ESRS E1 CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time and requires companies to take decisive action. voestalpine is one of Austria's largest emitters of greenhouse gas and consequently needs to drastically curb its emissions. In order to reduce its carbon footprint, voestalpine is focusing on transforming production processes by relying on technological innovations, strategic investments, and close cooperation with customers and suppliers.

As part of the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), voestalpine is committed to substantially reducing its overall GHG emissions, with the aim of cutting its total Scope-1- and Scope-2-emissions by 30% and Scope-3-emissions by 25% by 2029 compared to the reference year 2019. Efforts are also simultaneously being made to increase the Group's reliance on hydrogen and renewable energies in the pursuit of net-zero emissions by 2050.

With regard to Scope-1- and Scope-2-emissions, a key component of the Climate Transition Plan is the greentec steel climate protection program, which envisages the switch from coal-based blast furnaces to electric arc furnaces (EAF).

In addition to the technological transformation, supplier engagement is also playing an increasingly crucial role. Sustainable sourcing of raw materials and transparent supply chains are key drivers when it comes to bringing down total Scope-3-emissions. This presents both challenges and economic opportunities, particularly in light of the growing demand for low-emission steel products. At the same time, structural change continues to go hand in hand with high investment costs and market risks.

Climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation, and a sustainable energy supply are key challenges of our time. voestalpine takes an active approach toward these issues. Technological innovations, energy efficiency measures, and the gradual transition to renewable energy sources play a decisive role in this regard. Detailed information on the identified impacts, risks, and opportunities (IROs) in relation to climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation, and energy can be found in the following IRO table, which contains specific information on SBM-3.

Topic/sub-topic/ sub-sub-topic	Impact, risk, opportunity (IRO)	Description	
Climate change mitigation	● Scope 1 GHG emissions	As a consequence of its processes, voestalpine is one of Austria's largest carbon emitters. Scope-1-emissions are primarily generated through the production of steel products at the Group's largest sites in Linz and Donawitz	
	● Scope 2 GHG emissions	Scope-2-emissions result from purchased energy. These emissions are comparatively low compared with Scope-1-emissions	
	● Scope 3 GHG emissions	Scope-3-emissions result from indirect emissions from both the upstream and downstream value chain. More than 80% of Scope-3-emissions can be attributed to the raw materials procured by voestalpine	
	○ Transformation of facilities and technologies	voestalpine is committed to reducing its GHG emissions by 30% by 2029, and plans to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050. In light of the (planned) transformation of production processes, investments are being made in environmentally-friendly facilities and technologies	
	○ New job infrastructure in the vicinity of voestalpine production facilities	The (planned) transformation of the production processes is expected to create new companies and new/additional jobs in the vicinity of the voestalpine production facilities	
	! Transition risk: risks arising from the technical transition of production processes to zero-emission technologies	High investment costs for voestalpine in the transition to new technologies—the shift towards zero-emission steel production requires huge financial resources These investments are being made against the backdrop of an uncertain legal framework, which may lead to additional cost increases In addition, introducing new production processes entails various operational risks for voestalpine, including initially inefficient processes that can only be optimized over time, or operational failures—only in relation to transformation/greentec steel	
	! Transition risk: higher expenditure for carbon credits as part of the ETS for voestalpine	Price increases in European emissions trading to which voestalpine is already subject Legislation envisioning the continuous reduction of free carbon allowances is already in place	
	! Transition risk: decline in sales volumes and margins due to structural change in European industry and competitive disadvantages due to unilateral European legislation	Migration of consumer industries reduces demand for steel products, while constant production capacity increases price competition. At the same time, lower carbon prices and less regulation for non-EU competitors create competitive disadvantages for EU companies that are not offset by mechanisms such as CBAM	

	Impact on strategy and business model	Value chain	Time horizon	Affected stakeholders
	Adaptation of key production facilities and technologies, as well as the value chain and processes Extensive adaptation of the business model	>>> Group-wide	●●●●	Environment and society Local, national, and international authorities
	Adaptation of processes and the value chain Establishment of partnerships with energy suppliers	>> Group-wide	●●●●	Environment and society Local, national, and international authorities Suppliers
	Establishment of sustainable supply chains Strategic selection of partners	>> Global	●●●●	Environment and society Local, national, and international authorities Suppliers
	Transformation of production processes Investing in environmentally-friendly key technologies	>> Focus: Linz and Donawitz	●●●●	Environment Local, national, and international authorities
	Strategic selection of partners	>> Focus: Linz and Donawitz	●●●●	Local communities Suppliers
	Adaptation of key production facilities as well as technologies and processes Adaptation of the business model to low-emission products	>> Focus: Linz and Donawitz	○●●●	Legislators Investors Customers
	Adaptation of key production facilities as well as technologies and processes	>> Global	○●●●	Environment Legislators
	Tapping into new customer segments Establishment of long-standing customer relationships and competitive advantage	>> Europe	●●●●	Competitors Customers Legislators Investors

Key

- ● Actual positive impact
- ● Actual negative impact
- ○ Potential positive impact
- ○ Potential negative impact
- \+ Opportunity
- ! Risk
- >>> Upstream
- >> Own operations
- > Downstream
- ●○○○ < 1 year
- ○●○○ 1–5 years
- ○○●○ 5–10 years
- ○○○● 10+ years

Topic/sub-topic/ sub-sub-topic		Impact, risk, opportunity (IRO)	Description	
Climate change mitigation	+	Transition opportunity: Increasing the sales volumes of sustainable/ low-emission steel products for voestalpine (especially in sectors relevant to the energy transition) leads to a sustainable stabilization of turnover and operating results (EBIT)	Growing demand and corresponding price premium for low-emission steel. This can also lead to a stronger market position in specialized segments such as rail infrastructure systems, special steels, and high-performance materials	
	!	Transition risk: supply bottlenecks and higher costs for important materials and raw materials	Supply bottlenecks affecting raw materials such as steel scrap and metals, which are in particular demand due to the transformation	
Climate change adaptation	!	Chronic physical climate risks	Chronic physical risks can damage voestalpine's business in a number of ways, including exposure to significant changes in river water levels due to climate change, which have the potential to affect shipping (e.g., on the Danube) and cause disruption in the supply chain	
	!	Acute physical climate risks	Acute physical risks can impact voestalpine's business in a number of ways. Major acute physical risks include heavy rain, floods, and landslides	
Energy	●	Direct energy consumption	voestalpine's value creation processes are highly energy intensive. This not only results in emissions from the consumption of energy and electricity, but also increases the complexity of the energy transition towards renewable energies at voestalpine sites and requires capacities on the electricity grids needed for the energy transition	
	!	Transition risk: bottlenecks in the energy supply at major production sites (in particular Linz and Donawitz) and higher costs for energy procurement (renewable and non-renewable sources) due to the energy transition in Europe	Risk of rising energy costs due to price increases etc., as well as the volatile energy market situation, along with the risk of supply bottlenecks, especially for renewable energies (electricity) in the wake of the energy transition	

