



ENVIRONMENT

# A LASTING COMMITMENT

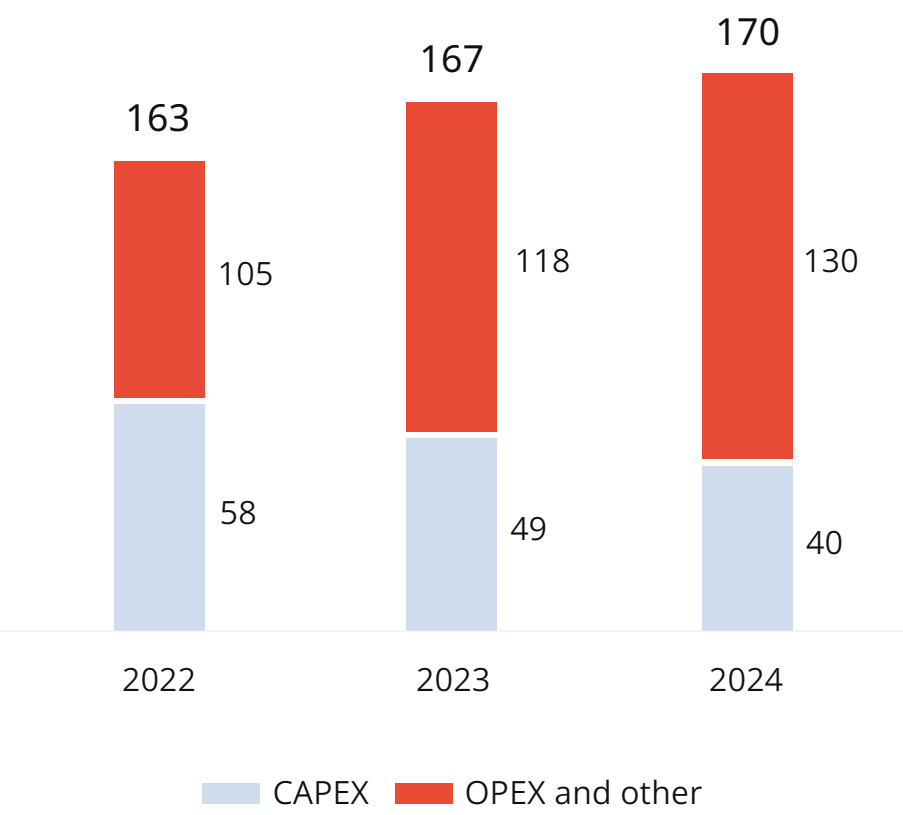
In 2024, Metinvest aimed to minimise its environmental footprint by enhancing energy efficiency, waste management and water recycling processes. The Group allocated investments to crucial initiatives to uphold its commitment to ecological sustainability.

SUSTAINED PRIORITIES

In 2024, Metinvest’s spending on environmental initiatives totalled US\$170 million<sup>1</sup>, up 2% year-on-year. Of this, 23% was capital expenditure, while 77% comprised operational expenses. These allocations reflected the Group’s focus on essential repair projects to ensure adherence to environmental standards and keep emissions below permitted levels.

SPENDING ON ENVIRONMENT

US\$170 mn ↑2%



GOVERNANCE

Metinvest’s fundamental environmental commitments emphasise compliance with applicable regulatory requirements and the pursuit of best practice integration. The Group’s Policy in the Field of Health, Safety and the Environment and Climate Change Policy serve as the framework guiding its strategic adaptation to a world in flux.

The Supervisory Board’s Health, Safety and Environmental Committee provides oversight of issues related to environmental management, including climate change, within Metinvest’s corporate governance structure.

At the executive level, the environmental function operates under the Technological Directorate. It ensures conformity to legal obligations, undertakes risk assessments and internal audits, and implements initiatives aimed at mitigating environmental impacts.

Additionally, the function supports the development of the Group’s technological agenda, including research into low-carbon technologies and decarbonisation initiatives. It is also instrumental in identifying climate risks and opportunities across the business, developing mitigation strategies and enhancing Metinvest’s climate-related reporting practices. For more details, please see page 52.

Senior management teams at each production site convene quarterly to review significant environmental matters and to determine the implementation of related measures.

