaft is a progressive voice in the climate policy discourse and provides answers from the engine room of corporate climate protection. It highlights ways in which businesses can be more effectively enabled to fulfill their central role in fighting climate change and to unleash their innovation potential for climate protection. The foundation forges alliances with businesses, the scientific community and society at large. These alliances promote the development of a political framework that will enable business to drive the transition toward climate neutrality. The new German government is moving full speed ahead with ambitious climate protection measures. But in what ways must the Renewable Energy Sources Act (EEG) be amended to ensure that real progress is made on expanding renewables? What will be the role of states, towns and municipalities? How can energy efficiency be increased and in what ways must industrial policy be aligned with the goal of climate neutrality? And what role must the building and transport sectors play in corporate climate protection? German climate policy is largely shaped by European legislation. The European Green Deal encompasses almost all areas of economic life: expansion of renewable energies, the transformation of European industry, the mobility sector, the construction industry, and the financing of these transformation processes. Together with our member companies, we actively engage as the voice of progressive German business in influencing the ongoing development of the Green Deal and the Fit-for-55 implementation package. We engage in dialogue with members of the European Parliament and with national governments to highlight ways in which free enterprise can be leveraged for ambitious climate protection. We act as a bridge builder between Brussels and Berlin and as a dialogue platform for ambitious climate protection and progressive economic policy. Our member companies operate all over the world. They compete successfully every day in the international race toward climate neutrality — as technology leaders in their industries and as ambassadors for business and investment in Germany, Europe and across the globe. These companies play an important role in making the EU Green Deal an internationally effective blueprint for climate neutrality „made in Europe.“

(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

[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

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(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

☒ Value chain engagement

☒ Dependencies & Impacts

☒ Public policy engagement

☒ Climate-related targets

☒ Greenhouse gas emissions figures

☒ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

1-294

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

szag_ar_2025.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

[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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

1995

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2030

☒ 2050

☒ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Physical risks were analyzed with the aid of a data-driven risk analysis for Salzgitter AG's global facilities for their short-term, medium-term and long-term impact, drawing on climate scenarios.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The two extreme scenarios were selected.

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

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- ☒ Acute physical
- ☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- ☒ 2.0°C - 2.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

1995

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2050
- ☒ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Physical risks were analyzed with the aid of a data-driven risk analysis for Salzgitter AG's global facilities for their short-term, medium-term and long-term impact, drawing on climate scenarios.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The two extreme scenarios were selected.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☒ IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ 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

☒ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2030

☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands

☒ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☒ Global regulation

☒ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The uncertainties are the usual ones which come along with using the IEA NZE scenario. Most important are probably the following categories: Policy and Regulatory Frameworks, Consumer Behavior, Public Acceptance and Energy Security.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The Science Based Target Initiative chose after the analysis of the different pathways, the IEA NZE scenario as base for the iron & steel Sector Decarbonisation Approach. Due to our SBTi intensity target, we also chose this pathway/scenario indirectly. As our existing decarbonisation strategy with its expected CO2 reduction over time - after the quantitative SBTi target setting method - matches the requirements of the SBTi, no adaption had to be made to our strategy.

[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

As part of our climate-related scenario analysis, locations expected to experience significant climate-related changes were assessed regarding their relevance to the Group. This assessment enabled the identification of key climate-related risks, including increased exposure to extreme weather events, water scarcity and evolving regulatory requirements, as well as opportunities arising from innovation and the transition to a low-carbon economy. The findings were integrated into the Group's risk management framework and support both operational and strategic decision-making. This ensures that climate-related risks and opportunities are systematically identified, assessed, monitored and managed within established governance structures. By incorporating scenario-based insights into risk and opportunity management processes, the Group strengthens its ability to anticipate potential environmental developments, enhance resilience, support compliance with future regulatory requirements and identify opportunities associated with sustainable transformation.

[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:

☒ Yes

(5.2.5) Description of activities included in commitment and implementation of commitment

SALCOS is a transformation project that aims to decarbonize steel production. The Salzgitter Group takes responsibility for the challenges posed by climate change. Climate protection is therefore a key element of the "Salzgitter AG 2030" strategy. By 2027, we will have laid the foundation with the first step of our SALCOS program to make it technically feasible to reduce our Scope 1 and Scope 2 CO2e emissions and reach our SBTi intensity target, which is 1.5 degree aligned. At the end of the transformation we will be capable of reducing more than 90 % of Salzgitter AG's scope 1 emission.

(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

The transition plan of our SALCOS programme is one of the major topics of the strategy "Salzgitter AG 2030" and therefore an important point in every discussion with shareholders for example on roadshows or investment conferences. Within these discussions, feedback to our transition plan is collected either orally or in written form.

(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

The SALCOS project management organization that has been set up monitors the underlying assumptions on which an investment decision is based, such as sales expectations, commodity and energy price assumptions, and equally their availability and regulatory changes. Developments are compared on a running basis with the current situation and the progress of the project. Future decisions on implementing the next stages of the decarbonization program are also mapped using these standardized processes. In the case of Salzgitter Flachstahl GmbH, the investment costs to be expected in connection with the SALCOS project are also taken into account as part of the valuation and external support assumed for the implementation of low CO2 steel production. It is also assumed that future increases in production costs for other reasons (for example, rising energy prices) will be largely passed on in product sales prices.

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

Salzgitter AG made further progress in implementing its climate transition plan during the reporting period. The SALCOS® transformation program, which is the central lever of the Group's decarbonization strategy, advanced as planned, with key facilities of the first implementation stage, including the direct reduction plant (DRI), electric arc furnace (EAF), 100 MW electrolyser and related infrastructure, under construction. In addition, measures to increase the use of renewable electricity and secure future hydrogen supply were further developed. The transition plan remains fully integrated into the Group's strategic planning and supports the company's ambition to complete the transformation by the mid-2030s and achieve net-zero emissions significantly before 2050.

(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:

☒ No

[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

- ☒ Transition risks

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

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

If there is a delay in the transition to fossil-free steel, there is a risk that supply agreements cannot be met, which could lead to the loss of customers and a reduction in sales volumes and revenues. For this reason, the Strategy 2030 was launched, which is significantly influenced by our SALCOS project, which will ensure fossil free steel in the future.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Physical risks

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

Natural disasters and extreme weather events can disrupt our supply chain. As the frequency of such events is likely to increase in the future, our purchasing strategy had to be adapted in certain areas. For instance, we observe a rising risk of flooding of coking coal mines in Australia where we purchase about a third of our coking coal needed for the steelmaking process. If a coking coal mine is flooded, difficulties in the supply out of this mine can occur. Example: We observe a rising risk of flooding of coking coal mines in Australia where we purchase about a third of our coking coal needed for the steelmaking process. If a coking coal mine is flooded, difficulties in the supply out of this mine can occur. Therefore, the supply with the needed amounts and qualities of coking coal has to be ensured. Salzgitter Flachstahl GmbH included the above-mentioned risk in their procurement strategy. For this purpose we are monitoring this risk by an experts assessment within our raw material procurement of Salzgitter Flachstahl GmbH. Two measures to manage the risks emerging from that Problem were identified: 1) The total amount of annually purchased coking coals from Australia has been reduced 2) Before the rain season in Australia, Salzgitter Flachstahl GmbH is increasing the stock of Australian coking coal. Due to this, the magnitude of impact after the management decision could significantly be reduced. Impact on this area of our business: Insufficient availability of primary and secondary raw materials needed for the transformation. We are therefore following our mission "Partnering for Transformation" and have therefore agreed memorandums of understanding with raw material suppliers for our new route (e.g. LKAB, Rio Tinto). Time-horizons considered: Short-, mid- and long-term. SALCOS transformation is carried out in stages (2025, 2030, 2033) and therefore the raw materials and energy sources used change.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Transition risks