	Impact on strategy and business model	Value chain	Time horizon	Affected stakeholders
	Development of new business models and changes to the product portfolio	>>> Europe	●●●●	Competitors Investors Customers
	Establishment of resilient supply chains and long-standing supplier relationships	>>> Europe	○●●●	Suppliers
	Increased risk diversification Site and process adaptation Establishment of resilient supply chains	>>> Global	○○●●	Customers Suppliers
	Increased risk management Establishment of resilient supply chains	>>> Global	○○●●	Suppliers Customers
	Adaptation of key production facilities and technologies, as well as the value chain and processes	>>> Group-wide	●●●●	Environment Local, national, and international authorities Suppliers
	Investments in own energy generation Long-term energy contracts and partnerships Adaptation of the value chain	>>> Focus: Linz and Donawitz	●●●●	Suppliers

Key

- ● Actual positive impact
- ● Actual negative impact
- ○ Potential positive impact
- ○ Potential negative impact
- \+ Opportunity
- ! Risk
- >>> Upstream
- >>> Own operations
- >>> Downstream
- ●○○○ < 1 year
- ○●○○ 1–5 years
- ○○●○ 5–10 years
- ○○○● 10+ years

STRATEGY

E1-1 – Transition plan for climate change mitigation

voestalpine aims to extensively reduce its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions across its entire value chain and is committed to lowering its emissions in line with the scientifically validated 2 degree climate target as part of the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi). By calendar year 2029, Scope-1- and Scope-2-emissions are to be reduced by 30% and Scope-3-emissions by 25%. The targets set have been tested and validated by the SBTi and align with efforts to limit global warming set forth in the Paris Agreement.

As part of ESRS-compliant reporting, the basis for the calculation of the GHG footprint has been changed from the calendar year to the business year. Accordingly, the emission reduction targets stated in the Climate Transition Plan are presented on a business year basis. However, the targets up to 2029 validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) continue to be calculated on the basis of the calendar year.

The Climate Transition Plan does not yet envisage targets below the 1.5°C target to limit global warming. The first stage of the plan and the necessary financial resources, namely a EUR 1.5 billion investment budget, have been given the go ahead for execution by the Management Board and Supervisory Board.

voestalpine also pursues the medium-term target of reducing its Scope-1- and Scope-2-emissions by 50% by business year 2035/36 and achieving net-zero emissions in the long term by the business year 2049/50 at the latest. Neither of these targets have been validated by the SBTi.

Implementation of this Climate Transition Plan is based on various decarbonization levers that cover the entire value chain. These include industrial electrification, with coal-fired blast furnaces replaced by electric arc furnaces (EAF) as the primary measure, the use of renewable energies to reduce CO_2 emissions, and improving energy efficiency in production processes and infrastructure. The supply chain is also actively involved in the decarbonization process through measures such as increasingly relying on CO_2-reduced input materials and optimizing the use of raw materials.

The financial resources required to implement phase 1 of the transformation have been taken into account in the medium-term business plan. Over the coming years, voestalpine plans to make targeted investments in low-emission technologies and energy-efficient installations. All required investments are quantified on a regular basis in order to ensure the transformation is economically sustainable. Detailed information on CapEx plans and key performance indicators can be found under E1-3 Actions and resources in relation to climate change policies and in the chapter on Taxonomy Regulation Disclosures.

Emissions data is collected annually, verified externally, and compared against the defined targets as part of this assessment. Technological advancements, legislative changes, and market conditions are accounted for in the assessment in order to adapt and further develop the transition plan if necessary.

The sustainability strategy constitutes an integral part of the Group's strategy, uniting economic, social, and environmental aspects and targets. In order to achieve the objectives set forth in its strategy, voestalpine is relying on central decarbonization levers that facilitate the transition to lower-emission steel production.

Decarbonization levers

The decarbonization levers are divided into three phases to achieve net-zero by 2049/50. The first phase runs until 2029/30 and contains clearly defined levers such as energy efficiency, industrial electrification, and the use of renewable energies to reduce Scope-1- and -2-emissions, along with supplier engagement and the use of decarbonized input materials to bring down Scope-3-emissions. Phase 2 and phase 3 will be specified in more detail over time, but their primary aims are to extensively transform processes and to fully decarbonize and offset remaining emissions. The graphic below outlines the key decarbonization levers. Please consult chapter E1-3 Actions and resources in relation to climate change policies for more detailed information on the individual actions assigned to the decarbonization levers.

Phase 1—Decarbonization levers:

SCOPE 1 & 2

Industrial electrification

High CO_2 reduction up to business year 2029/30

- Use of electric arc furnaces (EAF) in Linz and Donawitz to replace two blast furnaces
- Optimization of the raw material mix

Use of renewable energy

Average CO_2 reduction up to business year 2029/30

- Increasing the share of renewable energy in the electricity mix by sourcing more electricity from renewable sources
- Use of biomethane as a substitute for fossil fuels in production processes
- Installation of photovoltaic systems for self-generated electricity

Increased energy efficiency

Low CO_2 reduction up to business year 2029/30

- Streamlining existing production processes to reduce energy use
- Improving energy efficiency in buildings and manufacturing facilities through modernized technologies
- Utilization of excess energy through optimized burner systems and energy extraction

