



CLIMATE-RELATED REPORTING METHODOLOGY 2026



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About this document

This Climate-related Reporting Methodology is a technical guide to our climate-related data and disclosures. It describes the boundaries, methodologies, assumptions and key references used in the preparation of our greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, energy reporting, and other climate-related reporting.

South32 Limited (ABN 84 093 732 597) is the ultimate holding company of the South32 group of companies.

In this document, unless otherwise noted:

1. references to South32, the South32 Group, the Group, we, us, our and similar expressions refer to South32 Limited, its subsidiaries and joint arrangements²;
2. references to 'our operations', or phrases such as commodities 'we produce', 'we refine, or in 'our portfolio' includes commodities such as bauxite, alumina, aluminium and copper that may form part of, or be produced by our non-operated joint ventures³;
3. the term 'emissions' refers to GHG emissions;
4. metrics relating to Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions are prepared using an operational control boundary and apply only to operations operated by South32. Metrics relating to Scope 3 emissions are prepared using a broader value chain boundary and include emissions associated with operations not operated by South32, including our interests in non-operated joint ventures. As a result, emissions from non-operated joint ventures are excluded from reported Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions and are instead reflected within Scope 3 emissions.

Further explanation of commonly used terms and references can be found in the Glossary beginning on page 255 of our Annual Report 2026.

Forward-looking statements and scenario analysis

This document contains forward-looking statements, including but not limited to statements regarding climate change, energy transition scenarios, carbon pricing and climate-related targets, goals and commitments. These forward-looking statements reflect South32's current expectations, best estimates and assumptions as at the date of this document.

A range of variables could cause actual results or trends to differ materially from the statements we have made, including but not limited to: financial and economic conditions in various countries; fluctuations in demand, price, or currency; operating results; development progress including approvals; risks, including physical, technology and carbon emissions reductions risks; industry competition; loss of market for South32's products; legislative, fiscal, and regulatory developments; the conduct of joint venture participants and contractual counterparties, and estimates relating to cost, engineering, reserves and resources.

These forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance or outcomes, or statements of fact, involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties, and may rely on assumptions that may or may not prove to be correct or eventuate, or be impacted by additional factors to any assumptions disclosed, which may cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in the report.

Information prepared by third parties

Certain information contained in this report is based on information prepared by third parties. While South32 considers the relevance and appropriateness of such information, some third-party information has not been subject to independent verification.



Cover: Coordinator, Operations Services at Cannington.

¹ Scope 3 emissions have not been prepared in accordance with AASB S2 in the first year of reporting due to the application of transition relief and are instead disclosed voluntarily. TCFD disclosures are included within the FY26 Annual Report, however, they are not prepared for the purpose of complying with AASB S2 and may not align with its requirements.

² Details of operations not wholly owned by South32 Limited or its subsidiaries and for which South32 manages the operation, are on page [xx] of the 2026 Annual Report.

³ Details of operations not wholly owned by South32 Limited or its subsidiaries and which South32 does not manage the operation, are on page [xx] of the 2026 Annual Report.

Climate-related metrics and targets

CLIMATE-RELATED METRICS AND TARGETS

Climate-related metrics

We use a range of metrics and measures to track our climate-related performance and assess and manage climate-related risks and opportunities. These include:

- Copper equivalent (CuEq) production, revenue and capital expenditure for our commodities;
- Operational emissions, operational energy consumption, the emissions and energy intensity of our products, and progress of our decarbonisation studies, projects and initiatives;
- Value chain emissions, including emissions of non-operated joint ventures, and progress on engagements and initiatives with our suppliers and customers; and
- Key performance indicators, metrics and targets for other sustainability topics related to climate change, such as water, energy and land use, which are detailed in our Sustainability Databook 2026.

Metric 1: Copper Equivalent (CuEq) Production

Objective

CuEq production supports assessment of the composition and evolution of our portfolio, including exposure to commodities that may benefit from demand associated with the global energy transition.

Definition and methodology

CuEq production is a South32-defined proxy metric that converts production volumes across different commodities into a common unit expressed in tonnes of copper equivalent. It uses commodity prices as weighting factors to provide an indicative measure of portfolio composition and exposure to transition-related commodities. It does not represent physical equivalence between commodities, their respective contribution to the energy transition, or their relative profitability or value creation.

Production data is presented on an equity share basis, reflecting South32's attributable ownership interest in each operation.

For each commodity, CuEq production is calculated as follows:

$$\text{CuEq production} = \text{Equity share production} \times \frac{\text{FY25 realised sales price for the commodity}}{\text{FY25 realised copper sales price}}$$

FY25 realised sales prices, drawn from the FY26 financial statements, are applied consistently to the current and comparative reporting periods. Fixing the price assumptions supports year-on-year comparability by ensuring movements in the metric reflect changes in production volumes, ownership interests and portfolio composition, rather than commodity price movements.

Metric 2: Emissions Intensity (CuEq basis)

Objective

Emissions intensity provides an indication of operational (Scope 1 and 2) emissions relative to CuEq production. It is disclosed to track South32's progress in reducing the GHG emissions associated with each unit of production.