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

Impact on this area of our business: Risks and opportunities in the context of climate change, have significantly impacted our investment strategy in R&D. The magnitude of impact of these projects was very high, if finally SALCOS® would be implemented, due to the fact, that this could reduce the overall scope 1 emissions

of Salzgitter Flachstahl GmbH up to 95% and therefore the scope 1 emissions of the entire Group in a similar magnitude. First pilot projects are running. Time horizons considered: Short-, mid- and long-term. The implementation of SALCOS® is mid- to long-term, but several R&D and pilot projects are currently under construction or even running. If there is a delay in the transition to fossil-free steel, there is a risk that supply agreements cannot be met, which could lead to the loss of customers and a reduction in sales volumes and revenues. Example: Under the “µDRAL” project, the year 2022 saw a demonstration plant taken into operation on the premises of Salzgitter Flachstahl GmbH (SZFG) that is capable of flexible operation harnessing natural gas and hydrogen for the production of direct reduced iron (DRI). Implementing the first stage of SALCOS® on an industrial scale has been scheduled for 2026, the Supervisory Board having given its final approval in 2023. More than one million tons of steel are to be produced at SZFG without the use of coking coal. Full implementation is scheduled for completion by 2033. Assuming the sufficient availability of green hydrogen, the carbon footprint can subsequently be reduced by more than 95 % compared with the current process, thereby avoiding around 1 % of Germany’s total emissions today. Consequently, we would not only be much earlier in terms of our original goal of full implementation by 2050, but also substantially ahead of Germany’s climate target timeline.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Transition risks

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

Because of the transformation to fossil-free steel, both green electricity and green hydrogen are needed in large quantities. To achieve these quantities there are two approaches. The first is to secure future capacity, the second is to reduce demand through energy efficiency measures. The latter is described below: Time-horizons considered: Short-, mid- and long-term. The “Energy Management Group Forum” and with this the aim is to improve energy efficiency is an ongoing process. Example: One important initiative in the energy efficiency area is the “Energy Management Group Forum” that has been in place since 2013. The initiative brings together the most important Group companies in terms of their energy consumption. The common objective is to improve energy efficiency through a continuous learning process characterized by a mutual exchange of information, thereby contributing among other things to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. The “Energy Efficiency Knowledge Platform” where efficiency measures already implemented or under examination are made available to all participants constitutes an important element in this process. The platform currently comprises several hundred individual measures. The “EnERGY” groupwide energy efficiency network has been extended and will be continued until the end of 2025. The aim of the project is to pool the strengths of individual departments within the company to leverage

[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

☒ Direct costs

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Transition risks

(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

Increasing burden due to rising levies or abolition of existing subsidies: In order to promote sustainability in the economy, ESG-motivated levies and taxes could rise sharply in the coming years. In addition, subsidies that previously applied to less sustainable sectors could be abolished in the course of a change in social awareness, the necessary redirection of capital flows and increasing regulatory pressure. Direct costs were influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities: under the European Emissions Trading System (EU ETS), the free allocation for our integrated steel production at the Salzgitter Flachstahl GmbH site is not sufficient, although the integrated steelworks in Salzgitter can be considered a very efficient plant. For this reason, certificates must be purchased on a long-term basis. In general, we are seeing high volatility in the prices for emission allowances. We expect certificate prices to rise further, not least due to political will. Due to a far too low allocation of free allowances from the EU ETS, we expect an under-allocation of free allowances in phase 4 (2021/30). Case study: The situation: A few years ago, it was estimated that Salzgitter AG would not receive enough allowances from the free allocation in the fourth trading period of the European Emissions Trading System (2021-2030). We also saw the risk of rising CO2 prices during this period. Task: In terms of this risk, the aim was to manage the risk of high CO2 costs in the years 2021-2030, which is difficult to quantify due to the highly volatile CO2 prices. Measure: The Group Executive Board decided to buy CO2 certificates as a precautionary measure in order to minimize the uncertainty resulting from the volatile prices for CO2 certificates. Result: We assume that these purchased certificates will largely offset the estimated shortfall at Salzgitter AG's subsidiaries subject to the ETS. To summarize, we have managed the risk of rising prices for CO2 certificates for the fourth period of EU emissions trading by investing in CO2 certificates in recent years. This gives us more certainty in our financial planning process, as we have minimized the impact of unknown CO2 prices on our business.

[Add row]

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

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

☒ Revenue/Turnover

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

320000000

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

4

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

31

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

69

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

We follow the EU taxonomy (2020/852) and the resulting regulatory requirements. As part of our reporting, we apply the provisions of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2026/73 in full, amending Delegated Regulations (EU) 2021/2178 and (EU) 2023/2486.

Row 2

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☒ A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☒ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

☒ Climate change 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)

202000000

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

38

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

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

24

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

We follow the EU taxonomy (2020/852) and the resulting regulatory requirements. As part of our reporting, we apply the provisions of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2026/73 in full, amending Delegated Regulations (EU) 2021/2178 and (EU) 2023/2486.

Row 3

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☒ A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☒ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

☒ 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:

☒ OPEX

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

60000000

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

8

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

71

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

29

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

We follow the EU taxonomy (2020/852) and the resulting regulatory requirements. As part of our reporting, we apply the provisions of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2026/73 in full, amending Delegated Regulations (EU) 2021/2178 and (EU) 2023/2486.

[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:

☒ Manufacture of iron and steel

(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

☒ Turnover

☒ CAPEX

☒ OPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☒ Transitional activity

(5.4.2.6) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

320000000

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

4

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

4

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

0

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

202000000

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

38

(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

38

(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

(5.4.2.18) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

60000000

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

8

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

8

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

0

(5.4.2.24) Calculation methodology and supporting information

The KPIs were calculated in accordance with Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852. Eligibility and alignment were assessed for economic activity 3.9 'Manufacture of iron and steel'. KPI allocation was based on direct assignment of turnover, CapEx and OpEx to the relevant taxonomy activities. The assessment was reviewed for regulatory updates, including the EU FAQ C/2025/1373.

(5.4.2.25) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.26) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

Analyzing the significant contribution of economic activities was performed at the level of the Group companies. The substantial contribution to climate protection of Economic activity 3.9 is fulfilled if the products from primary iron and steel production comply with the CO2 limits prescribed for the respective production stage or, in the case of secondary iron and steel production, with the defined steel scrap proportions. Measurement applied to Economic activity 3.9 pertained to all consolidated holdings with primary and/or secondary iron and steel production.

(5.4.2.27) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.28) Details of do no significant harm analysis

Ecologically sustainable economic activities must not only make a substantial contribution to achieving an environmental objective but may also not negatively impact the other environmental objectives. The so-called "Do No Significant Harm" (DNSH) criteria for economic activities define minimum requirements that must be met for avoiding significant harm to other environmental objectives. These criteria are anchored in prevailing European law, the available scientific findings and life-cycle considerations. The DNSH appraisal for Economic activity 3.9 was carried out exclusively for the three steel-producing companies in the Salzgitter Group and their respective facilities. The following DNSH assessments were conducted with regard to the other environmental objectives based on checklists and their validation in expert discussion: ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVE 1 "CLIMATE PROTECTION" Not relevant for the activity identified. ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVE 2

“ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE” Climate risk and vulnerability assessment at location level. ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVE 3 “SUSTAINABLE USE AND PROTECTION OF WATER AND MARINE RESOURCES” Risk assessment regarding potential environmental damage for conserving water quality and for avoiding water shortage at location level. ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVE 4 “TRANSITION TO A CIRCULAR ECONOMY” Not relevant for the activity identified. ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVE 5 “AVOIDANCE AND REDUCTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION” Examination of the bringing into circulation, production and use of substances and chemicals that are environmentally damaging and hazardous to health and adherence to the conclusions on the best available technologies. ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVE 6 “PROTECTION AND RESTORATION OF BIODIVERSITY AND ECO SYSTEMS” Risk assessment at location level for the protection or reinstatement of biodiversity and ecosystems.