SCOPE 3

Supplier engagement

High CO_2 reduction up to business year 2029/30

- Use of verified product carbon footprints (PCFs) for essential raw materials

Decarbonized input material

High CO_2 reduction up to business year 2029/30

- Use of carbon-reduced raw material

Transformation of raw materials

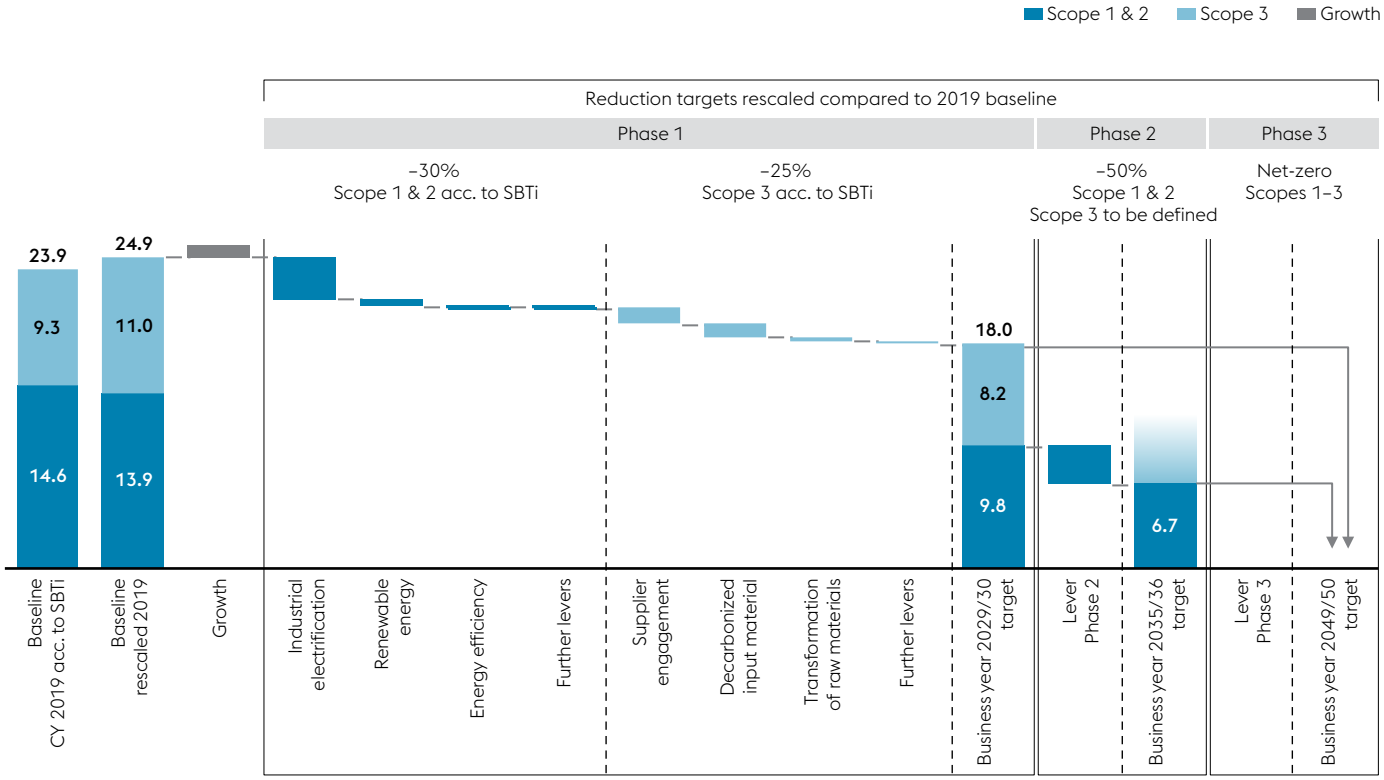
Low CO_2 reduction up to business year 2029/30

- Increasing the proportion of secondary raw materials (e.g., alloys) to reduce the carbon footprint

Phase 2—Scope 1 & 2 decarbonization levers:
Phase 2 of the decarbonization levers involves making further progress on industrial electrification and scaling carbon capture and storage (CCUS). These levers aim to further reduce process-related emissions and facilitate the gradual switch to renewable energy sources. voestalpine makes continuous progress on advancing these technologies—including working on specific fields of application, building technical pilot plants, and incorporating the latest scientific findings from its own research activities along with findings arising from national and international R&D partnerships.

Phase 3—Scope 1 & 2 decarbonization levers:
Phase 3 marks the final step towards net-zero and is geared towards the full decarbonization of all emission sources. During this phase, the focus is on an approach that is open to all technology and creates opportunities for various solutions. Future developments and innovations will play a central role in sustainable emissions reduction or offsetting, thereby facilitating the lasting transition to a climate-neutral industry.

CLIMATE TRANSITION PLAN



Investments and funding supporting climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation
In order to utilize the decarbonization levers as part of its decarbonization sustainability strategy and the EU Taxonomy, voestalpine launched a five-year CapEx plan in the business year 2023/24. Around EUR 1.5 billion has been earmarked for investment in the climate protection program greentec steel, which forms a key component of the company's Climate Transition Plan.

The plan focuses on clearly defined decarbonization levers, which make a significant contribution to the transformation towards more climate-friendly production. As things currently stand, all related steps are progressing as scheduled without any delays. The investments are closely linked to the requirements of disclosure requirement E1-3 Actions and resources in relation to climate change policies and support both the achievement of the long-term climate targets and safeguarding voestalpine's competitive standing in the global market.

The company has provided significant investments and funding to successfully realize its transition plan for decarbonization. voestalpine has also received funding commitments in the region of EUR 90 million to finance investments in both electric arc furnaces and further research activities. These funds come from the Transformation of Industry program funded by the Austrian Federal Government and support the implementation of central decarbonization levers.

CapEx from taxonomy-aligned activities is used as a key performance indicator to measure the progress of the actions as part of the decarbonization levers. In the current business year, a total of EUR 237.4 million of CapEx was reported as taxonomy-aligned (see also the chapter on EU Taxonomy), where EUR 145.4 million is attributed to the economic activity 3.9 Manufacture of iron and steel, of which, in turn, EUR 134.4 million represents greentec steel investments. No significant CapEx amounts were invested during the reporting period in relation to coal, oil, and gas-related economic activities.

voestalpine's GHG emissions can primarily be attributed to the continued operation of existing installations, including blast furnace-based steel production. The analysis of the related GHG emissions was evaluated in the course of calculating the GHG footprint. These installations are integrated into existing production processes and represent important assets. Moving away from this technology is therefore technically and economically challenging, but will nevertheless be taken into account in the long-term voestalpine Climate Transition Plan. As phase 1 of the greentec steel project, voestalpine plans to replace two blast furnaces with electric arc furnaces (EAFs) by 2029/30 to reduce GHG emissions. In Phase 2, voestalpine plans to replace additional blast furnace-based production capacities and associated GHG emissions.

The associated transition risks were analyzed by voestalpine; please refer to ESRS 2 IRO-1 for more information. After the above action has been taken, any remaining GHG emissions have been accounted for in the Climate Transition Plan and do not jeopardize the achievement of the set emission reduction targets.

In addition to the analysis of aspects pertaining to GHG emissions in relation to assets and products, compliance with regulatory criteria related to climate-related benchmarks must also be assessed, with voestalpine falling under the Paris-aligned European Union benchmarks. This disclosure requirement is consistent with the requirements of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 and Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818 on climate-related benchmarks.

IMPACT, RISK, AND OPPORTUNITY MANAGEMENT

E1-2 – Policies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation

As part of its sustainability strategy, voestalpine is committed to reducing GHG emissions as one of its key focus areas. Material impacts, risks, and opportunities form the primary focus in order to account for both climate change mitigation and efficient, sustainable energy use. Key concepts include:

» a Climate Transition Plan for decarbonization
» the use of environmental and energy management systems at relevant locations

The Climate Transition Plan and the Environmental and Energy Management Plan are closely linked to voestalpine's sustainability strategy and support the company's long-term competitive standing.