In 2024, the Group maintained environmental management certification of its operational assets

against international standards. As of the year-end, 15 assets<sup>2</sup> held ISO 14001:2015 certification.

Metinvest also delivers environmental training programmes across its operations, reinforcing employee adherence to established policies and procedures. During the year, training sessions were conducted at Central Iron Ore, Inhulets Iron Ore, Northern Iron Ore, Kamet Steel and Zaporizhia Refractories.

The Group seeks to maintain transparent communication with stakeholders to effectively manage environmental matters in its operational regions. Stakeholders may report environmental concerns directly via the Trust Line. Notably, no environmental protection-related complaints were recorded in 2024.

<sup>1</sup> Capital expenditures on environmental initiatives for assets in Ukraine are calculated in accordance with national regulatory requirements and methodologies, which may differ from the IFRS approach.  
<sup>2</sup> Central Iron Ore, Ferriera Valsider, Inhulets Iron Ore, Kamet Steel, Kryvyi Rih Machining and Repair Plant, Metinvest Trametel, Northern Iron Ore, Pokrovske Colliery, Promet Steel, Spartan UK, Sviato-Varvarynska Beneficiation Factory, Unisteel, Zaporizhia Casting and Mechanical Works, Zaporizhia Coke and Zaporizhia Refractories.



GHG EMISSIONS DISCLOSURES

The primary components of Metinvest’s GHG emissions are carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) and nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O).

In 2024, the Group’s Scope 1 CO<sub>2</sub> emissions grew by 3% year-on-year to 5.6 million tonnes<sup>3</sup>, primarily due to stronger production at Kamet Steel. This was partly offset by greater production efficiency at Zaporizhia Coke, as well as reduced pellet production and lower consumption of limestone at Central Iron Ore.

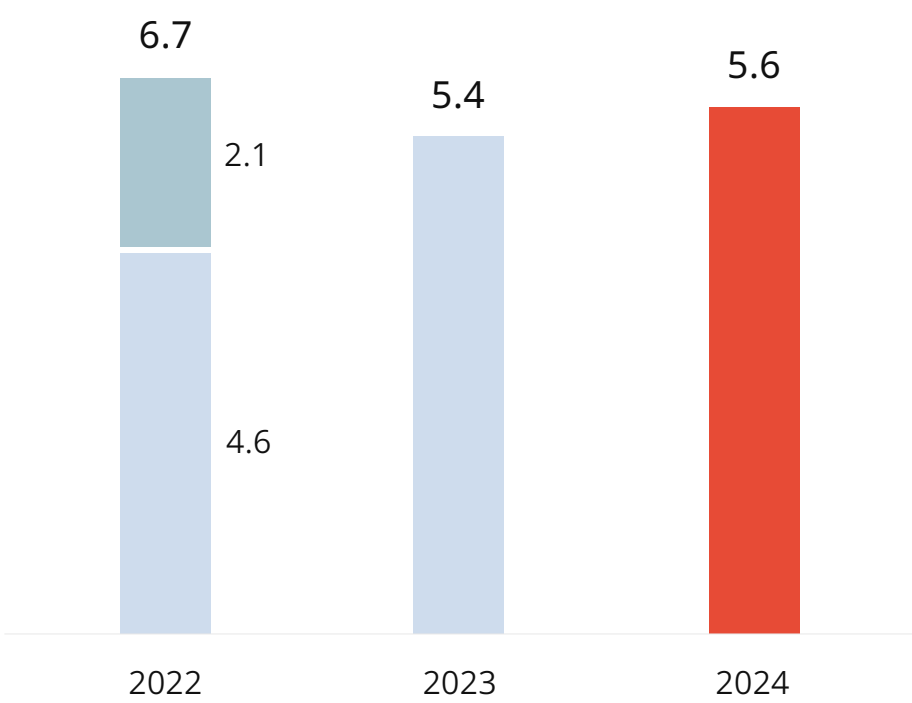
Scope 2 CO<sub>2</sub> emissions<sup>4</sup> increased by 10% year-on-year to 1.4 million tonnes, primarily due to higher electricity consumption at Northern Iron Ore, Central Iron Ore and Kamet Steel resulting from greater production.

Meanwhile, direct CO<sub>2</sub> emissions intensity<sup>5</sup> stood at 2.38 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> per tonne of crude steel production, up 3% y-o-y.