(5.4.2.29) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.30) Attach any supporting evidence

szag_ar_2025 1.pdf

Row 2

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☒ Manufacture of iron and steel

(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

☒ Turnover

☒ CAPEX

☒ OPEX

(5.4.2.10) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

2414000000

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

27

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

175000000

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

33

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

450000000

(5.4.2.23) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year

60

(5.4.2.24) Calculation methodology and supporting information

The KPIs were calculated in accordance with Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852. Eligibility and alignment were assessed for economic activity 3.9 'Manufacture of iron and steel'. KPI allocation was based on direct assignment of turnover, CapEx and OpEx to the relevant taxonomy activities. The assessment was reviewed for regulatory updates, including the EU FAQ C/2025/1373

(5.4.2.25) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☒ No

(5.4.2.26) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

The assessment of substantial contribution criteria was not performed, as the activity is reported as taxonomy-eligible only and not taxonomy-aligned. Consequently, compliance with the Technical Screening Criteria for substantial contribution has not been evaluated.

(5.4.2.27) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☒ No

(5.4.2.28) Details of do no significant harm analysis

The DNSH criteria have not been assessed, as the activity is considered taxonomy-eligible. Compliance with the Technical Screening Criteria, including the Do No Significant Harm (DNSH) criteria, has therefore not been evaluated.

(5.4.2.29) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.30) Attach any supporting evidence

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[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

A further precondition for classifying an economic activity as ecologically sustainable lies in compliance with the regulations on minimum safeguards. To this end, companies must have implemented processes, directives and guidelines that ensure that the following frameworks are observed: / The United Nation's Guiding

Principles on Business and Human Rights / The OECD Guiding Principles for Multinational Enterprises (OECD Guiding Principles) / The International Charter of Human Rights (the General Declaration of Human Rights and the UN conventions on civil and political rights, as well as economic, social and cultural rights) / The Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work of the International Labour Organization (ILO) The EU platform for sustainable finance was requested by the EU Commission to consult on Minimum safeguards as defined under Article 18 of the Taxonomy Regulation. Four key topics were identified in the report as necessary for adherence to minimum safeguards. These are: / Human rights, including employee rights / Bribery/corruption / Taxation / Fair competition The assessment of the minimum safeguards is performed at Group level and not at the level of individual economic activities.

(5.4.3.2) Additional contextual information relevant to your taxonomy accounting

The EU Taxonomy assessment was performed at the level of the consolidated Group companies. Taxonomy eligibility and alignment were evaluated in accordance with the EU Taxonomy Regulation and the related Delegated Acts. The turnover, CapEx and OpEx KPIs were calculated using the Group's consolidated financial reporting system and are based on the financial information reported in the consolidated financial statements for the reporting year. Taxonomy-aligned turnover primarily relates to Economic Activity 3.9 "Manufacture of iron and steel". Turnover, CapEx and OpEx KPIs were derived from the Group's consolidated financial reporting and financial statements for the reporting year.

(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

CDP Letter 2025_szag_signed by EY.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?

	Investment in low-carbon R&D	Comment
	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes	/

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.5.5.1) Technology area

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Optimization alternative steelmaking processes / accompanying measures

(5.5.5.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Basic academic/theoretical research

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

4

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

4516000

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

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

BeWiSeR – SALCOS® Accompanying Research II The MACOR feasibility study confirmed the technical feasibility and advantages of our SALCOS® approach. In the follow-up project BeWiSe (accompanying research into hydrogen in steel production), the proven team from the Fraunhofer Gesellschaft and the Salzgitter Group is dedicated to the technical, economic and ecological optimization of the SALCOS® concept. This successful project was continued in 2023 with the BeWiSeR project, which aims to further optimize the SALCOS route with regard to technical, economic and social aspects, among others. In addition, intensive research is being carried out with external partners to optimize current and future slags.

Row 2

(5.5.5.1) Technology area

Select from:

☒ Alternative steelmaking processes

(5.5.5.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Small scale commercial deployment

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

4

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

4168000

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

7

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

As part of the SALCOS – SALzgitter Low-CO2Steelmaking project, Federal Environment Minister Svenja Schulze handed over the funding approval for the construction of the first direct reduced iron (DRI) plant to be operated flexibly by hydrogen and natural gas in late 2020. This small DRI-plant called µDRAL, is a demonstration plant for the production of direct reduced iron (DRI). It is the first iron ore direct reduction plant designed to operate flexibly with natural gas and hydrogen (each 0–100%). The direct reduced iron (DRI) from the µDRAL-plant is used in the electric arc furnace at the Peine plant and in the existing blast furnace in Salzgitter for commercial steel production with a decreased CO2 footprint. The plant has a production capacity of 2500 kg/d.

Row 3

(5.5.5.1) Technology area

Select from:

- ☒ New process plant with improved efficiency

(5.5.5.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Applied research and development

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

1

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

1165000

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

2

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

To produce hydrogen in the most energy efficient way while increasing the technological maturity of the steam electrolyser is the essential element of the GrInHy2.0 and GrInHy3.0 project. GrInHy2.0 marks an important milestone towards a hydrogen-based, low carbon European steel industry starting with hydrogen production for today's steel annealing processes. With the first implementation of a high-temperature electrolyser of the Megawatt-class, GrInHy2.0's prototype produces 200 Nm³ of hydrogen per hour at nominal power input of 720 kWAC. The StE consists of up to eight modules with 1,080 SOECs each. The system is fully integrated into Salzgitter's steelmaking operations and runs on steam from waste heat of the steel production. It is in operation for at least 13,000 hours, producing a total of around 100 tonnes of high-purity (99.98%) 'green' hydrogen at electrical efficiency of 84%LHV, which was already used for steel processing in Salzgitter. In the successor project GrInHy3.0, the latest generation of Sun electrolysis will be installed in Salzgitter. The aim is to jointly increase the technological maturity of the technology in the Salzgitter Group's industrial environment. In addition, a 100 MW alkaline electrolysis plant is currently being built in Salzgitter, which will produce around 9,000 tons of hydrogen per year from 2027 for use in the direct reduction plant.

Row 4

(5.5.5.1) Technology area

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Optimization of slag of existing and future steelmaking process

(5.5.5.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Applied research and development

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

1

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

521000

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

2

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

Together with users of the slag (cement industry, construction industry, etc.), we are working on processes to condition the slag so that it can replace primary raw materials. The aim is to reduce the amount of slag sent to landfill or to recycle it to a higher value. Effect of engagement and measures of success (quantitative threshold for a measure of success AND a description of the impact of the engagement according to your measure of success): - Key figure: CO2 savings for steelworks slag users through substitution of primary material - Target: Increase the value by 10 % within the next five years.

[Add row]

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

	Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality
Carbon	Select from: ☒ Yes
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

☒ Drive energy efficiency

- ☒ Drive low-carbon 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

The shadow price stated was valid for the reporting year. The shadow price is based on imputed assumptions for state-regulated certificates for CO2 emissions and cost implications for fuels used.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1

(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)

55

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

55

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Capital expenditure
- ☒ Product and R&D
- ☒ Risk management

(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

1

(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

Every year, as part of the Group planning process, the planning assumptions, including the internal carbon price, are reviewed, adjusted and validated.
[Add row]

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

Suppliers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

Customers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

Investors and shareholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Not an immediate strategic priority, due to other material topics like climate change, circular economy and the transformation to a green steel manufacturer with our two main value chain stakeholder, suppliers and customers.

Other value chain stakeholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Not an immediate strategic priority, due to other material topics like climate change, circular economy and the transformation to a green steel manufacturer without two main value chain stakeholder, suppliers and customers.

[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

- ☒ Other, please specify :Dependence on ecosystem services/environmental assets

(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

The threshold is defined by Osapiens, the platform which is screening and classifying our suppliers according to dependencies and impacts on the environment. From the beginning of 2026, every supplier will be automatically imported into Osapiens.