POLICY OVERVIEW

IROs addressed	Policy	Core content
Scope-1-to-3-emissions Transformation of facilities and technologies in the vicinity of voestalpine production sites New job infrastructure in the vicinity of voestalpine production sites Transition risk: higher expenditure for carbon credits as part of the ETS for voestalpine Transition opportunity: increase in sales volumes for sustainable/low-emission steel products Transition risk: risks arising from the technical transition of production processes to zero-emission technologies	Climate Transition Plan (phased decarboni-zation plan)	Phased GHG reduction plan Includes the voestalpine greentec steel climate protection program for green steel production Concept for the implementation of the short-, medium-, and long-term GHG reduction targets with the achievement of the final target of net-zero by 2050
Direct energy consumption	Environmental and energy management systems at relevant sites	Implementation of environmental and energy management systems certified according to ISO 14001, ISO 50001, EMAS, or equivalent at sites with high energy requirements/consumption to increase energy efficiency (if not yet available)

The implementation of the greentec steel program within the framework of the Climate Transition Plan facilitates the sustainable development of the core business by gradually introducing low-emission technologies and optimizing existing processes. This ensures that steel production meets both the regulatory requirements and the increasing market requirements for climate-friendly products.

The environmental and energy management approach helps to realize operational efficiency gains and bring down energy costs, thereby promoting the economic stability of the company. The introduction of ISO 14001, ISO 50001, EMAS-certified systems ensures energy use is systematically optimized, thereby improving both resource use and long-term profitability.

The Climate Transition Plan also supports the increased integration of renewable energies and consequently the reduction of GHG emissions.

	Scope of the policy	**Responsibility and monitoring**	**Other comments**
	Own operations	Management Board and Supervisory Board of voestalpine AG	Commitment according to SBTi Communicated in the Annual Report
	Partially upstream and downstream value chain		Communicated in the Annual Report
	Own operations Partially upstream and downstream value chain	Management boards of the divisions	Communicated in the Annual Report

E1-3 – Actions and resources in relation to climate change policies

As part of the Climate Transition Plan, voestalpine has developed a comprehensive package of actions to reduce Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions and to lower energy requirements. These actions revolve around the ambitious transformation program greentec steel, which is considered the central and currently most important measure for the decarbonization of the company.

Phase 1—Scope 1 & 2 decarbonization levers:

One important lever for Scope 1 and 2 emissions is industrial electrification, on which significant progress is being made thanks to greentec steel. As part of the first stage of the phased plan, one green electricity-powered electric arc furnace (EAF) will be built in Linz and one in Donawitz. This involves a shift away from carbon-based processes towards an electrified, low-emission production method, accompanied by a fundamental transition in the use of raw materials in crude steel production. A mix of materials is used, comprising scrap, liquid pig iron, and hot briquetted iron (HBI), with the mix adjusted according to the specific quality requirements. voestalpine sources the necessary HBI primarily from the direct reduction plant in Texas, USA: since 2022, a global steel manufacturer has held a majority stake in the plant; 20% is owned by voestalpine with corresponding supply agreements guaranteed over the long-term. A phased transition of certain production processes from fossil fuels to electric energy sources is also planned, in particular to further reduce dependence on natural gas.

These measures are currently being implemented and the aim is to generate around 2.5 million tons of CO_2-reduced steel annually from the business year 2027/28 onwards. The greentec steel program therefore represents a key building block in the CapEx plan with significant capital expenditure of EUR 1.5 billion, of which EUR 134.4 million has been reported as taxonomy-aligned in the business year 2024/25 (see also disclosures under E1-1 Transition plan for climate change mitigation). The financial resources for the implementation of the measures under the greentec steel program from phase 1 have already been approved.

Of the EUR 1.5 billion, EUR 498.9 million had already been invested by the end of the business year 2024/25 (of which EUR 244.5 million was invested in the business year 2024/25). Further information on investments to the amount of EUR 244.5 million for implementation of the measures made in the business year can be found in the Consolidated Financial Statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) (see chapter D.9 Property, plant, and equipment, and chapter D.10 Intangible assets in the Consolidated Financial Statements (IFRS)).

Targeted measures to increase the use of low-emission energy sources have been identified under the renewable energies lever. These include, in particular, the purchase of green electricity and the use of biomethane. This lever for reducing GHG emissions supports the achievement of voestalpine's climate targets up to the business year 2029/30 initially.

Increasing energy efficiency includes targeted measures such as optimizing production processes and improving the energy performance of manufacturing facilities and buildings with state-of-the-art technology. Another key aspect is the optimization of combustion systems and the efficient use of excess energy by decoupling energy for use in other applications, such as supplying heat to adjacent operating units or supplying external grids. This lever likewise supports the achievement of voestalpine's climate targets up to the business year 2029/30 initially.

Scope 1 & 2: decarbonization levers phase 2 and 3

An important lever in phase 2 is the advancement of industrial electrification by continuing with progress on the transformation of steel production processes, for example by expanding production capacities through the electric steel route. Actions for this lever are being developed and put into practice. The use of carbon capture and storage technologies (CCUS) is designed to further reduce process-related emissions. The aim is to accelerate the decarbonization and gradual conversion of remaining energy to renewable energy sources by the business year 2035/36. voestalpine is working on further developing these technologies and applications on an industrial scale, building technical pilot plants, and implementing the latest findings from research and development.

Phase 3 marks the final step towards net-zero emissions by the business year 2049/50. As part of this long-term view, voestalpine is pursuing an approach that is open to different technology types and considers various solutions and technology options while simultaneously creating opportunities for the implementation of future advancements in technology and science to achieve net-zero emissions. Maximum flexibility and economic feasibility play a key role in this regard.

The focus is on replacing the remaining fossil pig iron capacity using fossil-free energy sources such as hydrogen, renewable energy, and the extensive application of CCUS technologies.

Scope 3: decarbonization levers

voestalpine is focusing on taking targeted action within its value chain to bring down indirect Scope 3 GHG emissions by the business year 2029/30. A key decarbonization lever in this regard is supplier engagement, which includes the use of verified Product Carbon Footprints (PCFs) for essential raw materials and close cooperation with suppliers for emission reduction. The sustainable transformation is also supported by the gradual substitution of primary and secondary raw materials (e.g., scrap and replacing primary alloys with reprocessed alloys), especially with regard to the interdependencies of future production with electric arc furnaces (EAFs).

One key measure to reduce Scope 3 GHG emissions is the planned use of decarbonized input materials. This approach makes a significant contribution to the achievement of voestalpine's climate targets by the business year 2029/30, as increased reliance on low-emission precursors has the power to reduce the company's carbon footprint along the upstream and downstream value chain.

The focus is on an approach that is open to all technology types and creates opportunities for various solutions. Future developments and innovations will play a central role in sustainable emissions reduction or offsetting, thereby facilitating the lasting transition to a climate-neutral industry.