Most of Metinvest’s methane emissions are generated by underground coking coal mining. In 2024, the Group’s CH<sub>4</sub> emissions increased by 20% year-on-year to 96 thousand tonnes. The change was mainly driven by the commissioning of an additional longwall with higher methane content at Pokrovske Colliery.

DIRECT CO<sub>2</sub> EMISSIONS (SCOPE 1)

5.6 mt ↑3%



Operating assets    Suspended operations

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

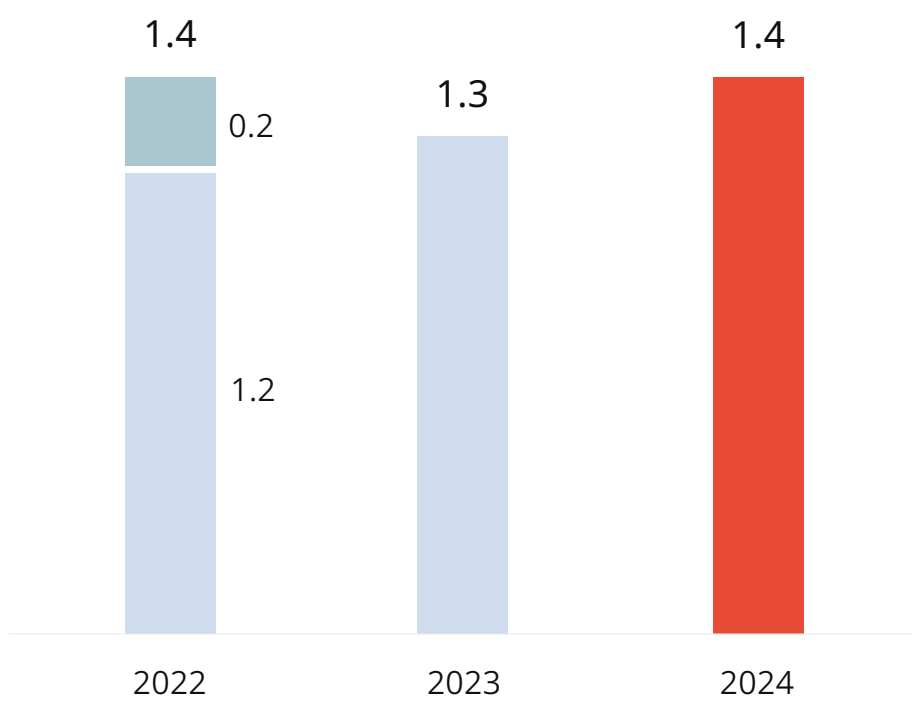
Amid Russia’s ongoing attacks on Ukraine’s energy infrastructure, Metinvest prioritised energy security to safeguard operations. Between 2022 and 2024, the Group acquired over 200 diesel generators with a combined capacity of around 23 MW to ensure the continuity of critical technological processes. These generators were deployed to support essential production units, administrative buildings, bomb shelters and server rooms during emergency power outages.

Additionally, starting in 2025, the Group embarked on the installation of gas-piston generators at Northern Iron Ore, Central Iron Ore and Kamet Steel. Furthermore, it plans to enhance its sustainability efforts by installing solar stations at Central Iron Ore and Kamet Steel during 2025-2026 with a general capacity of 37 MW. These efforts aim to enhance energy security and further support the operational needs of these facilities.

Despite these challenges, Metinvest continued to advance its energy efficiency agenda. Energy management initiatives are implemented at the executive level by the Operational Directorate. Each of the Group’s production facilities has a specialised unit tasked with monitoring energy consumption and executing relevant projects.

INDIRECT CO<sub>2</sub> EMISSIONS (SCOPE 2)

1.4 mt ↑10%



Operating assets    Suspended operations

Metinvest maintains energy management systems aligned with recognised international standards. At the end of 2024, the Group had seven<sup>6</sup> operating assets with ISO 50001 certification.