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

Select from:

☒ 100%

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

36051

[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

☒ Material sourcing

☒ Procurement spend

- ☒ Product lifecycle
- ☒ Regulatory compliance
- ☒ Business risk mitigation
- ☒ Strategic status of suppliers
- ☒ 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

We use our supply chain due diligence risk analysis tool "Osapiens". Here, environmental analyses are also carried out on suppliers, e.g. ban on mercury, ban on persistent organic pollutants, ban on the export of hazardous waste, harmful soil, water and air pollution; these assessments and scoring of the suppliers (green, yellow and red) are included in the award decisions. The better (green) the score, the greater the likelihood of an order being awarded. We ask suppliers for their environmental certificates.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

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

(5.11.5.3) Comment

We have a code of conduct that we agree with all suppliers, in which they commit to the topics of Environmental Protection based on the supply chain duty of care act. We also have a complaints procedure on our homepage in several languages, where anonymous information can be provided. Osapien's risk analysis tool in the esg platform that helps you comply with all esg regulations. It helps us mitigate risk, simplify manual processes through automation, and create transparency and

efficiency to gain actionable insights to make an impact. We also specify environmental certificates that our suppliers must have. Our research department requests scope 3 data from suppliers in order to determine our CCF/PCF. We request measures from our suppliers to achieve a reduction and track their implementation. Suppliers with lower scope3 emissions are prioritized in procurement processes. We help and advise in part with the implementation. For sure we have some Commitments from our suppliers in our contract.
[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:

- ☒ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization Principles

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- ☒ Certification
- ☒ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline
- ☒ Supplier scorecard or rating
- ☒ Other, please specify :We audit supplier if needed.

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

Select from:

- ☒ 76-99%

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

Select from:

- ☒ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☒ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☒ Suspend and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☒ Re-integrating suppliers back into upstream value chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

(5.11.6.12) Comment

The factors are taken into account in our award process and the suppliers are informed accordingly. If a supplier with a supposedly poor evaluation is to be taken or has to be taken because of single source, then an audit is carried out and we request certificates. A new decision is then made and, if necessary, corrective measures are drawn up or everything may then be ok.

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- ☒ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

- ☒ Collect climate transition plan information at least annually from suppliers
- ☒ Collect environmental risk and opportunity information at least annually from suppliers
- ☒ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers
- ☒ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration

- ☒ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services
- ☒ Collaborate with suppliers on innovative business models and corporate renewable energy sourcing mechanisms

(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:

- ☒ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

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

Scope 3 emissions were measured in 2025. We will reduce CO2 emissions by at least 20% by 2028. In addition, further measures are being developed so that we can achieve Net-Zero. We are also converting our production to Green Steel from 2027 with the SALCOS project, for which considerable financial efforts have so far been made with a subsidy from the federal government. Our research department collects scope3 and GHG data to calculate the CCF and PCF.

(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 ::Record the current status, analyze, develop improvements together and make suggestions, provide advice and support

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ Upstream value chain transparency and human rights

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Financial incentives

☒ Include long-term contracts linked to environmental commitments

Information collection

☒ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

☒ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

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

Climate change Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue Business risk mitigation Material sourcing Procurement spend Product lifecycle Regulatory compliance Strategic status of suppliers We use our supply chain due diligence risk analysis tool "Osapiens". Here, environmental analyses are also carried out on suppliers, e.g. ban on mercury, ban on persistent organic pollutants, ban on the export of hazardous waste, harmful soil, water and air pollution; these assessments and scorings of the suppliers (green, yellow and red) are included in the award decisions. The better (green) the score, the greater the likelihood of an order being awarded. We ask suppliers for their environmental certificates.

(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 :Record the current status, analyze, develop improvements together and make suggestions, provide advice and support

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Waste and resource reduction and improved end-of-life management

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- ☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions
- ☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact
- ☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to set science-based targets

(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:

☒ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

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

Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue Business risk mitigation Material sourcing Procurement spend Product lifecycle Regulatory compliance Strategic status of suppliers.

(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

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ 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:

☒ 100%

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

*** *Engaging* This question only has Salzgitter Flachstahl GmbH (SZFG) and KHS GmbH as the objects of observation. SZFG is not only the largest company in the Group, but also the starting point for the Group's internal value chain. KHS, as the lead company of the Technology Business Unit, is responsible for more than 80% of scope 3.11 emissions. In the future, this described balance sheet scope will be further expanded. *** *SZFG:* We provide to all customers of our strip steel products detailed product and company specific LCA data and sustainability information. This enables our customers to conduct Life Cycle Assessment and calculate environmental benefits from using our products, e.g. for light weight design studies (costumer group "Automotive") or environmental product declaration (EPDs) for e.g. construction goods (costumer groups "Buildings", "Construction" and "Pipes&Tubes"). We provide this information to customers from all sectors. Currently, based on an impact analysis, we are identifying the suppliers with the strongest impact on Scope 3 emissions and jointly develop approaches to reduce these emissions, e.g., by using lower-CO2 transport methods. Strategic partnerships have been established with a number of key suppliers like LKAB, including more accurate and specific mapping of our carbon supply chains and approaches to reduce these emissions. *KHS:* KHS is part of the Business Unit Technology within the Salzgitter Group. The company focuses on systems and machines for filling and packaging beverages. The systems offered by KHS are mainly customized solutions. They are the result of detailed customer consultation. Customers can then produce with a state-of-the-art production line that helps them save energy, resources, and, ultimately, emissions. The core benefit of using our machines is their long service life. 20 years and more are not uncommon. Customers benefit from the latest developments by saving resources and emissions. In addition, KHS offers life cycle assessments for its entire PET and secondary packaging range. Customers thus benefit from reliable calculations of the environmental impact of all KHS packaging solutions. KHS conducts these assessments to achieve the best possible results in terms of CO2 savings.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

SZFG: Our costumer engagement regarding the sharing of Salzgitter specific LCA-data improved especially our B2B relationship with several automotive and white goods customers. This Salzgitter specific data is used e.g. in LCA calculations of the automotive producers, to calculate i.a. the specific CO2 footprint of their products in order to proof environmental progresses of new versions of their cars. We offer LCA calculation according with the externally certified VeriSteel standard from TÜV Süd, which refers to relevant parts of DIN EN ISO standards 14064, 14067, 14040, 14044, ISO 14040 and DIN EN 19694. The number of enquiries by each costumer group is tracked and annually reported within the company. *KHS:* The share of emission related data and the capability to individually calculate the CO2 footprint is highly beneficial to KHS customers. Especially in the consulting phase they are able to compare and learn about the immediate impact of the measures regarding upgrades or packaging modifications through CO2 and LCA calculations. The KHS-sourced data according to ISO 14067 is relevant to keep track on the customers dynamically changing needs to decrease emissions within their value chain. KHS is able to proactively meet them and have new opportunities to intensify the impact of engagement.

[Add row]

C6. Environmental performance - Consolidation approach

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

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Financial control

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

The financial control approach reflects the consolidation boundary of our non-financial reporting. However, our SBTi targets are based on the operational control approach which follows the concept of direct influence over emissions.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :n.a.

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

n.a.

[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?	Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with	Details of structural change(s), including completion dates
	Select all that apply ☒ Yes, a divestment	DESMA Schuhmaschinen GmbH	completion date 29.07.2025

[Fixed row]

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

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
	Select all that apply ☒ No

[Fixed row]

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

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

☒ No, because the impact does not meet our significance threshold

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

The recalculation policy, including the significance threshold for base year recalculations, is aligned with the SBTi requirements. According to the SBTi, a base year recalculation is required when structural changes, methodological changes, or significant data errors lead to a change of 5% or more in total base year emissions.

(7.1.3.5) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

☒ 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

☒ European Union Emission Trading System (EU ETS): The Monitoring and Reporting Regulation (MRR) – General guidance for installations

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

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

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

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

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

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

(7.3.3) Comment

Most of the electric power consumption is measured by calibrated electric meters and both the location-based and market-based scope 2 emissions are verified by the auditor EY.