Definition and methodology

Emissions intensity is calculated by dividing Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions by CuEq production and is presented as tonnes of CO₂-e per tonne of CuEq production.

$$\text{Emissions intensity} = \frac{\text{Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions}}{\text{CuEq production}}$$

As CuEq production is based on commodity-price weightings, this intensity metric provides an indicative normalised measure of emissions performance across our diversified portfolio.

For this metric emissions and CuEq production are calculated on the same operational control, 100 per cent basis, meaning that CuEq production includes production from the same operations whose Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions are included in the calculation.

Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions are calculated in accordance with the Company's GHG emissions reporting methodology (as set out on pages 7 to 8).

For each commodity, CuEq production is calculated by multiplying production on an operational control, 100 per cent basis by the ratio of the commodity's FY25 realised sales price to the FY25 realised copper sales price. The resulting copper equivalent amounts are aggregated to determine total CuEq production.

FY25 realised sales prices are applied consistently to the current and comparative reporting periods. This enables movements in emissions intensity to reflect changes in emissions, production volumes and portfolio composition without being affected by commodity price movements.

Methodology and limitations applicable to both metrics

CuEq production is a price-weighted proxy metric used to analyse portfolio composition and exposure to transition-related commodity demand. It is not intended to represent physical equivalence, functional substitutability, market importance, relative profitability, value creation or contribution to the energy transition. Accordingly, it should be interpreted as an analytical indicator rather than a direct measure of production or financial performance.

The metric is sensitive to the base-period prices selected. Results may differ materially if prices from another period or another price basis are used. Fixed FY25 realised prices improve comparability between the periods presented but may not reflect current or future commodity values.

Changes in CuEq production and emissions intensity may result from changes in production volumes, production mix, ownership interests or portfolio composition, and may not solely reflect changes in underlying operational performance. Emissions intensity should therefore be considered alongside absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions and relevant production information. A reduction in emissions intensity does not necessarily indicate a reduction in absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.

Emissions and energy data

We report energy consumption and emissions data, including:

- Scope 1 emissions, which are direct emissions from operations that we own or control;
- Scope 2 emissions, which are indirect emissions from the consumption of generated energy that we purchase or acquire; and
- Scope 3 emissions, which are all other indirect emissions that occur upstream and downstream in our value chain.

We use methodologies in accordance with the World Resources Institute and World Business Council for Sustainable Development's Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition) (2004), GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (2015), GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard (2011) and the Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions (version 1.0) (2013). The GHG Protocol documents are widely recognised global standards and guidance for emissions reporting.

For our Australian operations, emissions and energy data are calculated using methodologies prescribed by the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (Measurement) Determination 2008 (Cth), as permitted by AASB S2 (as amended by AASB S2025-1 Amendments to Greenhouse Gas Emissions Disclosures), which allows an entity to use an alternative method for measuring greenhouse gas emissions where that method is required by a jurisdictional authority.

There are inherent uncertainties and limitations in calculating emissions and energy consumption, including through the use of estimation techniques and average emission factors. Accordingly, all emissions and energy consumption data disclosed in our corporate reports incorporate an element of estimation. There may also be differences in the manner in which third parties calculate or report such data compared to South32 such that third-party data may not be comparable to ours.

Organisational boundaries

South32 applies different organisational boundaries and, where relevant, bases of presentation to its climate-related disclosures, reflecting the nature and purpose of the information presented and the requirements of relevant reporting frameworks and standards. Organisational boundaries determine which operations, investments or activities are included in a disclosure. Presentation bases determine how that information is grouped or presented to support comparability and understanding of the disclosure.

For the purposes of our FY26 AASB S2 climate-related financial disclosures, South32's reporting entity is the same as that used for the related financial statements. Within this reporting entity, operational energy consumption and Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions are measured and reported on an operational control basis. Other climate-related disclosures, including Scope 3 emissions and climate-related risks and opportunities, may be prepared using different organisational boundaries or presented on a different basis where this better reflects the purpose of the disclosure and aligns with the requirements of relevant reporting frameworks and standards.

Scope 3 emissions are disclosed voluntarily and, consistent with the transitional relief available to South32 for FY26, have not been prepared in accordance with AASB S2.

Additional information on the organisational boundaries and presentation bases used in preparing our climate-related disclosures is provided on page 107 of our Annual Report 2026.

Climate-related targets

On 30 June 2026, we entered into a binding conditional agreement to sell our aluminium value chain assets (excluding Mozal Aluminium) to Alcoa Corporation for an implied enterprise value of up to US\$5.6B, plus related rehabilitation provisions of approximately US\$1.2B (the Transaction). The Transaction is expected to complete in H2 FY27, subject to satisfaction or waiver of conditions precedent, including South32 shareholder approval.

The information contained in the table below and within the Sustainability Report and broader Annual Report has been prepared based on South32's portfolio as at 30 June 2026 and does not reflect the implications of the proposed Transaction. Completion of the Transaction would materially change our portfolio, emissions profile, energy use and exposure to certain climate-related risks and opportunities. It would also affect the assumptions and dependencies underpinning our CCAP 2025 and FY35 operational emissions reduction target.