Further action:

Actions to counter physical climate risks
In addition to the actions set forth in the Climate Transition Plan, actions to counter physical climate risks are also currently being implemented. One example is the construction of flood protection at Unterer Tollinggraben, near the Donawitz site. Activities are also being undertaken to counteract the impacts of long-term fluctuations in river levels, such as diversifying supply routes and making adjustments to logistics in the case of low water levels.

Direct energy consumption actions
In the divisions and at the sites, measures to reduce direct energy requirements are being implemented on an ongoing basis with the aim of improving existing processes and facilities. Corresponding action is being financed and implemented within the framework of the investment programs and continuous improvement processes.

Further activities to address competitive disadvantages resulting from the transition and structural change in European industry
voestalpine pursues targeted action to mitigate the risks arising from competitive disadvantages and structural change in European industry. These actions focus on the development of innovative products as well as acquiring new customers and tapping into new industries and geographic markets to stand out from the competition. voestalpine primarily addresses high-quality market segments and targets new customers by increasingly standing out in terms of product quality, flexibility, and service. voestalpine's growing internationalization in high-yield processing fields based on the local for local principle likewise helps to safeguard the company's competitive standing.

OVERVIEW OF ACTIONS

IROs addressed	Action	Core content and expected results
Scope-1-to-3-emissions Transformation of facilities and technologies in the vicinity of voestalpine production sites New job infrastructure in the vicinity of voestalpine production sites Transition risk: higher expenditure for carbon credits as part of the ETS for voestalpine Transition opportunity: increase in sales volumes for sustainable/ low-emission steel products Transition risk: risks arising from the technical transition of production processes to zero-emission technologies	Phased implementation for the transformation (Planned) measures for the Climate Transition Plan (incl. greentec steel)	**Actions for Scope 1 & 2 emissions:** » Industrial electrification: Use of EAFs at the sites in Linz and Donawitz (greentec steel stage 1); adaptation of the raw material structure by integrating the EAFs into existing plant configuration; transition from fossil energy (natural gas) to electricity in selected production and manufacturing processes Expected results: Reduction of direct and indirect GHG emissions by 3.4 million tons by the BY 2029/30 (Scope 1 & 2) » Renewable energy: purchase of electricity from renewable sources; transition to renewable energy sources in production and manufacturing processes, e.g., use of biomethane; self-generation using PV installations Expected results: Reduction of direct and indirect GHG by 0.6 million tons by the BY 2029/30 (Scope 1 & 2) » Energy efficiency: increasing the energy efficiency of existing production and manufacturing processes; optimizing combustion systems; energy decoupling Expected results: Reduction of direct and indirect GHG emissions by 0.1 million tons by the BY 2029/30 (Scope 1 & 2) **Actions for Scope 3:** » Supplier Engagement: use of supplier-specific data (verified PCFs) for all essential raw materials Expected results: Reduction of indirect GHG emissions by 1.3 million tons by the BY 2029/30 (Scope 3) » Transformation of raw materials: transition of the raw material structure by integrating electric arc furnaces into the existing plant configuration at the Linz and Donawitz sites; substituting primary raw materials with secondary raw materials (e.g., alloys) Expected results: Reduction of indirect GHG emissions by 0.3 million tons by the BY 2029/30 (Scope 3) » Use of decarbonized input materials Expected results: Reduction of indirect carbon emissions by 1.1 million tons by the BY 2029/30 (Scope 3) » Further actions for Scope 1 & 2 & 3 emissions Expected results: Reduction of direct and indirect GHG emissions by 0.1 million tons by the BY 2029/30 (Scope 1 & 2 & 3) Expected overall results: Reduction of direct and indirect GHG emissions and mitigation of the transition risks and exploitation of opportunities presented
Transition risk: supply bottlenecks or higher costs for important raw and other materials Transition risk: bottlenecks in the energy supply at major production sites (in particular Linz and Donawitz) and higher costs for energy procurement (renewable and non-renewable sources) due to the energy transition in Europe	Actions to account for transition risks arising from resource bottlenecks in relation to decarbonization	Long-standing contracts to cover delivery quantities Actions to promote the circular economy (see chapter E5-2) Diversification of suppliers Expected results: guaranteed delivery quantities

	Time horizon	Scope of the action	Responsibility and monitoring	Significant expenditure (if relevant)	Other comments
	Implementation by the BY 2029/30, commissioning of EAFs in Linz and Donawitz in 2027 Differentiation between actions taken and planned actions	Own operations Upstream and downstream value chain to a partial extent	Management Board and Supervisory Board of voestalpine AG Monitoring of near-term Science Based Targets (SBTi)	CapEx greentec steel phase 1: EUR 1.5 billion	Progress according to schedule (ongoing implementation)
	Ongoing implementation	Own operations Partially upstream and downstream value chain	Management boards of the divisions		

IROs addressed	Action	Core content and expected results
Chronic physical climate risks Acute physical climate risks	Actions to counter physical risks	Construction to protect against physical climate risks (adaptation solutions), e.g., flood protection project in Unterer Tollinggraben Expected results: resilience against natural events ensured
Direct energy consumption	Actions to reduce energy requirements	CIP actions and project-related actions in the divisions that contribute to reducing voestalpine's energy consumption, such as e-wind turbine in the Steel Division Expected results: a reduction in direct energy consumption and increased energy efficiency

METRICS AND TARGETS

E1-4 – Targets related to climate change mitigation and adaptation

voestalpine has been committed to setting ambitious targets for reducing GHG emissions since 2022 as part of the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi). The set GHG emission reduction targets are gross targets and do not envisage GHG removals, carbon credits, or avoided emissions. More specifically, voestalpine pursues the near-term target of reducing its Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions and achieving net-zero emissions in the long term, by the business year 2049/50 at the latest.

In order to achieve this target, voestalpine is committed to a science-based 2°C reduction path (well-below 2°C) in accordance with the SBTi, which aligns with the Paris Agreement and supports global efforts to limit global warming. The current Climate Transition Plan was not drafted under the premise of targets below the 1.5°C target to limit global warming (see E1-1 Transition plan for climate change mitigation).

The reduction targets were validated in 2023 on the basis of the general, non-sector-specific SBTi reduction path (absolute contraction approach). The targets up to 2029 validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) continue to be calculated on the basis of the calendar year. As part of ESRS-compliant reporting, the basis for the calculation of the GHG footprint has been changed from the calendar year to the business year. Accordingly, the emission reduction targets are presented on a business year basis. A sector-specific decarbonization pathway has not been incorporated to date as there was no relevant pathway available for the steel industry at the time the targets were set. The SBTi is based on established climate and policy scenarios published by the IAMC, IPCC, and IEA in accordance with the Paris Agreement for the validation and development of emission reduction targets. Climate risks were accounted for when the targets were set.