[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:

☒ No

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10724000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

consumption data of every fossil fuel used within the report boundaries were used in combination with emission factors used for EU-ETS calculation

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

366000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

power consumption of every subsidiary combined with local emission factors taken from EcoInvent database

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

531000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

power consumption of every subsidiary combined with emission factors mainly taken from energy supplier

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11374000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

scope 3 emissions were mainly calculated using emission factors of Ecolnvent database

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

264000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

scope 3 emissions were mainly calculated using emission factors of Ecolnvent database

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1223000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

scope 3 emissions were mainly calculated using emission factors of Ecolnvent database

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

883000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

scope 3 emissions were mainly calculated using emission factors of Ecolnvent database

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

56000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

scope 3 emissions were mainly calculated using emission factors of Ecolnvent database

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

scope 3 emissions were mainly calculated using emission factors of Ecolnvent database

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

39000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

scope 3 emissions were mainly calculated using emission factors of Ecolnvent database

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.5.3) Methodological details

scope 3 emissions were mainly calculated using emission factors of Ecolnvent database

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

42000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

scope 3 emissions were mainly calculated using emission factors of Ecolnvent database

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2332000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

scope 3 emissions were mainly calculated using emission factors of Ecolnvent database

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4739000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

annual power consumption of every sold product multiplied by the typical use phase and location based emission factors from Ecolnvent

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

scope 3 emissions were mainly calculated using emission factors of Ecolnvent database

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

-

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

-

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

491000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

scope 3 emissions were mainly calculated using emission factors of Ecolnvent database

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

-

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

-

[Fixed row]

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

	Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO ₂ e)	Methodological details
Reporting year	9364000	consumption data of every fossil fuel used within the report boundaries were used in combination with emission factors used for EU-ETS calculation

[Fixed row]

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

	Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Methodological details
Reporting year	322000	131000	power consumption of every subsidiary combined with local emission factors taken from Ecolnvent database

[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)

7128000

(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

1

(7.8.6) Please explain

As an integrated steel and technology group, Salzgitter AG relies on significant volumes of raw materials and purchased goods throughout its value chain. Consequently, upstream emissions associated with the extraction, processing, manufacturing, and delivery of these purchased goods and services represent a significant source of Scope 3 emissions. Category 1 emissions therefore reflect the cradle-to-gate greenhouse gas emissions associated with purchased goods and services consumed by the Group during the reporting year, excluding capital goods, which are reported separately in Scope 3 Category 2. The category includes emissions from suppliers across the Group's various business activities, including steel production, steel processing, trading, mechanical engineering, filling and packaging systems, and other industrial operations.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

122000

(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

The emissions reported in Scope 3 Category 2 (Capital Goods) are primarily related to the acquisition, construction, installation, and modernization of industrial assets used in the Group's steel production and processing activities. Relevant activities include: Investments in steel production and processing facilities, including production lines, furnaces, rolling mills, and associated manufacturing equipment. Construction and modernization projects for industrial buildings, technical infrastructure, and plant-related assets. Procurement of large-scale machinery, technical equipment, and other long-term production assets. Capital expenditures associated with the SALCOS® (Salzgitter Low CO₂ Steelmaking) transformation program, including direct reduction, electric arc furnace, hydrogen, energy, and related infrastructure projects.

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)

1384000

(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

The emissions reported in Scope 3 Category 3 (Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities) arise from upstream activities associated with the production and delivery of fuels and energy purchased and consumed by the Salzgitter Group.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

623000

(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

6

(7.8.6) Please explain

The emissions reported in Scope 3 Category 4 (Upstream Transportation and Distribution) include transportation activities that are contractually commissioned and managed by Salzgitter Group companies. Relevant activities primarily comprise the transportation of raw materials, production materials, semi-finished products, and purchased goods by third-party logistics providers prior to their receipt or use within the Group's operations. Salzgitter AG applies this allocation approach to ensure a clear and consistent attribution of transportation emissions to the entity responsible for arranging and controlling the transport activity. This methodology also prevents double counting of emissions associated with intra-group supply chains and intercompany material flows.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

78000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

☒ 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

The emissions reported in Scope 3 Category 5 (Waste Generated in Operations) arise from the treatment and disposal of waste generated by the operations of Salzgitter Group companies and managed by third-party waste service providers.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

7000

(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

The emissions reported in Scope 3 Category 6 (Business Travel) arise from business-related travel undertaken by employees of Salzgitter Group companies using transportation services provided by external operators. This category also includes hotel accommodation associated with business travel.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

33000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Distance-based method

☒ Other, please specify :Average commuting method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

The emissions reported in Scope 3 Category 7 (Employee Commuting) arise from the transportation of employees between their homes and their regular workplaces. The emissions were calculated by using an "average employee" who commute an average distance weighted with the transportation method (car, train, bicycle).

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

1

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Asset-specific method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

The emissions reported in Scope 3 Category 8 (Upstream Leased Assets) arise from leased assets used by Salzgitter Group companies that are not included within the company's Scope 1 and Scope 2 inventory under the operational control approach.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

54000

(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

The emissions reported in Scope 3 Category 9 (Downstream Transportation and Distribution) arise from transportation and distribution activities occurring after the sale of products where the transport is arranged and controlled by external customers or other third parties rather than by Salzgitter Group companies.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

1684000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

☒ Site-specific method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

As a steel and technology group, Salzgitter primarily supplies intermediate steel products that frequently undergo further processing by customers before incorporation into final products used in sectors such as automotive, construction, mechanical engineering, energy, and infrastructure. Consequently, downstream processing activities can result in indirect greenhouse gas emissions that are reported in Scope 3 Category 10.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology*Select all that apply*☒ Methodology for direct use phase emissions, please specify :Energy used by sold machinery in a specified lifetime used for emission calculation.**(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners**

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

In contrast to the Group's steel products, which generally do not generate significant direct greenhouse gas emissions during use, products from the KHS and Klöckner Desma Elastomertechnik businesses can result in downstream emissions during their operational phase. Consequently, these products represent the principal source of Scope 3 Category 11 emissions within the Salzgitter Group. Category 11 emissions are calculated based on the expected use-phase energy consumption of the relevant products, assumptions regarding operating conditions and product lifetime, and the associated emission factors for the energy sources used during operation. In addition the use phase of sold coal products are taken into account.

End of life treatment of sold products**(7.8.1) Evaluation status***Select from:*☒ Relevant, calculated**(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)**

85000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology*Select all that apply*☒ Average data method☒ 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

The Group's core steel products are not considered a significant source of Category 12 emissions. Steel products are fully recyclable and are typically recovered and returned to material cycles at the end of their service life. Consequently, the disposal of sold steel products is not regarded as a material source of end-of-life emissions within the company's Scope 3 inventory. Based on the relevance assessment, emissions from Category 12 are therefore limited primarily to packaging materials accompanying sold products. The end-of-life treatment of these packaging materials represents the relevant emission source reported under this category.

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:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

The company does not lease out assets to third parties in a manner that would give rise to relevant greenhouse gas emissions under the definition of Scope 3 Category 13 of the GHG Protocol. As a result, no downstream leased asset activities have been identified that require reporting in this category. Following a review of the Group's business activities and reporting boundaries, Category 13 was therefore assessed as not applicable. Consequently, no emissions have been quantified or reported for downstream leased assets.