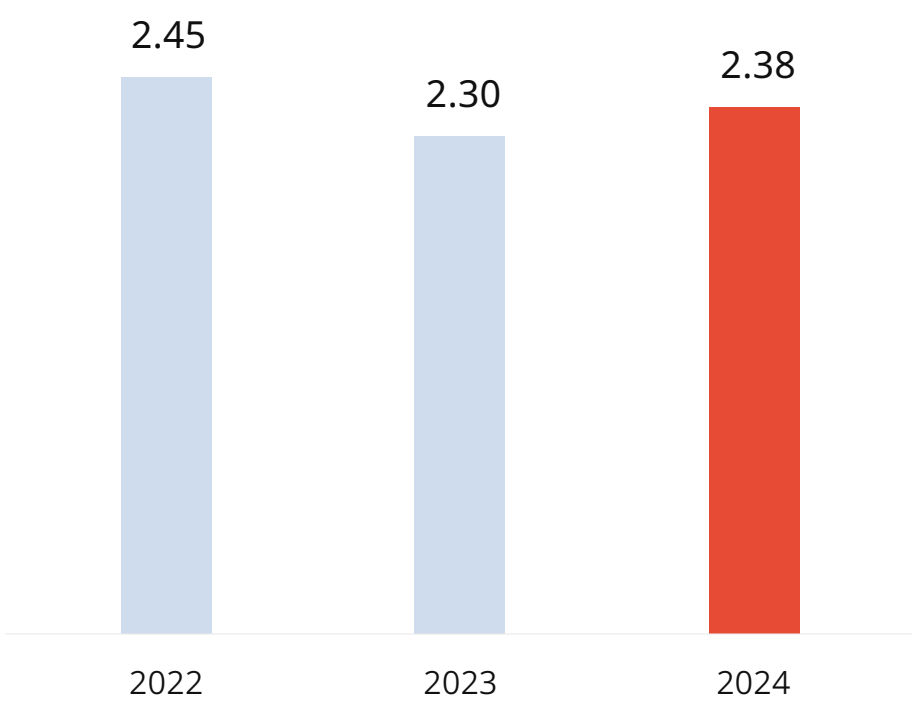
The following initiatives remained in Metinvest’s focus in 2024: ensuring energy security and preventing emergencies; enhancing continuity of production in case of power outages and shortages; introducing manoeuvrable energy generation to supply critical infrastructure; optimising energy costs during production downtime; implementing energy-saving programmes; increasing in-house electricity generation; and using biofuel to replace natural gas.

Overall, in the reporting period, direct energy use increased by 1% year-on-year to 59,627 terajoules, predominantly because of expanded production at Northern Iron Ore.

In 2024, Metinvest spent a total of c.US\$17 million on energy efficiency projects, an increase of more than 50% year-on-year. This growth reflected the expansion of initiatives at Kamet Steel, Zaporizhia Casting and Mechanical Works, and the Group’s iron ore assets. In particular, Kamet Steel, Northern Iron Ore and Central Iron Ore implemented energy-saving measures

DIRECT CO<sub>2</sub> EMISSIONS INTENSITY

2.38 tonnes per tonne of crude steel ↑3%



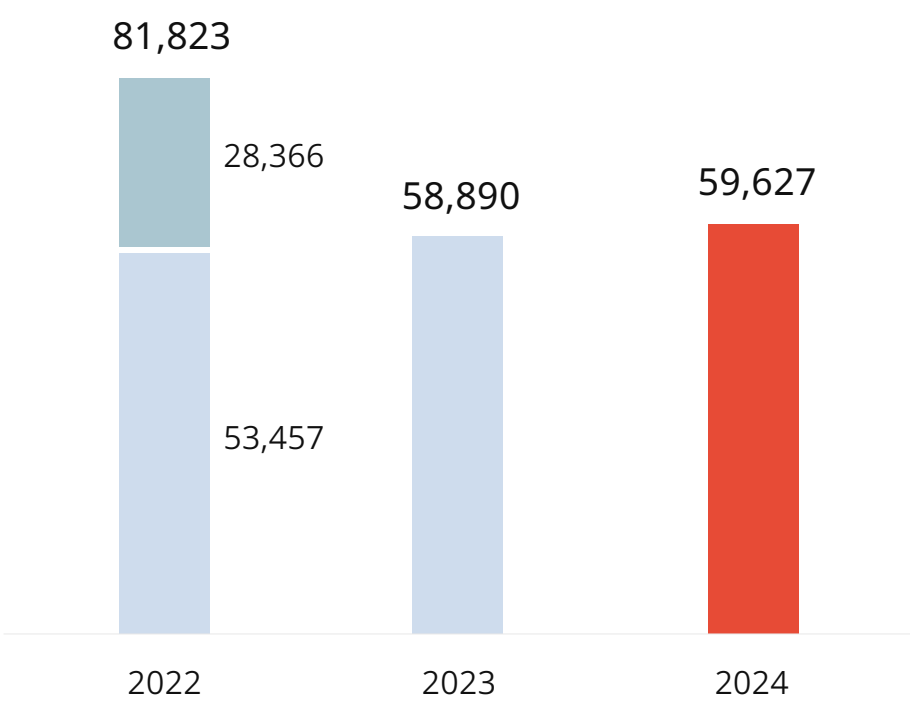
and improved infrastructure to reduce electricity consumption. Zaporizhia Casting and Mechanical Works initiated a heat recovery programme.