Given the timing of the Transaction announcement relative to this reporting period, we have not yet completed an assessment of the implications for our FY35 target. In FY27, we will undertake that assessment, including recalculating our FY21 operational emissions baseline to reflect the divestment of the aluminium value chain assets, reviewing whether the FY35 target remains appropriate for the residual portfolio, and reassessing the pathways, assumptions and initiatives underpinning its achievement, including the potential role of carbon credits. Any resulting changes will be reflected in future reporting, as appropriate.

Definitions, assumptions and other key details	FY35 operational emissions reduction target
Description	Reduce our net operational emissions (Scopes 1 and 2) by 50% from our FY21 baseline by FY35.
Baseline year and period	<i>Baseline year:</i> FY21. <i>Period:</i> FY21 to FY35.
Type and reduction	<i>Type:</i> Absolute. <i>Reduction:</i> Net, 50%. Gross, 50% (no current planned use of carbon credits)
Boundary	Inventory boundary: Scopes 1 and 2 emissions, operational control.
Exclusions	Operations that we do not have operational control over.
GHGs included	Carbon dioxide (CO ₂), methane (CH ₄), nitrous oxide (N ₂ O), Hydrofluorocarbons (HFC), Perfluorocarbon (PFC) and sulfur hexafluoride (SF ₆).
Measurement	Scope 1 emissions are calculated using emission factors and methodologies as detailed on page 7 and Scope 2 emissions are calculated using the market-based method as detailed on page 7 to 8.
Key adjustments made to baseline year	The baseline for our FY35 target has been adjusted for divestment of: Cerro Matoso, divested on 1 December 2025; Metalloys, divested on 3 June 2025; Illawarra Metallurgical Coal, divested on 29 August 2024; South Africa Energy Coal, divested on 1 June 2021; and Tasmanian Electro Metallurgical Company divested on 1 January 2021. These changes have resulted in an adjusted FY21 baseline of 17.5 Mt CO ₂ e. Mozal Aluminium was placed into care and maintenance in March 2026. This did not result in rebaselining of the target as it remains within our operational control and continues to be included within continuing operations. Mozal Aluminium is not part of the Transaction, however South32 will continue to assess its future options with respect to this asset.
Target setting method	Our FY35 target was established in FY21. In developing the target, we reviewed science-based emissions reduction pathways that sought to align with the goals of the Paris Agreement and limit global warming to well below 2°C, while pursuing efforts to limit the increase to 1.5°C. This included the IPCC Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C, which indicated that to limit global warming to 1.5°C, relative to 2010 levels: (i) total global emissions needed to decline by about 45% by 2030; and (ii) carbon dioxide emissions from fossil fuel and industry sources needed to decline sharply by approximately 50-70% by 2030. Our FY35 target was also set taking into consideration Australia's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC).
Target derived using a sectoral decarbonisation approach	Our FY35 target was not derived using a sectoral decarbonisation approach. It was derived with consideration of the above-mentioned global reference points. At the time of setting the target, there were no mining sector-specific pathways for jurisdictions where we operate.
Process for reviewing the target	Our Board approves our Sustainability Policy, CCAP and material public sustainability-related commitments, such as our FY35 target. We review our FY35 target as part of periodic updates to our CCAP, or more frequently if required, for example, as a result of the Transaction.
Use of carbon credits to offset emissions and associated gross target	Our approach to operational decarbonisation focuses on emissions avoidance and reduction. Subject to economic feasibility, carbon credits may be used to offset residual emissions where reduction opportunities are not technically or commercially feasible, or cannot be implemented within the required timeframe. Carbon credits used for offsetting purposes must be issued by a national government or internationally recognised body and are subject to appropriate due diligence. We have not to date acquired carbon credits for offsetting purposes in connection with our FY35 target. Neither our preferred pathway nor the alternative pathway for our current FY35 target is expected to require voluntary carbon credits to achieve target. On this basis, our associated gross emissions reduction target is the same as our net target. However, our net target provides flexibility to use carbon credits to address any residual shortfall where economically feasible, for example, if there is a small shortfall in low-carbon electricity supply to Hillside Aluminium by FY35.
Process for monitoring progress towards the target	We use emissions metrics and other measures to track progress towards our FY35 target. We monitor and report this progress to the Lead Team and the Board's Sustainability Committee through an internal bi-annual reporting process, which includes operational emissions and progress on abatement projects. We have not set any interim targets. We have indicative milestones for the maturation of external dependencies to inform feasibility of our preferred pathway to secure an affordable, low-carbon electricity solution for Hillside Aluminium.
Third-party validation	We have not obtained third-party validation of our FY35 target.