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

The company does not grant franchise rights to third parties and therefore does not have franchise operations that would generate greenhouse gas emissions falling within the scope of Category 14 as defined by the GHG Protocol. Following a review of the Group's organizational structure and business activities, no relevant franchise arrangements were identified. Consequently, Category 14 has been assessed as not applicable and no emissions have been quantified or reported under this category.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

290000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Investment-specific method

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

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

Scope 3 Category 15 (Investments) comprises the proportional share of greenhouse gas emissions attributable to Salzgitter AG's equity investment in Aurubis AG. As Aurubis AG is not under the operational control of Salzgitter AG and is therefore not included within Salzgitter's Scope 1 and Scope 2 reporting boundary, the

associated emissions are considered under Scope 3 Category 15 in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. Emissions are calculated based on Salzgitter AG's ownership interest in Aurubis AG and Aurubis AG's reported Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions for the reporting year.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not evaluated

(7.8.6) Please explain

All existing upstream emissions were taken into account using the intended Scopes. There are no other upstream emissions.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not evaluated

(7.8.6) Please explain

All existing downstream emissions were taken into account using the intended Scopes. There are no other downstream emissions.
[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

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(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

1-2, 154-156, 291-294 page references in relation to the PDF document

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ ISAE3000

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 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

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(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

1-2, 154-156, 291-294 page references in relation to the PDF document

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ ISAE3000

(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

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(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

1-2, 154-156, 291-294 page references in relation to the PDF document

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☒ Scope 3: Franchises | ☒ Scope 3: Use of sold products |
| ☒ Scope 3: Investments | ☒ Scope 3: Upstream leased assets |
| ☒ Scope 3: Capital goods | ☒ Scope 3: Downstream leased assets |
| ☒ Scope 3: Business travel | ☒ Scope 3: Processing of sold products |
| ☒ Scope 3: Employee commuting | ☒ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services |
| ☒ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations | |
| ☒ Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products | |
| ☒ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution | |
| ☒ 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

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(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

1-2, 154-156, 291-294 page references in relation to the PDF document

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ ISAE3000

(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)

152000

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1.5

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The reported emission change in this category is completely based on additional purchase of electricity from renewable sources (marked based).

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

There was no change under "Other emissions reduction activities"

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

775000

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

7.4

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*The reported Scope 1 emission change in this category is based on a reduced production due to the economic situation.
[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

(7.11) How do your total Scope 3 emissions for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.11.1) For each Scope 3 category calculated in 7.8, specify how your emissions compare to the previous year and identify the reason for any change.

Purchased goods and services

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☒ Change in output

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

1153000

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

13.9

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

The reduction in this category is mainly based on the reduced production in the reporting year.

Capital goods

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Last year, transformation expenditures were lower than in the previous year, reflecting the planned progression of the SALCOS® transformation program.

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

76000

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

38.4

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

The category is dominated by the financing scheme of the SALCOS stage 1.

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

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☒ Change in output

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO₂e)

165000

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

10.7

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

The reduction in this category is mainly based on the reduced production in the reporting year.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :shift from Scope 3.9

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

9000

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

1.5

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

During the reporting year, more material was transported by logistics companies we contracted directly.

Waste generated in operations

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☒ Change in output

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

7000

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

8.2

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

The reduction in this category is mainly based on the reduced production in the reporting year.

Business travel

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Change in business travel guidelines

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO₂e)

2000

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

22.2

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

More and more business travel activities were replaced by video calls.

Employee commuting

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☒ Change in output

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

1000

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

2.9

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

The number of employees was adjusted to fit the decreased production output.

Upstream leased assets

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

The emissions caused by leased warehouses remain constant.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☒ Change in output

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

40000

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

42.6

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

The reduction in this category is mainly based on the reduced production in the reporting year.

Processing of sold products

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☒ Change in output

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

82000

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

4.6

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

The reduction in this category is mainly based on the reduced production in the reporting year.

Use of sold products

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☒ Change in output

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO₂e)

96000

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

3.8

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

The reduction in this category is mainly based on the reduced production in the reporting year.

End-of-life treatment of sold products

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

6000

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

7.6

Investments

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☒ Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

35000

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

10.8

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

The increased use of renewable energy significantly reduced Aurubis Scope 2 emissions which are the main parameter for this emission category of SZAG
[Fixed row]

(7.12) Does your organization have significant land sector activities in its operations or value chain?

	Agriculture, forestry or other land sector activities	Specify the reason for no significant activities
	Select from: ☒ No, explanation provided	Select from: ☒ No relevant activities identified

[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:

☒ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(7.15.3) Explain why your organization does not break down its Scope 1 or 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type

CO₂ is the most relevant Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas because integrated steel production relies on carbon-intensive processes—particularly the reduction of iron ore with coke in the blast furnace and the combustion of process gases and fuels—which generate very large amounts of CO₂.

[Fixed row]

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

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

138

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

252

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

0

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

6

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

893

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

819

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14873

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

2763

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

511

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9345819

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

308923

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

123168

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

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

2144

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

1363

Mexico**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

2508

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

6325

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

4718

United States of America**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

622

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

1043

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

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

Select all that apply

☒ By activity**(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.**

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	Steel production	9137000
Row 2	Rest of Salzgitter Groups business activities	227000

[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
Steel production activities	9137000

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ By activity

(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	Steel production	183000	67500
Row 2	Rest of Salzgitter Groups business activities	139000	63500

[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
Steel production activities	183000	67500

[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)

9364000

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

322000

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

131000

(7.22.4) Please explain

All emissions of SZAG are associated with the consolidated accounting group.

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

There are no other entities that are not in the consolidated accounting group
[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

(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

	Requesting member
Row 1	Select from: ☒ Stellantis N.V.

[Add row]

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

Select from:

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

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Select from:

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
	☒ 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: ☒ No
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:

☒ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

9144000

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

9144000.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

562000

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

324000

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

0

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

886000.00

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

1000

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

1000.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

563000

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

9468000

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

0

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

10031000.00

[Fixed row]

(7.30.5) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) for steel production activities in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)

(7.30.5.1) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside steel sector boundary

0

(7.30.5.2) MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside steel sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)

3309900

(7.30.5.3) MWh consumed from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside steel sector boundary

5382000

(7.30.5.5) Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside steel sector boundary

8691900.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.5.1) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside steel sector boundary

348117

(7.30.5.2) MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside steel sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)

267658

(7.30.5.3) MWh consumed from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside steel sector boundary

1558000

(7.30.5.4) MWh consumed from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources inside steel sector boundary

0

(7.30.5.5) Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside steel sector boundary

2173775.00

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.5.1) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside steel sector boundary

1000

(7.30.5.5) Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside steel sector boundary

1000.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.5.1) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside steel sector boundary

349117

(7.30.5.2) MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside steel sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)

3577558

(7.30.5.3) MWh consumed from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside steel sector boundary

6940000

(7.30.5.4) MWh consumed from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources inside steel sector boundary

0

(7.30.5.5) Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside steel sector boundary

10866675.00

[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: ☒ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Select from: ☒ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Select from: ☒ No
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

0

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

316000

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

3446000

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

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

5382000

(7.30.7.7) Comment

MWh consumed from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

9144000

[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)

1564000

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

1564000

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

1446

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

1446

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)

697000

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

697000

(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]

(7.30.13) Provide details on the electricity, heat, and steam your organization has generated and consumed for steel production activities.

Electricity

(7.30.13.1) Total gross generation inside steel sector boundary (MWh)

1564000

(7.30.13.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization inside steel sector boundary (MWh)

0

(7.30.13.3) Generation from renewable sources inside steel sector boundary (MWh)

0

(7.30.13.4) Generation from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside steel sector boundary (MWh)

1564000

Heat

(7.30.13.1) Total gross generation inside steel sector boundary (MWh)

0

(7.30.13.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization inside steel sector boundary (MWh)

0

(7.30.13.3) Generation from renewable sources inside steel sector boundary (MWh)

0

(7.30.13.4) Generation from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside steel sector boundary (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.13.1) Total gross generation inside steel sector boundary (MWh)

697000

(7.30.13.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization inside steel sector boundary (MWh)

0

(7.30.13.3) Generation from renewable sources inside steel sector boundary (MWh)

0

(7.30.13.4) Generation from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside steel sector boundary (MWh)

697000
[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Brazil

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1797

(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)

1797.00

China

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1063

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

42

(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)

1105.00

France

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

23545

(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)

23545.00

Germany

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

838000

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1564000

(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)

697000

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3099000.00

India

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1417

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

10

(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)

1427.00

Mexico

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10722

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

115

(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)

10837.00

Netherlands

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1884

(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)

1884.00

United States of America

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1208

(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)

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1208.00

[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:*☒ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Mix of onshore-wind, offshore-wind, PV and hydro power**(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**

466560

(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:

☒ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2003

(7.30.15.14) Comment

We used several plants for the unbundled GOs. The biggest plant was a German offshore-wind plant. The average of the biggest plants were commissioned in 2003.