	Time horizon	Scope of the action	Responsibility and monitoring	Significant expenditure (if relevant)	Other comments
	Project-dependent	Own operations	Management boards of the divisions	CapEx according to investment program	Project-dependent progress
	Ongoing implementation/ project-dependent	Own operations	Management boards of the divisions	CapEx/OpEx	Progress according to schedule (ongoing implementation)

More specifically, the company is committed to reducing its Scope-1- and Scope-2-emissions by 30% and its Scope-3-emissions by 25% by the business year 2029 as part of the SBTi. The GHG emissions covered are described in E1-6. voestalpine also pursues the medium-term target of reducing its Scope- 1- and Scope-2-emissions by 50% by the business year 2035/36 and achieving net-zero emissions in the long term by business year 2049/50 at the latest. Neither of these targets have been validated by the SBTi.

The Scope-2-GHG emissions used to calculate this target were calculated using the market-based methodology.

SBTi's validation of the 2029 reduction target ensured that the targets were consistent with the company's greenhouse gas inventory limits. The targets were subsequently published, including as part of the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP).

The base year for tracking progress on target attainment was defined as calendar year 2019. Based on the requirements of the GHG Protocol and the SBTi, a standardized procedure for reviewing and, if necessary, adjusting the GHG footprint for the reference year was developed in the reporting period.

An assessment took place on the basis of five defined categories and thresholds to determine whether a rescaling of the initial calculations is necessary, for example due to structural changes in the Group, methodological developments, or new scientific findings. Due to the recalculation of the GHG balance for the base year 2019 (as a result of the sale of the HBI plant in Texas, for example), the absolute emission levels in t CO_2e have changed in light of the revision of the initial data. This led to the recalculation and re-validation of the absolute target variables according to the valid SBTi standards. In the next business year, namely 2025/26, voestalpine plans to consider updating the targets under the SBTi.

The set GHG emission reduction targets pertain to the material impacts, opportunities, and risks related to climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation, and reducing the physical climate risks and transition risks to which voestalpine is exposed. The targets cover the company's own operations as well as the upstream value chain, in particular raw materials, energy, and input materials. Responsibility for monitoring progress on target attainment as part of the Climate Transition Plan lies with the Management Board and Supervisory Board of voestalpine AG. Progress has been made on the targets with the divisions and the Head of Sustainability Management at voestalpine.

The GHG emission reduction targets are integrated into the voestalpine Decarbonization Climate Transition Plan, which is explained in detail in E1-1 Transition plan for climate change mitigation. To achieve the targets, voestalpine has defined various decarbonization levers that cover both Scope-1- and Scope-2-emissions as well as Scope-3-emissions. These levers are also described as part of the Climate Transition Plan under E1-1 Transition plan for climate change mitigation. Their overall quantitative contribution to achieving the GHG emission reduction targets is described in a detailed list of individual actions under E1-3 Actions and resources in relation to climate change policies.

TARGETS RELATED TO CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION (ABSOLUTE VALUES)

Near-term targets	2019	Rescaled 2019	Business year 2029/30
In million tons of CO_2e			
Scope 1 & 2	14.6	13.9	9.8
Scope 3	9.3	11.0	8.2

TARGET: 2°C REDUCTION PATH (NEAR-TERM SCIENCE BASED TARGETS)

KPI	Reduction of Scope 1 & 2/Scope 3 GHG emissions
UNIT	% CO_2e reduction
REFERENCE VALUE	**REPORTED** / **TARGET VALUE**
13.9 million t Scope 1 & 2 CO_2e **11.0 million t Scope 3 CO_2e** 2019	**12.9 million t Scope 1 & 2 CO_2e** **9.8 million t Scope 3 CO_2e** Business year 2024/25
	–30% Scope 1 & 2 **–25% Scope 3** Business year 2029/30
Responsibility and monitoring	Management Board and Supervisory Board of voestalpine AG
Scope	Own operations (Scope 1 & 2); global value chain (Scope 3)
Stakeholders	Environment, society, authorities, suppliers, customers, investors
IROs addressed	See E1-2 Climate Transition Plan
Relation to policy	Climate Transition Plan (phased decarbonization plan)

TARGET: GHG REDUCTION (MID-TERM TARGET)

KPI	Reduction of Scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions
UNIT	% CO_2e reduction

REFERENCE VALUE	REPORTED	TARGET VALUE
13.9 million t Scope 1 & 2 CO_2e 2019	**12.9 million t Scope 1 & 2 CO_2e** Business year 2024/25	**–50% Scope 1 & 2** Business year 2035/36

Responsibility and monitoring	Management Board and Supervisory Board of voestalpine AG
Scope	Own operations (Scope 1 & 2)
Stakeholders	Environment, society, authorities, suppliers, customers, investors
IROs addressed	See E1-2 Climate Transition Plan
Relation to policy	Climate Transition Plan (phased decarbonization plan)

TARGET: NET-ZERO

KPI	Net-zero (Scope 1, 2, 3)
UNIT	CO_2e emissions (CO_2e)

REFERENCE VALUE	REPORTED	TARGET VALUE
24.9 million t CO_2e 2019	**22.7 million t CO_2e** Business year 2024/25	**Net-zero CO_2e** Business year 2049/50

Responsibility and monitoring	Management Board and Supervisory Board of voestalpine AG
Scope	Own operations (Scope 1 & 2); global value chain (Scope 3)
Stakeholders	Environment, society, authorities, suppliers, customers, investors
IROs addressed	See E1-2 Climate Transition Plan
Relation to policy	Climate Transition Plan (phased decarbonization plan)

E1-5 – Energy consumption and mix

As an energy-intensive company, voestalpine views sustainable energy management as an indispensable part of its corporate strategy. Continuous process optimization has resulted in efficiency gains.

Moving forward, technological transformations, in particular the use of electric arc furnaces (EAF), will help the company make further progress in this regard. A further reduction in fossil fuels is to be achieved on the one hand by increasing the proportion of renewable energies, and on the other hand by further efficiency increases in all production processes. These initiatives contribute both to global climate protection and to securing the company's long-term competitiveness.