Definitions, assumptions and other key details	FY35 operational emissions reduction target
External assurance	We obtain reasonable assurance over our externally reported performance against the target.
Recalculation of baseline year operational emissions	For transparency and comparability over time, baseline year emissions may need to be recalculated as we undergo significant structural changes, methodology changes, or discover errors. The following shall trigger recalculation of baseline year operational emissions: - Structural changes in our organisation that have a significant impact on baseline year emissions. A structural change involves the transfer of ownership or control of emissions-generating activities or operations from one company to another. Structural changes include: - Mergers, acquisitions, and divestment (for example, completion of the Transaction); and - Outsourcing and insourcing of emitting activities. - Changes in calculation methodology or improvements in the accuracy of emission factors or activity data that result in a significant impact on the baseline year emissions data. We consider significant impact as a 5% variance to the previously reported value; and - Discovery of significant errors, or a number of cumulative errors, that are collectively significant. We consider significant impact as a 5% variance to the previously reported value.
Expected progression	Achieving our FY35 target relies on advancing decarbonisation within our alumina and aluminium operations, for so long as those operations remain part of South32's asset portfolio. We do not expect our emissions to reduce in a gradual or linear trajectory. In some years, they may increase due to a range of factors, including changes in production and energy demand, the timing of abatement project completion, and variations in energy mix or emissions factors.

Australian Safeguard Mechanism-related target

The Australian Safeguard Mechanism applies to all of our Australian operations and establishes facility-specific emissions baselines and compliance requirements.

Australian Safeguard Mechanism	
Type	Net GHG emissions target; absolute quantitative target.
Objective of target	The Australian Safeguard Mechanism aligns with Australia's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) under the Paris Agreement which targets a 43% reduction in net GHGs by 2030, compared with 2005 levels.
Scope	Scope 1 emissions, Australian operations over which we have operational control - Australia Manganese (GEMCO), Cannington and Worsley Alumina. ⁴
GHGs included	Carbon dioxide (CO ₂), methane (CH ₄), nitrous oxide (N ₂ O), Hydrofluorocarbons (HFC), Perfluorocarbon (PFC) and sulfur hexafluoride (SF ₆). Excludes biogenic CO ₂ emissions.
Milestones	4.9% annual decline in the gross emissions baseline through to 2030 and then 3.3% under current legislative settings. ⁵
Baseline year period	Pursuant to safeguard legislative framework.
Metrics for monitoring	Scope 1 GHG emissions for Australia Manganese (GEMCO), Cannington and Worsley Alumina (annual reporting July to June).
Carbon credits	We acquire Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCUs) issued under the Australian Government's Emissions Reduction Fund (ERF), administered by the Clean Energy Regulator. These ACCUs are generated from projects that comply with approved methodologies under the Carbon Credits (Carbon Farming Initiative) Act 2011. We acquire Safeguard Mechanism Credits (SMCs) issued under Australia's Safeguard Mechanism, administered by the Clean Energy Regulator. These SMCs are generated by eligible Safeguard-covered facilities that achieve emissions outcomes below their regulated emissions baselines under the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007. SMCs are not carbon credits for emission offsetting purposes and may only be used to meet compliance obligations under the Safeguard Mechanism framework.
Target derived using a sectoral decarbonisation approach	Yes, the Australian Safeguard Mechanism contributes to the achievement of Australia's Industry Sector Plan and Resources Sector Plan.
Process for reviewing the target	As the target is set by the Australian government, we indirectly engage in target reviews through our industry associations, and may also directly engage where required.
Third-party validation	As the target is set by the Australian government, we have not obtained third-party validation of the target.
External assurance	In accordance with Section 17 of the NGER (Safeguard Mechanism) Rule 2015, the underlying data and calculations submitted to calculate each facility-specific baseline and compliance requirements are subject to reasonable assurance.
More information	More information about our use of ACCUs and GHG emissions performance for each of our operations is provided in our Sustainability Databook 2026 (GHG Emissions and Emissions Limiting Regulations tabs).

⁴ On 30 June we entered into a binding conditional agreement to sell our aluminium value chain assets to Alcoa Corporation, including our Worsley Alumina operation. Further details are provided in the market release "Agreement to sell aluminium value chain assets to Alcoa for up to US\$5.6b and Chief Executive officer transition" dated 1 July 2026.

⁵ Consistent with the legislative framework, our pathway assumes a 3.3% annual decline in baseline emissions from 2030, with future decline rates to be determined in five-year compliance periods.

OPERATIONAL EMISSIONS AND ENERGY CONSUMPTION

Scope 1 emissions methodology

Scope 1 emissions include the following sources:

- Emissions from the combustion of fossil fuels, including:
 - Coal and coke as solid fossil fuels;
 - Diesel and other oil products as liquid fossil fuels;
 - Natural gas; and
 - Other gas-based fossil fuels.
- Emissions from use of fossil fuels as reductants, i.e. carbon-based materials for the chemical reduction of metal oxides;
- Other emissions directly caused by process activities (e.g. PFC emissions generated during the smelting process).

Reporting our Scope 1 emissions sources is primarily aligned with local reporting regulations and requirements. Where these do not exist or where there are inclusions in our inventory which are not within the reporting boundary of those guidance documents, the IPCC factors are used.

Reported Scope 1 emissions include the following gases: carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFC), perfluorocarbons (PFC's) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆). We do not report emissions from nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃) which is a synthetic GHG mainly used in the manufacturing of semiconductors and is currently not material for our operations.