Meanwhile, Central Iron Ore and Northern Iron Ore continued to substitute natural gas with crushed sunflower husks for use as a biofuel at some pellet production facilities. These efforts achieved roughly 50% reductions in natural gas consumption at the respective units involved. It also helped to decrease the energy intensity ratio (electricity and natural gas) for pellet production at Central Iron Ore from 0.352 GJ per tonne in 2023 to 0.323 GJ per tonne in 2024 and at Northern Iron Ore from 0.636 GJ per tonne in 2023 to 0.460 GJ per tonne in 2024.

<sup>3</sup> For more details, please see page 85.  
<sup>4</sup> Scope 2 CO<sub>2</sub> emissions were calculated using the location-based method. As Metinvest generally purchases electricity from traders, this approach reflects the average emissions intensity of power grids through which energy consumption occurs, primarily using grid average emission factor data.  
<sup>5</sup> The calculation is based on Scope 1 stationary and mobile CO<sub>2</sub> emissions of Metinvest’s steelmakers. The indicator for 2022 includes data from the Group’s Mariupol steelmakers for January 2022 only. The indicators for 2023 and 2024 are represented by Kamet Steel. Uniquely, those material flows directly used in steelmaking processes were taken into account, while volumes of merchant pig iron were not included.  
<sup>6</sup> Central Iron Ore, Inhulets Iron Ore, Kamet Steel, Northern Iron Ore, Zaporizhia Casting and Mechanical Works, Zaporizhia Coke and Zaporizhia Refractories.

DIRECT ENERGY USE

59,627 Tj ↑1%



Operating assets    Suspended operations





AIR EMISSIONS

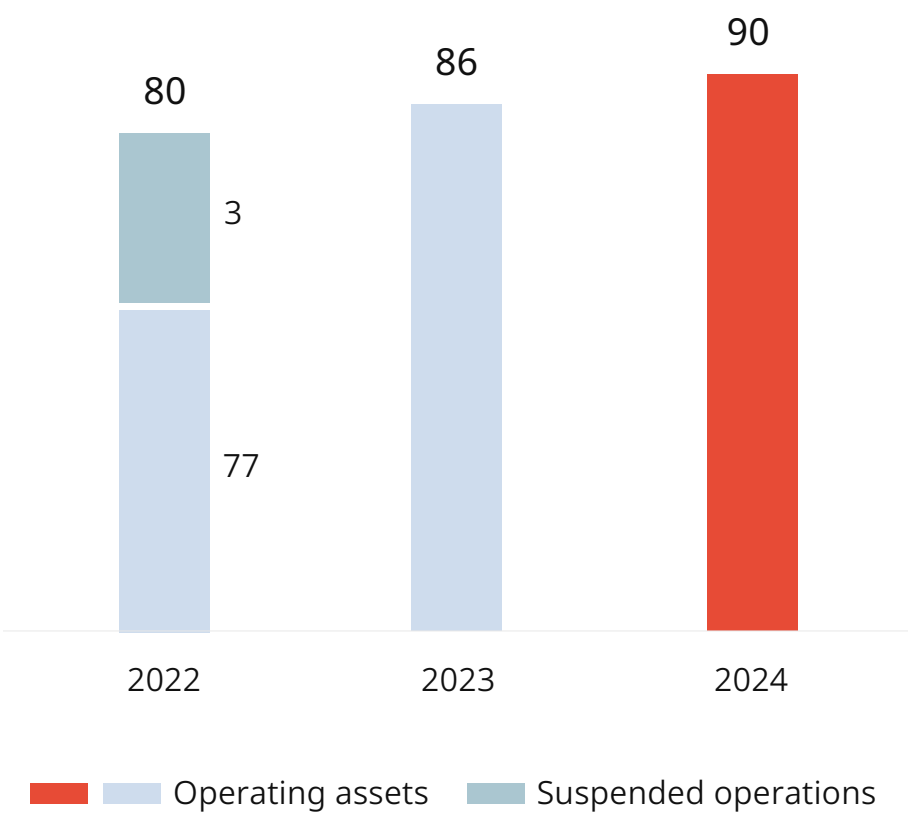
Metinvest continuously tracks air emissions at its operational sites, ensuring full compliance with regulatory requirements and the pollutant limits stipulated in its environmental permits. The Group’s emissions primarily comprise carbon monoxide (CO), dust, sulphur oxides (SO<sub>x</sub>) and nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), with CO accounting for the highest proportion.