Row 2

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Germany

(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)

95787

(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:

☒ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2010

(7.30.15.14) Comment

There are several PPAs that generate bundled GOs. More than 80% is from German onshore-wind plants. On average, the plants have been commissioned in 2010.
[Add row]

(7.32) Disclose details on your organization's consumption of feedstocks for steel production activities.

Row 1

(7.32.1) Feedstocks

Select from:

☒ Coking coal

(7.32.2) Total consumption

2167000

(7.32.3) Total consumption unit

Select from:

☒ metric tons

(7.32.4) Dry or wet basis?

Select from:

☒ Dry basis

(7.32.5) Inherent carbon dioxide emission factor of feedstock, metric tons CO₂ per consumption unit

3

(7.32.6) Heating value of feedstock, MWh per consumption unit

0

(7.32.7) Comment

0.0001 MWh/t is declared as the standard heating value within the monitoring of the European emission trading system. The low value is due to the fact, that feedstock is not used as energy carrier, but as a reduction agent. The emission factors fluctuate slightly from year to year, but historically they have remained constant at around 3 and therefore represent a reasonable figure.

Row 2

(7.32.1) Feedstocks

Select from:

☒ Coke

(7.32.2) Total consumption

82000

(7.32.3) Total consumption unit

Select from:

☒ metric tons

(7.32.4) Dry or wet basis?

Select from:

☒ Dry basis

(7.32.5) Inherent carbon dioxide emission factor of feedstock, metric tons CO₂ per consumption unit

3

(7.32.6) Heating value of feedstock, MWh per consumption unit

0

(7.32.7) Comment

0.0001 MWh/t is declared as the standard heating value within the monitoring of the European emission trading system. The low value is due to the fact, that feedstock is not used as energy carrier, but as a reduction agent. The emission factors fluctuate slightly from year to year, but historically they have remained constant at around 3 and therefore represent a reasonable figure.

Row 3

(7.32.1) Feedstocks

Select from:

☒ Blast furnace coal

(7.32.2) Total consumption

976000

(7.32.3) Total consumption unit

Select from:

☒ metric tons

(7.32.4) Dry or wet basis?

Select from:

☒ Wet basis

(7.32.5) Inherent carbon dioxide emission factor of feedstock, metric tons CO2 per consumption unit

3

(7.32.6) Heating value of feedstock, MWh per consumption unit

0

(7.32.7) Comment

0.0001 MWh/t is declared as the standard heating value within the monitoring of the European emission trading system. The low value is due to the fact, that feedstock is not used as energy carrier, but as a reduction agent. The emission factors fluctuate slightly from year to year, but historically they have remained constant at around 3 and therefore represent a reasonable figure.

[Add row]

(7.41) Report your organization's steel-related consumption, production and capacity figures by steel plant.

Basic oxygen furnace

(7.41.1) Metal scrap consumption (metric tons)

904731

(7.41.2) Blast furnace iron consumption (metric tons)

4558168

(7.41.3) Direct reduced iron consumption (metric tons)

0

(7.41.4) Crude steel production (metric tons)

5043390

(7.41.5) Crude steel capacity (metric tons)

7280000

Electric arc furnace

(7.41.1) Metal scrap consumption (metric tons)

930711

(7.41.2) Blast furnace iron consumption (metric tons)

0

(7.41.3) Direct reduced iron consumption (metric tons)

358

(7.41.4) Crude steel production (metric tons)

836425

(7.41.5) Crude steel capacity (metric tons)

2500000

Other

(7.41.1) Metal scrap consumption (metric tons)

0

(7.41.2) Blast furnace iron consumption (metric tons)

0

(7.41.3) Direct reduced iron consumption (metric tons)

0

(7.41.4) Crude steel production (metric tons)

0

(7.41.5) Crude steel capacity (metric tons)

0

Total

(7.41.1) Metal scrap consumption (metric tons)

1835433

(7.41.2) Blast furnace iron consumption (metric tons)

4558168

(7.41.3) Direct reduced iron consumption (metric tons)

358

(7.41.4) Crude steel production (metric tons)

5879816

(7.41.5) Crude steel capacity (metric tons)

9780000
[Fixed row]

(7.41.1) Report your organization’s steel-related production outputs and capacities by product.

Row 1

(7.41.1.1) Product

Select from:
☒ Hot-rolled steel

(7.41.1.2) Production (metric tons)

3522323

(7.41.1.3) Capacity (metric tons)

4500000

Row 2

(7.41.1.1) Product

Select from:

☒ Blast furnace iron

(7.41.1.2) Production (metric tons)

4558168

(7.41.1.3) Capacity (metric tons)

7100000

Row 3

(7.41.1.1) Product

Select from:

☒ Coke (including coke breeze)

(7.41.1.2) Production (metric tons)

1697377

(7.41.1.3) Capacity (metric tons)

2290000

Row 4

(7.41.1.1) Product

Select from:

☒ Sinter

(7.41.1.2) Production (metric tons)

3786891

(7.41.1.3) Capacity (metric tons)

5450000

[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

0.001

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

9495000

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☒ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

8981000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

1.6

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☒ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

The annual revenue decreased in 2025 by 10% compared to the previous year due to economic fluctuations. While the production outcome decreased only by 7% (equals scope 1 emissions).

[Add row]

(7.49) State your organization's emissions and energy intensities by steel production process route.

Row 1

(7.49.1) Process route

Select from:

☒ Blast furnace- basic oxygen furnace

(7.49.2) Emissions intensity figure, metric tons CO2e per metric ton of crude steel production

1.75

(7.49.3) Energy intensity figure, GJ (LHV) per metric ton of crude steel production

19.64

(7.49.4) Methodology applied

Select from:

☒ GHG Protocol

[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

Salzgitter AG - Near-Term Approval Letter.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

- ☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/10/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Business division

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☒ Methane (CH ₄) | ☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆) |
| ☒ Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O) | ☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF ₃) |
| ☒ Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) | |
| ☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) | |
| ☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) | |

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

- ☒ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2021

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

9900

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

5280

(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)

15180.000

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

0.1

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

1

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

0.2

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2028

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

35.6

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

9775.920

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

7951

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

4525

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

12476.000

(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

50.04

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers the emissions of the Salzgitter AG business unit "Technology"

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Separate Scope 1 and 2 target for companies within the business unit "Technology" to express their commitment to their customers

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

Main focus lies on energy efficiency measures and increase of renewable energy use.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 2

(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

Salzgitter AG - Near-Term Approval Letter.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/10/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Methane (CH₄)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

☒ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

☒ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations

☒ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products

☒ Scope 3, Category 15 – Investments

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

11400000

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

1080000

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

60000.0

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4900000

(7.53.1.28) Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1100000

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

18540000.000

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

18540000.000

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

85

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

100.0

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

97.5

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

80.4

(7.53.1.49) Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

100.0

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

83.0

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

96

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2028

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

20

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

14832000.000

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

6744871

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

1384249

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

77847

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2370157

(7.53.1.73) Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

728974

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

11306098.000

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

11306098.000

(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

195.09

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers all the emissions within the selected Scope 3 categories with exception of the emissions from the companies belonging to our cluster "Industrial Participations".