We convert these GHGs into carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂-e) using Global Warming Potential (GWP) values based on a 100-year time horizon, applying IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) values by default. For Australian operations, we apply AASB S2 jurisdictional relief to use alternative GWP values consistent with applicable regulatory requirements (based on IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5)).

Scope 1 emission factor sources

Sources of the emission factors used for our Scope 1 emissions are outlined below.

Scope 1 emission factor sources

Methodology / Source	Operation / Country
Guidelines for National Greenhouse Inventories, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 2006, 2019 updates	All
National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (NGER) (Measurement) Determination 2008 (as amended), Australian Government (2025)	Cannington, Australia Manganese and Worsley Alumina (Australia)
Methodological guidelines for quantification of Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Government of South Africa (2022)	South Africa Manganese and Hillside Aluminium (South Africa)
GHG Emissions Factors Hub, United States Environmental Protection Agency (2025)	Hermosa (United States)

Scope 2 emissions methodology

Scope 2 emissions are indirect CO₂-e emissions from the generation of purchased or acquired electricity consumed by our operations.

Our approach aligns with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard (Scope 2 Guidance) recommendation of dual reporting of corporate Scope 2 emissions with both:

- Location-based Scope 2 reporting that reflects the location of the operation and the electricity intensity of the grid; and
- Market-based Scope 2 method accounting for commercial decisions to purchase the rights to renewable units of electricity and reflecting residual mix emissions factors where suitable factors are published.

Location-based Scope 2 emissions

Location-based Scope 2 emissions are calculated using the grid-average emission intensity of the local grid where the power is sourced. We apply the latest versions of the applicable emission factor sources as available at the end of a given reporting year. National or regional grid-emission factors are applied as outlined below.

Scope 2 location-based emission factor sources

Methodology / Source	Operation / Country
National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (Measurement) Determination 2008 (as amended), Australian Government (2025)	Cannington, Australia Manganese and Worsley Alumina (Australia)
South Africa's 2023 Grid Emissions Factor Report (2025)	South Africa Manganese and Hillside Aluminium (South Africa)
Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID), United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) (2025)	Hermosa project (United States)
Emission factors of the Unidad de Planeación Minero Energetica (UPME), Colombian National Interconnected System (2024)	Cerro Matoso (Colombia)
Electricidade de Mozambique (EDM) electricity factor	Mozal Aluminium (Mozambique)

Operational emissions and energy consumption *continued*

Market-based Scope 2 emissions

The market-based Scope 2 emissions method is based on the specific producers from which our operations contractually obtain purchased power. This may be through a contractual arrangement which also includes purchased and retired Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) (such as Renewable Energy Certificates or RECs).

We consider the following as qualifying contractual instruments and sources of supplier-specific emissions factors:

- EACs such as Guarantees of Origin, Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs), and International Renewable Energy Certificate (I-RECs);
- Direct contracts such as power purchase agreements (PPAs) with exclusive rights to an attributable claim to energy attributes;
- Government-approved green power procurement schemes; and
- Supplier-specific emission factors where these are in the public domain or sourced directly from suppliers.

For electricity purchased that does not have an associated contractual instrument or supplier specific factor, where available, we use the applicable residual mix emissions factor, i.e. the emissions factor that represents the mix of energy generation resources within a defined geographic boundary left after all contractual instruments that are tracked have been claimed, retired or cancelled.

Additionally, where contractual instruments do not meet the market-based quality criteria as defined by the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance, or where our operations operate in markets where qualifying contractual instruments are not available, we use the residual mix factor.

Where residual mix factors are not published, we use location-based emission factors. National or regional reference sources, including utility/supplier and residual mix factor, are shown below.

Scope 2 market-based reference sources

Methodology / Source	Operation / Country
National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (Measurement) Determination 2008 (as amended), Australian Government (2025)	Cannington, Australia Manganese and Worsley Alumina (Australia)
Eskom electricity factor	South Africa Manganese and Hillside Aluminium (South Africa)
Electricidade de Mozambique (EDM) electricity factor	Mozal Aluminium (Mozambique)

Energy consumption

Our operations record energy consumption quantities by fuel type (e.g. diesel, natural gas) throughout the year, using sources such as supplier invoices, metering, stockpile changes and other industry standard practices.

All fuel quantities are converted to energy-based units using energy content factors specific to each fuel (e.g. gigajoules per kilolitre for diesel), sourced from appropriate references. Electricity quantities are not required to be converted as consumption is recorded in energy-based units by definition.

Operational energy consumption from renewable sources includes:

- Direct consumption of energy from renewable sources within our operational control: In FY26 this included solar generation at Cannington and biomass consumption at Worsley Alumina; and
- Third party supplied renewable electricity as evidenced by qualifying contractual instruments or supplier-specific emissions factors, in line with the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance.

Energy consumption includes all fuels and electricity consumed in the operation of vehicles and machinery, onsite heat, steam or electricity generation activities, as a chemical or process feedstock; and for any other purpose. It also includes energy consumed from renewable sources, which is also reported as a separate metric.