During the year, Metinvest’s air emissions totalled 90 thousand tonnes<sup>7</sup>, up 5% year-on-year, mainly because of increased production at Northern Iron Ore and Kamet Steel.

In 2024, the Group implemented several environmental initiatives and technology upgrades across key operational sites. For example, Kamet Steel installed a coke oven gas pressure stabilisation system, enhancing energy efficiency and lowering pollutant emissions. Additionally, advanced repairs of coke oven batteries contributed to emissions reduction. Zaporizhia Coke carried out extensive overhauls of coke oven battery chambers, including rebricking walls and performing regular maintenance on equipment, gas facilities and catalytic afterburning systems. Continuous monitoring of environmental compliance and ongoing repairs of gas-cleaning units also supported the reduction of emissions.

AIR EMISSIONS

90 kt ↑5%



WATER MANAGEMENT

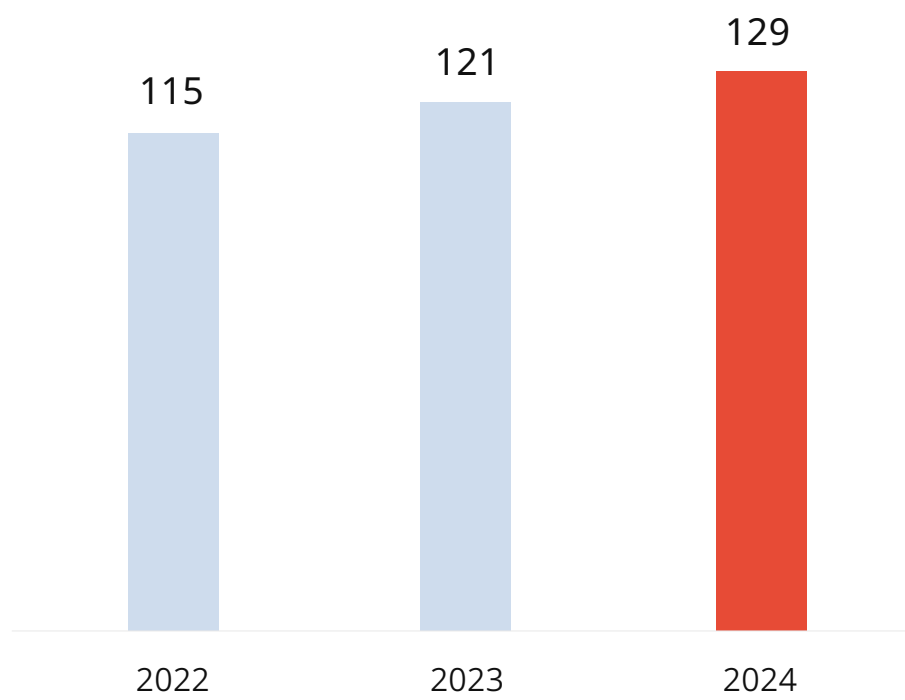
Metinvest strives to identify, prevent and mitigate any potential impacts of its activities on water resources. It regularly monitors water extraction and utilisation across its operational assets, ensuring strict adherence to environmental standards. Additionally, the Group enhances laboratory equipment to ensure accurate measurement and reporting. These efforts enabled Metinvest to recycle and reuse 92% of total water consumed from all sources in 2024, up one percentage point year-on-year.