Information on the Group's total energy consumption can be found in the table below:

ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND MIX

		2024/25
Fossil feedstocks for metallurgical processes		
0)	Use of coal and coal products for metallurgical processes (MWh)	26,672,394
Fossil energy		
1)	Fuel consumption from coal and coal products (MWh)	170
2)	Fuel consumption from crude oil and petroleum products (MWh)	190,994
3)	Fuel consumption from natural gas (MWh)	6,127,776
4)	Fuel consumption from other fossil sources (MWh)	7,556
5)	Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam, and cooling from fossil sources (MWh)	942,276
6)	Total fossil energy consumption (MWh)	7,268,772
	Share of fossil sources in total energy consumption (%)	82
Nuclear energy		
7)	Consumption from nuclear sources (MWh)	223,822
	Share of consumption from nuclear sources in total energy consumption (%)	3
Renewable energy sources		
8)	Fuel consumption for renewable sources, including biomass (also comprising industrial and municipal waste of biologic origin, biogas, renewable hydrogen, etc.) (MWh)	67,306
9)	Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam, and cooling from renewable sources (MWh)	1,149,954
10)	Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy (MWh)	143,069
11)	Total renewable energy consumption (MWh)	1,360,329
	Share of renewable sources in total energy consumption (%)	15
12)	**Total energy consumption (MWh)**	**8,852,923**
	including fossil energy for metallurgical processes (MWh)	35,525,317

The total energy consumption shown includes fossil energy for metallurgical processes, such as reducing agents for the blast furnace process, and energy from fuels.

voestalpine generates electricity in its captive power plants from process gases and uses it to drive both the production process and the downstream processing steps. This enables the Group to cover a large part of its electricity requirements from its own generation. voestalpine currently also uses renewable energy produced by hydropower. Generation from renewable sources amounts to 143,069 MWh, while generation from non-renewable sources comes to 1,469,741 MWh.

Energy intensity based on net revenue:
voestalpine operates in several high climate impact sectors which incur significant energy consumption and GHG emissions. According to regulation (EC) No 1893/2006 (NACE regulation), these include:

» C—Manufacturing
» G—Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles
» H—Transport and Storage; and
» L—Real Estate Activities

The revenues of the entire Group were analyzed and compared with revenues in high climate impact sectors in order to assess the energy intensity of the climate-intensive activities.

ENERGY INTENSITY BASED ON NET REVENUE

	2024/25
Energy intensity per net revenue	
Total energy consumption from activities in high climate impact sectors (MWh)	8,852,923
Net revenue from activities in high climate impact sectors (EUR million)	15,705.0
Total energy consumption from activities in high climate impact sectors per net revenue from activities in high climate impact sectors (MWh/EUR million)	564

CONNECTIVITY OF ENERGY INTENSITY BASED ON NET REVENUE WITH FINANCIAL REPORTING INFORMATION

In millions of euros	2024/25
Energy intensity connectivity	
Net revenue from activities in high climate impact sectors used to calculate energy intensity	15,705.0
Net revenue (other)	38.7
Total net revenue (financial statements)	**15,743.7**

E1-6 – Gross Scope 1, 2 and 3 and Total GHG emissions

voestalpine calculates its company-specific GHG footprint in accordance with the provisions of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol using primary data, databases, and value chain information. Modeling is based on recognized methods and is applied Group-wide for production and sales locations worldwide. The evaluation methodology "EF 3.1 Climate change total" was applied for this reporting year.

Data collection, GHG modeling, and the presentation of findings are subject to external verification in accordance with ISO 14064-3. The GHG reporting system limits correspond to the voestalpine consolidation limits (see Consolidated Financial Statements) and include domestic and foreign fully consolidated companies over which voestalpine exercises operational control, taking into account materiality limits for Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions in GHG accounting. The materiality assessment identified the most significant Scope-3-categories, which led to an adaptation of the reporting in the business year of 2024/25 compared to previous years. The change affects the comparability of the reported GHG emissions between the reporting periods and is explained in this chapter.

voestalpine's GHG emissions have been compiled in consideration of reporting periods that may differ from those of some companies in the value chain. In the case of relevant events and changes affecting emissions between different reporting periods, the corresponding events and changes are taken into account. No significant deviations or changes are known at present.

The GHG footprint of voestalpine AG is divided into three areas referred to as scopes:

- **Scope 1:** direct emissions from internal or controlled sources
- **Scope 2:** indirect emissions from the generation of purchased energy, both market and location-based, consumed by the company
- **Scope 3:** indirect emissions along the upstream and downstream value chain

Scope-3-GHG emissions are largely based on secondary data, as primary data from suppliers or other partners in the value chain is not yet available in the comprehensive quality required. The scopes shown cover carbon emissions and other climate-relevant GHG emissions in accordance with the Kyoto Protocol and the GHG Protocol standard. Accordingly, Scope-3-emissions of consolidated entities are taken into account, whereas Scope-3-emissions of non-consolidated entities are not taken into account. For other entities in the value chain, indirect issues are taken into account in category 1 "purchased goods." All emission levels are reported in CO_2 equivalents (CO_2e).

GHG EMISSIONS

	Retrospective			Milestones and target years		
	Base year	Current BY 2024/25	Current BY 2024/25	Near-term target 2029/30	Long-term-target 2049/50	Annual % target/ base year
Scope-1-GHG emissions				9.8	Net-zero emissions	
Gross Scope-1-GHG emissions (million t CO_2e)	12.8	12.1	12.1			
Percentage of Scope-1-GHG emissions from regulated emission trading schemes (%)	98	98	98			
Scope-2-GHG emissions						
Gross location-based Scope-2-GHG emissions (million t CO_2e)	0.5	0.6	0.6			
Gross market-based Scope-2-GHG emissions (million t CO_2e)	1.1	0.8	0.8			
Significant Scope-3-GHG emissions				8.2		
Total gross indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions (million t CO_2e)	11.0	9.8	9.8			
3.1 Purchased goods and services	9.3	8.3	8.3			
3.2 Capital goods	–	0.1	0.1			
3.3 Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2)	0.7	0.5	0.5			
3.4 Upstream transportation and distribution	0.6	0.6	0.6			
3.5 Waste generated in operations	0.03	0.03	0.03			
3.6 Business travel	immaterial		immaterial			
3.7 Employee commuting	immaterial		immaterial			
3.8 Upstream leased assets	immaterial		immaterial			
3.9 Downstream transportation	0.4	0.4	0.4			
3.10 Processing of sold products	immaterial		immaterial			
3.11 Use of sold products	immaterial		immaterial			
3.12 End-of-life treatment of sold products	immaterial		immaterial			
3.13 Downstream leased assets	immaterial		immaterial			
3.14 Franchises	immaterial		immaterial			
3.15 Investments	immaterial		immaterial			
Total GHG emissions						
Total GHG emissions (location-based) (million t CO_2e)	24.3	22.5	22.5			
Total GHG emissions (market-based) (million t CO_2e)	24.9	22.7	22.7	18.0	net-zero	

Scope-1-emissions
voestalpine's Scope 1 direct greenhouse gas emissions come from its own companies and sites, the majority of which are emitted in Austria at its Linz and Donawitz sites. 98% of these emissions come from installations covered by the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS).

No biogenic CO_2 emissions from biomass combustion were emitted in the reporting period.