Energy consumption for operations already reporting under mandatory local regulatory programs are required to use the same energy content factors for reporting under our operational control boundary. This enables a single inventory to be maintained for consistency and efficiency. Local regulatory programs are applicable to the majority of our energy consumption within our operational control boundary.

Biogenic Emissions

Biogenic emissions are CO₂ emissions that originate from the combustion or decomposition of biological or biomass sources. The GHG Protocol treats biogenic emissions as carbon neutral as the carbon they release during combustion was originally absorbed from the atmosphere by the living organism. Therefore, the net effect on atmospheric CO₂ levels is considered zero over a short period (years to decades).

While the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard requires biogenic CO₂ emissions to be separately identified for disclosure purposes, under AASB S2 biogenic emissions are included within the relevant Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions disclosures, rather than being presented as a separate category. Accordingly South32 includes biogenic CO₂ emissions in its reported GHG emissions totals.

We report biogenic emissions from combustion of biomass and biofuels from Worsley Alumina and Cerro Matoso. To calculate these, we use the 'outside of scope' emission factors included in the UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting.

Value chain emissions

VALUE CHAIN EMISSIONS

Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions that occur in our value chain, including both upstream and downstream activities outside of our operational control boundaries. We calculate Scope 3 emissions in accordance with the category definitions and methodologies in the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. We have applied the transitional relief available under AASB S2 Climate-related Disclosures in relation to Scope 3 GHG emissions disclosures.

The GHG Protocol divides Scope 3 emissions into 15 distinct categories that are designed to be mutually exclusive.

Upstream emissions (Categories 1 to 8) are calculated from extraction of third-party raw materials, energy products and electricity sources, transport and processing up to the product purchased for use or processing at our operations. Emissions from use of purchased products, subsequent processing steps or transport in owned or operated vehicles are excluded as these are included in the Scope 1 or 2 emissions of our operated assets. The upstream value-chain boundary includes third-party transportation paid for by South32.

Downstream emissions (Categories 9 to 15) are calculated up to, and including, the conversion of sold intermediate products produced by our operations into their first-use state, which forms the basis for subsequent final products. For energy products (e.g. coal), the first-use state is often also the final product. Emissions relating to the use (combustion) of energy products sold to third parties by or on behalf of our operations are estimated. The downstream value-chain boundary includes third-party transportation of sold products and investments.

Scope 3 categories included in our reported emissions

Category	Description
Category 1	Purchased goods and services (incl. capital goods)
Category 3	Fuel-and energy-related activities
Category 4	Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 6	Business travel
Category 7	Employee commuting
Category 9	Downstream transportation and distribution
Category 10	Processing of sold products
Category 15	Investments

Scope 3 emissions include value chain emissions from our non-operated joint ventures in Category 4 and Category 10, where we transport and distribute our share of produced commodities, as well as Category 15.

Methodologies for the above categories are provided over the following sections.

Categories excluded from our reported emissions

Category	Description
Category 2 - Capital goods	As described in the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Guidance, depending on a company's internal procurement processes, purchases of capital goods can be difficult to segregate from the 'Purchased goods and services' category (Category 1). Given our spend data (which includes purchases of capital goods) has been captured in the calculation methodology for Category 1, emissions related to purchases of capital goods are not reported separately here. Instead, for our value chain, the emissions reported under Category 1 include emissions associated with purchases of capital goods.
Category 5 - Waste generated in operations:	This category has been identified as not material to our reported Scope 3 inventory and an emissions figure is not calculated. Spend associated with waste related utility services would be captured as part of reporting for Category 1. This assessment will be periodically reviewed.
Category 8 - Upstream leased assets	An emissions figure is not calculated for this category as, under our selection of the operational control approach to boundaries, emissions from any upstream leased assets we control are included in our Scope 1 emissions inventory. This assessment will be periodically reviewed.
Category 11 - Use of sold productions	As we do not produce products related to this category, an emission figure is not calculated.
Category 12 - End-of-life treatment of sold products	This category has been identified as not material to the Scope 3 inventory and an emissions figure is not calculated. Our products that are not incorporated into the assessment of Scope 3 emissions in Category 12 include metals and minerals with minimal emissions at end of life. This assessment will be periodically reviewed.
Category 13 - Downstream leased assets	An emissions figure is not calculated for this category as we do not lease downstream assets in the course of normal operations. This assessment will be periodically reviewed.
Category 14 - Franchises	As we do not have franchised operations an emissions figure is not calculated for this category.

Boundary overlap

The emission categories defined by the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard are designed to be mutually exclusive such that for a given company, there is no double counting of emissions between categories. However, for us, there is a degree of overlap in reporting boundaries due to our involvement at multiple points in the life cycle of the commodities (e.g. alumina used in the production of aluminium ingots) we produce and consume. As a result, some double counting may be inherent due to our position in the value chain and may inflate our reported total Scope 3 emissions.

Some double counting of emissions in our current reported Scope 3 emissions inventory is an expected outcome of emissions reporting between the different Scopes and is not considered to detract from the overall value of our Scope 3 emissions disclosures.