The Group primarily utilises water in production processes for machinery cooling and flue gas purification. In basic oxygen furnace (BOF) steelmaking, water is employed for cleaning gases generated during steel production, with the treated water subsequently recycled back into the operation. Metinvest’s iron ore mining units recycle water extensively, mixing it with crushed ore to extract valuable minerals from waste (‘tails’), which are subsequently transported to tailings storage sites.

In 2024, the Group’s water intake volume rose by 6% year-on-year to 129 million cubic metres<sup>7</sup>. The water consumption volume totalled 116 million cubic metres<sup>7</sup>, an increase of 7% year-on-year.

WATER INTAKE

129 mcm ↑6%



The water discharge volume climbed by 4% year-on-year to 86 million cubic metres<sup>7</sup>. The growth of the water metrics was primarily caused by Kamet Steel, which operated an additional unit at its combined heat and power plant.

Metinvest enhanced water resource management through targeted initiatives. At Kamet Steel, measures included preventing oil contamination, improving water efficiency and reducing soil pollution risks. Additionally, Zaporizhia Casting and Mechanical Works undertook cleaning operations at the reed sedimentation pond and sludge deposits.

WASTE MANAGEMENT

Metinvest places responsible waste management at the heart of its environmental strategy. The industrial waste generated through production includes overburden and tailings from iron ore extraction and enrichment, coal mining and processing residues, chemical by-products from coke production, and iron-containing slag and sludge arising from hot metal and steel manufacturing processes.

The Group promotes waste recycling and reuse practices. Initiatives include utilising crushed rock in road construction and maintenance, commercialising coke by-products such as coal tar

pitch and naphthalene, and substituting primary iron ore inputs with scrap metal. In 2024, 22% of all metal used in steel production was scrap, in line with the 2023 indicator.

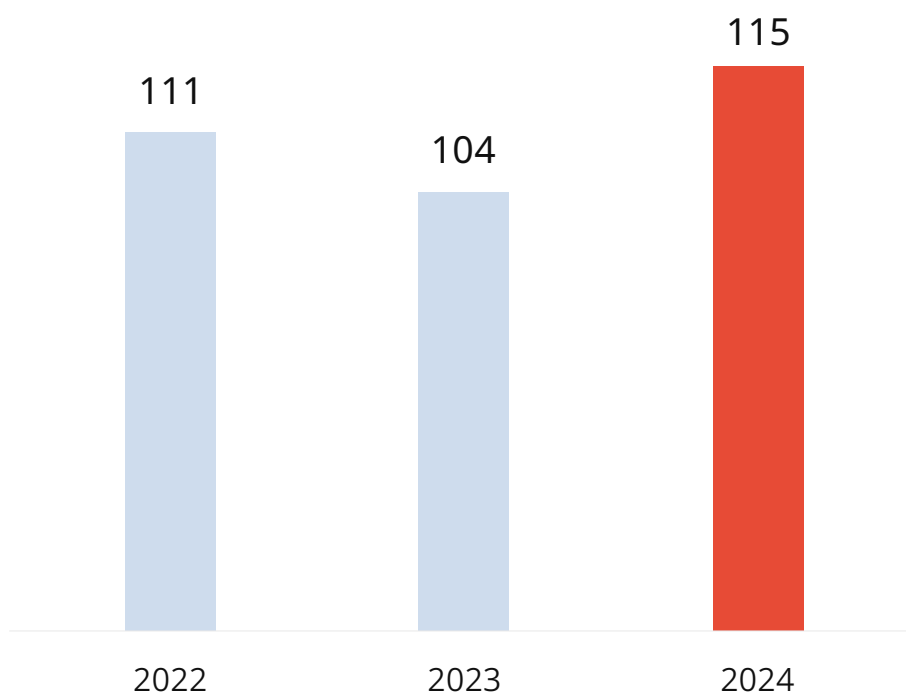
In the reporting period, Metinvest’s production operations generated a total of 115 million tonnes of waste<sup>7</sup>, an increase of 10% year-on-year. The growth was driven primarily by an increase in iron ore production at Northern Iron Ore’s Pershotravnevyi and Hannivskyi quarries. Overall, nearly 100% of the waste was non-hazardous, mostly comprising overburden and tailings from iron ore facilities. During the year, 14% of the waste generated, or 16 million tonnes, was recycled.