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

To express our responsibility for upstream and downstream emissions.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

(7.53.1.86) List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

Biggest impact was the negative business development

Row 3

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 3

(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

Salzgitter AG - Near-Term Approval Letter.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/10/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Business activity

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Methane (CH₄)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

- ☒ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- ☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- ☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

951867

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

951867.000

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

951867.000

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

19.6

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

4

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

4

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2028

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

33.6

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

632039.688

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

46470

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

46470.000

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

46470.000

(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

283.09

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target belongs to the usephase of sold fossile fuels, esp. coal. SBTi require the target setting of the use phase of fossile fuels if the sale is part of your business.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

To comply to SBTi regulations.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

(7.53.1.86) List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

reduction of trade with fossil fuels

Row 4

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 4

(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

Salzgitter AG - Net-Zero Approval Letter.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

- ☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/10/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☒ Methane (CH ₄) | ☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆) |
| ☒ Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O) | ☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF ₃) |
| ☒ Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) | |
| ☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) | |
| ☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) | |

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2021

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

8278010

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

588033

(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)

8866043.000

(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

12/31/2045

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

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

886604.300

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

7413077

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

130791

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

7543868.000

(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

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway**(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions***This target covers the emissions of the Salzgitter AG and all of its subsidiaries.***(7.53.1.83) Target objective***To express our special focus on Scope 1 and 2.***(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year***Transformation of the coal-based primary steel making processes***(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach**

Select from:

☒ No**Row 5****(7.53.1.1) Target reference number**

Select from:

☒ Abs 5**(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

Salzgitter AG - Net-Zero Approval Letter.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/10/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Methane (CH₄)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 3, Category 15 – Investments
- ☒ Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods
- ☒ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel
- ☒ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting
- ☒ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products
- ☒ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution
- ☒ Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution
- ☒ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)
- ☒ Scope 3, Category 8 - Upstream leased assets
- ☒ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services
- ☒ Scope 3, Category 10 – Processing of sold products
- ☒ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations
- ☒ Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

13569418

(7.53.1.15) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

264429

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

1079393

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

607685

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

55794

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

10125

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

38964

(7.53.1.21) Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

110

(7.53.1.22) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

42198

(7.53.1.23) Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2331682

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4860603

(7.53.1.25) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

7642

(7.53.1.28) Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1139344

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

24007387.000

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

24007387.000

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.36) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

100

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

100

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.42) Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.43) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.44) Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.46) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.49) Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

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

12/31/2050

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

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

2400738.700

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

8868376

(7.53.1.60) Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

122507

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

1384249

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

394726

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

77847

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

7585

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

33329

(7.53.1.66) Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.53.1.67) Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

54560

(7.53.1.68) Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1684264

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2416628

(7.53.1.70) Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

84657

(7.53.1.73) Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

728974

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

15857703.000

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

15857703.000

(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

37.72

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers the emissions of the Salzgitter AG and all of its subsidiaries.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

To express our responsibility for upstream and downstream emissions.

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

Purchase of low carbon goods, material efficiency,...

(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

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

07/25/2024

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Product level

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Methane (CH₄)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2

☒ Scope 3

(7.53.2.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.53.2.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☒ Metric tons CO₂e per metric ton of steel

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1

1.4152

(7.53.2.14) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2

0.0749

(7.53.2.15) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services

0.3729

(7.53.2.32) Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3

0.3729000000

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

1.8630000000

(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

97

(7.53.2.35) % of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

70

(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

14.6

(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

8.8

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

32

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/31/2028

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

20

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes

1.4904000000

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

26.3

(7.53.2.59) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

0

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1

1.339

(7.53.2.61) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2

0.016

(7.53.2.62) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services

0.391

(7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3

0.3910000000

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

1.7460000000

(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

31.40

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers all activities in scope 1, 2 and 3 which are within the core boundary "Iron and Steel" of SBTi's steel guidance for our produced hot-rolled steel. No exclusions.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

The target reflects the transformation of our primary steelmaking activities and the increased usage of electricity from renewable sources.

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

SALCOS® Stage 1 is planned to start production in mid of 2027, replacing part of the conventional blast furnace route with a direct reduction plant (DRP) and an electric arc furnace (EAF), marking a major step toward low-carbon steel production. Substantial progress was achieved during 2025, with all major SALCOS® facilities under construction. Construction milestones reached in 2025 included the direct reduction plant attaining its final height in December and continued installation of key equipment for the electric arc furnace, keeping the project on track for commissioning in 2027.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ Yes

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ Net-zero targets

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

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

07/25/2024

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☒ Abs1

☒ Int1

☒ Abs2

☒ Abs3

☒ Abs4

☒ Abs5

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/31/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Salzgitter AG - Net-Zero Approval Validation Report.pdf

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2
- ☒ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☒ Methane (CH ₄) | ☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆) |
| ☒ Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O) | ☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF ₃) |
| ☒ Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) | |
| ☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) | |
| ☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) | |

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target coverage is 100%, therefore no exclusions.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

The target reflects our responsibility to society.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

- ☒ No, we do not plan to mitigate emissions beyond our value chain

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☒ No, we do not plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

There are no planned milestone and near-term investments yet.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Salzgitter reviews its Net-Zero target in line with the SBTi revalidation requirements: the company regularly updates its GHG inventory, assesses material structural changes, evaluates progress against the decarbonization roadmap, and recalculates or revalidates targets whenever SBTi criteria or the company boundary materially change.

[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	24	
To be implemented	0	0
Implementation commenced	0	0
Implemented	320	260900
Not to be implemented	155	

[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

☒ Process optimization

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

260900

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

76900000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

64800000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

The energy efficiency program of our integrated steel site in Salzgitter (Salzgitter Flachstahl GmbH) is an ongoing approach to systematically increase the energy efficiency of the site by technical measures. 320 individual measures are already implemented by the end of 2025.

[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:

☒ Financial optimization calculations

(7.55.3.2) Comment

The basis for measures designed to reduce emissions that go beyond legally prescribed targets is formed by a feasibility study. On the basis of these financial feasibility studies the management decides whether to implement a measure or not.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

As soon as measures on reducing emissions are prescribed under the law, these are naturally implemented. The Code of Conduct applicable to the entire Group is also committed to this. Compliance with legal standards affecting emissions are monitored on an ongoing basis by independent third parties through established management systems in many Group companies largely certified in accordance with ISO 50001 and ISO 14001. Within these management systems, not only the compliance with law is ensured, but also energy efficiency measures are investigated and implemented systematically.

[Add row]

(7.65) Disclose your organization's best available techniques as a percentage of total plant capacity.

Blast furnace: Injection of pulverized coal, biomass or wastes

(7.65.1) % of total plant capacity

100

(7.65.2) Primary reason for not having technique

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :n.a.

(7.65.3) Comment

Since 2015, SZFG as an operator of integrated iron and steel works, operates a coal pulverizing and drying plant that supplies our blast furnaces with pulverized coal.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☒ Group of products or services

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

Select from:

☒ The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

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

Iron and steel

☒ Other iron and steel, please specify :Manufacture of iron and steel over EAF-route

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

Peiner Träger GmbH produces long-steel-products based on 100% steel scrap over the EAF-route. By doing so, all products are aligned not only with the substantial contribution criteria of the EU Taxonomy Directive, but also with DNSH- and minimum safeguards criteria.

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

4

[Add row]

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☒ Waste data

☒ Fuel consumption

☒ Base year emissions

☒ Target-setting methodology

☒ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

☒ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

- ☒ Progress against targets
- ☒ Renewable fuel consumption

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

- ☒ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

All data contained in the annual report (including all non-financial data) has been externally audited by our auditor EY.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

CDP Letter 2025_szag_signed by EY.pdf

[Add row]

(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

(13.2.1) Additional information

Disclaimer: All information provided by Salzgitter AG (hereinafter referred to as "the Company") within this questionnaire has been thoroughly collected and carefully assessed and is given to the best of the Company's knowledge. However, it is made clear that the rendered information is neither to be regarded as a statement of facts nor as a binding statement nor as an authoritative forecast issued by the Company, but rather is intended to be a description of the Company's future objectives based upon both a selection of current facts as well as reasonable estimates, assessments, or projections, all of which may be subject to error, inaccuracy, or change. As a rule, textual information in relation to figures or drawings will be explanatory notes only. In general, figures are based upon estimates and consist of data which have been rounded up and/or simplified. Notwithstanding any prevailing statutory provisions and capital markets law in particular, the Company accepts no obligation to continuously update any forward-looking statements, assessments, or projections, which have been based on the circumstances prevailing on the day of their publication. The Company will not accept any liability whatsoever as to the correctness, accuracy, or timeliness of any information rendered. All information given within this questionnaire shall be for the purpose of usage in connection with the CDP only. Any exceeding or differing usage by CDP or any third party shall be subject to the requirement of prior written consent of the Company.

[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Executive Officer of Salzgitter AG

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

[Fixed row]