Value chain emissions continued

Upstream Scope 3 categories

Category 1: Purchased goods and services (incl. capital goods)

GHG Protocol description	Extraction, production, and transportation of goods and services purchased or acquired by the reporting company in the reporting year, not otherwise included in Categories 2 to 8.
Exclusions	No material exclusions.
Calculation basis	None.
Inputs	Quantities or value of goods purchased or acquired in the reporting year (e.g. tonnes of third-party metals and minerals, quantity of consumable items).
Assumptions	Our spend data includes purchases of capital goods and so our Category 1 calculation methodology includes capital goods.
Calculation methodology	We use three different calculation methodologies; namely supplier specific, average data or spend based, depending on the availability and quality of data. - Supplier specific: Calculates emissions embedded in purchased goods by multiplying the mass of goods purchased by the relevant primary cradle-to-gate emission factor (product-specific emissions per unit of mass). Sum across purchased goods: $\Sigma (\text{mass of purchased good (e.g. t)} \times \text{supplier-specific product emission factor of purchased good (e.g. t CO}_2\text{-e/t)})$. - Average data: Estimates emissions embedded in purchased goods by multiplying the mass of goods purchased by the relevant industry average cradle-to-gate emission factor. Sum across purchased goods: $\Sigma (\text{mass of purchased good (e.g. t)} \times \text{emission factor of purchased good per unit of mass (t CO}_2\text{-e/t)})$. - Spend based: Estimates emissions embedded in purchased goods by collecting data on their value and multiplying these by relevant spend-based emission factors. Sum across purchased goods: $\Sigma (\text{value of purchased good (US\\$)} \times \text{emission factor of purchased good per unit of economic value (t CO}_2\text{-e/US\\$)})$.
Emission factor sources	- Supplier specific: Directly sourced from product supplier (e.g. from supplier specific life cycle assessment (LCA) or product carbon footprint (PCF)). - Average data: For the high-emission goods select categories (quantity-based), industry-average emission factors are sourced from the International Aluminium Institute (IAI) Scope 3 Calculation Tool Guidance (2022). - Spend based: For other goods and services, industry average emission factors are sourced from IBM's Envizi software that is built to align with the GHG Protocol. For more information visit https://www.ibm.com/docs/en/envizi-esg-suite?topic=reference-emission-factors
Notes	- Only goods purchased or acquired from third-party producers are included in Category 1 inventory. Emissions associated with goods produced or processed by our operations are excluded as associated upstream emissions are already covered in the producing operation's Scope 1, 2 and upstream Scope 3 emissions inventory (e.g. alumina). - For us, this category includes emissions associated with purchases of capital goods, which are classified as a separate category (Category 2) under the Scope 3 Standard. As described in the Scope 3 Guidance, purchases of capital goods can be difficult to segregate from this category. - Transport of goods and services to us may also be included when we do not have a reliable way to estimate it separately.

Category 3: Fuel and energy-related activities

GHG Protocol description	Extraction, production, and transportation of fuels and energy purchased or acquired by the reporting company in the reporting year, not already accounted for in Scope 1 or Scope 2.
Exclusions	No material exclusions.
Calculation basis	Equity share.
Inputs	Quantities and types of fuels purchased and consumed as well as the quantities of purchased and consumed electricity.
Assumptions	None.
Calculation methodology	We use two calculation methodologies for fuel and energy activities, namely fuel usage or electricity usage. - Fuel usage: Sum across fuel usage: $\Sigma (\text{quantities of fuels (e.g. tonne)} \times \text{emission factor of fuel (e.g. tonne CO}_2\text{-e/tonne)})$. - Electricity usage: Sum across electricity usage: $\Sigma (\text{quantities of electricity (e.g. MWh)} \times \text{emission factor of well-to-tank + transmission and distribution (T&D) losses (e.g. tonne CO}_2\text{-e/MWh)})$.
Emission factor sources	For our Australian operations, Scope 3 emission factors are sourced from the most recent Australian National Greenhouse Accounts Factors published by the Australian Government Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water available at the time of the calculations. For non-Australian operations, regional Scope 3 emission factors for fuels and energy are not readily available at this stage, so the relevant UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting Scope 3 emission factors are applied as a proxy.
Notes	This category covers emissions arising from the extraction, production, and transportation of fuels and energy consumed by the operations which we own or control, primarily: - Upstream emissions from the extraction, production, and transportation of fuels (e.g. diesel for haul trucks or natural gas for onsite power generation) we use at our operations; and - Upstream emissions from the extraction, production and transportation of fuel (e.g. coal or natural gas) burned to generate the electricity we purchase from the grid.