For more information about key environmental data, please see Annex 2.

Metinvest maintains designated waste management areas, including dedicated repositories for slag and sludge at steel production sites and tailings storage facilities at iron ore operations. They are usually located in regions characterised by low seismic activity and minimal exposure to heavy rainfall risks. The Group conducts rigorous internal assessments of tailings dam stability, appoints specialised staff for regular inspections, closely monitors waste volumes and disposal practices, and evaluates potential environmental risks.

WASTE GENERATED

115 mt ↑10%



<sup>7</sup> The 2024 full-year data of Pokrovske Coal has been estimated and adjusted to account for production volumes and performance in previous periods, due to the suspension of its operations.



Additionally, external assessments of storage facilities at Metinvest’s iron ore enterprises are performed annually by Ukrainian regulatory authorities and an independent expert body. With the involvement of external experts, the Group carried out detailed control measurements of water levels and slope stability, conducted engineering and geodetic monitoring to track the positioning of protective structures, and controlled groundwater and surface water volumes within tailings ponds and emergency reservoirs.

These measures ensure compliance with tailings management standards and support ongoing safety practices, such as monitoring dam loads and maintaining drainage systems.

In 2025, after the reporting period, Metinvest commenced the active phase of the project to thicken enrichment waste at Northern Iron Ore. Its completion is expected in 2029. The project aims to reduce the volume of slurry transported to the tailings storage facility. This should result in lower energy consumption, decreased CO<sub>2</sub> emissions through energy savings, improved tailings dam stability, conservation of fresh water and enhanced filtered water quality.

BIODIVERSITY

Metinvest’s assets are not situated in protected areas and pose no identified risk to habitats listed on the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List or national conservation registers. Nevertheless, the Group applies recognised good practice to land rehabilitation, habitat preservation and emissions control as part of its wider environmental stewardship.

In 2024, Metinvest’s iron ore operations in Ukraine planted trees inside sanitary protection zones and applied dust-suppression measures on waste dumps and tailings to safeguard air quality. Inhulets Iron Ore organised regular clean-ups during warm months at the Vizyrka nature preserve, while Kamet Steel landscaped its premises, adding more than 900 trees, shrubs and flowering plants.

In the US, United Coal reclaimed mined land by reseeding native grasses and trees, completed stream-mitigation works and ran whole-effluent toxicity tests to verify that discharges do not harm aquatic life. Habitat assessments guide seasonal restrictions on activities such as tree removal and pond maintenance, and all conservation plans are reviewed by the relevant state and federal authorities.

RECLAMATION

As part of its commitment to responsible environmental management, Metinvest consistently implements reclamation measures for land disturbed by mining operations.

In compliance with Ukraine’s Mineral Resources Code, Land Code, Mining Law and Land Protection Law, as well as other applicable Ukrainian and US legislation and regulations, the Group is responsible for soil restoration and site rehabilitation upon closure of mining operations and non-hazardous waste storage facilities. This obligation is further reinforced by conditions stipulated in subsoil use licences issued by governmental authorities.

Upon conclusion of mining activities, Metinvest implements previously approved reclamation plans, utilising diverse approaches tailored to specific site requirements. In Ukraine, reclamation typically begins with the greening of waste dumps and tailings to mitigate dust emissions and ends with the complete restoration of former quarry sites. Operating within a closed mining cycle necessitates the deployment of drainage systems from mine shafts, mine water treatment and controlled discharge into local water bodies.

In the US, United Coal adheres to detailed reclamation plans approved by regulatory bodies, encompassing three distinct phases: initial stabilisation, establishing vegetation cover over two growing seasons, and, finally, infrastructure removal or retention, depending on landowner preference.

Reclamation works are carried out by both in-house personnel and specialised contractors. Compliance with established standards is routinely verified through inspections by relevant authorities, enabling timely adjustments and reinforcing the Group’s rigorous approach to environmental stewardship.