Scope-2-emissions
voestalpine uses two methods to calculate Scope-2-GHG emissions:

» **Location-based method:**
based on average emission factors for energy generation in specific geographic regions according to the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (Glossary, 2015).

» **Market-based method:**
uses specific emission factors for the producers from which the company purchases electricity. Evidence is obtained through guarantees of origin or certificates for renewable energies.

The share of market-based Scope-2-GHG emissions covered by contractual instruments is 32%. Contractual instruments from energy suppliers that meet the requirements of the GHG Protocol were taken into account, including guarantees of origin and declared electricity mix information.

Databases based on average energy generation data at national and partly sub-national level were used to calculate Scope 2 location-based GHG emissions.

Direct biogenic GHG emissions resulting from biomass combustion but not included in Scope 2 are reported separately in Scope 1. A breakdown of the biogenic CO_2 content is not possible for the emission factors used to calculate Scope-2-GHG emissions and is therefore not included in the report.

Scope-3-emissions
As part of the materiality assessment, voestalpine conducts an evaluation of all Scope-3-categories to identify the main indirect GHG emissions in its value chain. Categories with a share of less than 1%

of corporate emissions or categories that are not relevant under the Greenhouse Gas Protocol are not considered material and are therefore not included in the GHG footprint. In the business year 2024/25, this concerned the following categories:

» 3.6 Business travel
» 3.7 Employee commuting
» 3.8 Upstream leased assets
» 3.10 Processing of sold products
» 3.11 Use of sold products
» 3.12 End-of-life treatment of sold products
» 3.13 Downstream leased assets
» 3.14 Franchises
» 3.15 Investments

Supplier engagement improves Scope-3-data quality
As part of supplier engagement, verified product carbon footprints (PCFs) are collected from suppliers and accounted for in the GHG footprint. Currently, GHG accounting is primarily based on secondary data from databases that do not record a reporting period. The proportion of primary data is still low and is preferably obtained from carbon footprints, for example from verified environmental product declarations (EPDs). The data published in Life Cycle Assessments (LCA) and verified externally are valid for up to five years. Due to the available data quality, primary data on Scope-3-emissions is not used for GHG accounting.

No biogenic CO_2 emissions from biomass combustion or bioremoval were emitted along the value chain in the reporting period.

The following tables show the GHG intensity per net revenue and the connectivity of GHG intensity.

GHG INTENSITY PER NET REVENUE

	2024/25
Total GHG emissions (location-based) per net revenue (t CO_2e/EUR million)	1,429.1
Total GHG emissions (market-based) per net revenue (t CO_2e/EUR million)	1,441.8
Net revenue used to calculate GHG intensity: Total net revenue (financial statements) (EUR million)	15,743.7

OVERVIEW OF METRICS

ESRS disclosure requirement	Paragraph	Datapoint/metric	Basis for the preparation and description of the metrics used; description of the assumptions and methodology
E1-6 Gross Scope 1, 2, 3 and Total GHG emissions	44. 46–52	GHG footprint	The GHG footprint is calculated on the basis of the consumed volumes of energy, materials, and raw materials recorded as part of the Group data collection, as well as secondary data (emission factors of databases and energy suppliers) according to the GHG Protocol
E1-6 Gross Scope 1, 2, 3 and Total GHG emissions	48a	Scope-1-emissions	This parameter is calculated by aggregating the Scope-1-emissions of the individual companies, data which is requested as part of a Group-wide data collection. If carbon monitoring takes place according to ETS, the results are compared using monitoring evidence or using the calculation based on fossil fuel use with the inclusion of relevant emission factors
E1-6 Gross Scope 1, 2, 3 and Total GHG emissions	AR 43c	Biogenic CO_2 emissions from biomass combustion or bioremoval	The use of biomass as a source of energy is recorded as part of Group-wide data collection and carbon emission factors are calculated on the basis of CO_2 emissions
E1-6 Gross Scope 1, 2, 3 and Total GHG emissions	48b	Percentage of Scope-1-GHG emissions covered by EU ETS	Aggregation of Scope-1-emissions of all Group companies covered by the EU ETS
E1-6 Gross Scope 1, 2, 3 and Total GHG emissions	49	Scope-2-emissions (location- and market-based)	Scope-2-emission factors (location- and market-based) are calculated on the basis of the energy purchases reported as part of Group-wide data collection, as well as the reported emission factors of energy suppliers or regional emission factors from data bases
E1-6 Gross Scope 1, 2, 3 and Total GHG emissions	51	Total Scope-3-emissions	Scope-3-emissions are determined on the basis of the input volumes of material flows, raw materials, and energy carriers reported as part of Group-wide data collection and using secondary background data sets (emission factors)
E1-6 Gross Scope 1, 2, 3 and Total GHG emissions	53–55	Greenhouse gas intensity Net revenue to calculate GHG intensity	Calculation of greenhouse gas intensity based on reported total greenhouse gas emissions for the reported net revenue Reference to financial reporting
E1-5 Energy consumption and mix	37–38	Total energy consumption	Aggregation of energy consumption from the Group companies collected as part of the Group-wide data collection
E1-5 Energy consumption and mix	40	Energy intensity	Calculation of energy intensity based on reported total energy consumption and reported net revenue

	Where applicable: description of the sources of measurement uncertainty	Resulting level of accuracy	External validation	Where applicable: measures planned to improve accuracy
	Sources of measurement uncertainty relate to the carbon analyses, consumption collection systems in place at the Group companies, underlying data sets, and the extrapolation of quarterly figures	High (+/–3%)	Yes	Ongoing development and expansion of data collection and evaluation
	Sources of measurement uncertainty relate to the carbon analyses, consumption collection systems in place at the Group companies, and the extrapolation of quarterly figures	High (+/–3%)	Yes	Ongoing development and expansion of data collection and evaluation
	Sources of measurement uncertainty relate to the carbon analyses, consumption collection systems in place at the Group companies, and the extrapolation of quarterly figures	High (+/–3%)	–	Ongoing development and expansion of data collection and evaluation
	No further uncertainty	High (+/–3%)	–	–
	Sources of measurement uncertainty relate to the energy collection systems in place at the Group companies, the underlying data sets used, and the extrapolation of quarterly figures	High (+/–3%)	Yes	Ongoing development and expansion of data collection and evaluation
	Sources of measurement uncertainty relate to the energy and material collection systems in place at the Group companies, the underlying data sets used, and the extrapolation of quarterly figures	High (+/–3%)	Yes	Ongoing development and expansion of data collection and evaluation
	No further uncertainty	High (+/–3%)	–	–
	Sources of measurement uncertainty relate to the energy collection systems in place at the Group companies and the extrapolation of quarterly figures	High (+/–3%)	–	Ongoing development and expansion of data collection and evaluation
	No further uncertainty	High (+/–3%)	–	–