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

GHG Protocol description	Transportation and distribution of products and services purchased by the reporting company in the reporting year between a company's tier 1 suppliers and its own operations (in vehicles and facilities not owned or controlled by the reporting company). Includes inbound logistics, outbound logistics (e.g. of sold products), and transportation and distribution between a company's own facilities (in vehicles and facilities not owned or controlled by the reporting company).
Exclusions	None.
Calculation basis	Equity share.
Inputs	– Quantities of fuels consumed by transport providers; – Quantities of products purchased / sold being transported; – If available: actual distances from transport providers; and – US\$ spend data for purchased transport services.
Assumptions	None.
Calculation methodology	We use two calculation methodologies; namely fuel consumption data or spend based, depending on the availability and quality of data. 1. Fuel consumption data (shipping): Involves calculating emissions by determining the total amount of fuel consumed by the transport provider whilst completing its contractual obligations to us and applying the relevant emission factor for that fuel. Sum across fuel types: $\Sigma \text{quantity of fuel consumed (t)} \times \text{emission factor for the fuel (e.g. t CO}_2\text{-e/t)}$. 2. Spend based (road, rail, air freight and water transport): Estimates emissions by collecting data on their economic value and multiplying these by relevant spend-based emission factors. Sum across transportation: $\Sigma (\text{value of transportation spend (US\$)} \times \text{emission factor of transport per unit of economic value (t CO}_2\text{-e/US\$)})$.
Emission factor sources	1. Fuel Consumption data: Emission factors are determined by the Marine Environment Protection Committee of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and Sea Cargo Charter Technical Guidance. For containerised cargo, emissions are estimated according to Clean Cargo Working Group (CCWG) methodology. 2. Spend based: For transportation and distribution services (spend based), industry average emission factors are sourced from IBM's Envizi software that is built to align with the GHG Protocol.
Notes	– As the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard categorises Scope 3 emissions as upstream or downstream on the basis of financial transactions, this category includes emissions from the transport of our products where freight costs are covered by South32 (e.g. under Cost and Freight (CFR) or similar terms), as well as purchased transport services for process inputs to our operations; – This category includes emissions from road, rail and marine freight, where the latter makes up the majority of emissions; – Product transport data is sourced from our internal system for each commodity. For each individual product cargo, data includes loading and destination locations and cargo weight; – For all marine freight cargoes, CargoValue Emissions ZeroLab by Klaveness – a data platform used to collate, validate and report vessel emissions under regulatory and voluntary schemes – was used to develop a Scope 3 emission estimate methodology. If fuel consumption values are unavailable, incomplete or appear anomalous, we may need to apply assumptions to estimate fuel consumption based on a range of publicly or privately available data sources; – Where reported fuel consumption for marine freight is not available, fuel consumption is estimated or modelled based on vessel particulars and voyage calculations; – Includes emissions for the transport of our share of NOJV production, where we have paid for the marine freight; – For emissions from purchased transport services for process inputs to our operations, the spend-based method is used, as described in the calculation methodology for the 'Purchased goods and services (including capital goods)' category (Category 1).

Value chain emissions continued**Category 6: Business travel**

GHG Protocol description	GHG emissions from the transportation of employees for business-related activities during the reporting year (in vehicles not owned or operated by the reporting company).
Exclusions	Emissions from business travel activities for which distance or spend data is not available.
Calculation basis	100%.
Inputs	- Distance traveled and class of travel; and - Number of hotel night stays per country.
Assumptions	Where no emission factor is available for hotel night stays for a country the regional average is used.
Calculation methodology	We use two calculation methods, one for air travel and one for hotel night stays. - Air travel: Sum across air travel class: $\Sigma (\text{distance travelled (km)} \times \text{emission factor of class air travel per unit distance (t CO}_2\text{-e/km)})$. - Hotel night stays: Sum across hotel nights: $\Sigma (\text{no. of night stay per country} \times \text{emission factor of hotel night stays per unit (t CO}_2\text{-e/night)})$.
Emission factor sources	Scope 3 emission factors are sourced from the most recent UK GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting available at the time of the calculations.
Notes	- This category covers emissions from domestic and international flights undertaken by employees for business travel purposes, as well as other purchased business travel services (e.g. accommodation); - Emissions from flights undertaken by employees for business travel are sourced directly from our third-party corporate travel service provider. The calculation methodology applied in the report (as stated by the provider) aligns with the latest UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting for air travel. UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting consider the distances travelled for domestic, short and long-haul flights in each class of travel (ranging from economy to first class); - Emissions from accommodation undertaken by employees for business travel are sourced directly from our third-party corporate travel service provider. The calculation methodology applied aligns with the latest UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting for air travel. UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting consider the industry average for hotel night stays; and - For other purchased business travel services, spend-based method is used to calculate associated emissions, as described in the calculation methodology for the 'Purchased goods and services (including capital goods)' category (Category 1).

Category 7: Employee Commuting

GHG Protocol description	GHG emissions from transportation of employees between their homes and their worksites during the reporting year (in vehicles not owned or operated by the reporting company).
Exclusions	All other commuting for which data is unavailable.
Calculation basis	Equity share.
Inputs	Distance traveled.
Assumptions	Scope 3 emission factors are sourced from the most recent GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting available at the time of the calculations.
Calculation methodology	1. Air travel: Sum across all class air travel: $\Sigma (\text{distance travelled (km)} \times \text{emission factor of class of air travel per unit distance (t CO}_2\text{-e/km)})$.
Emission factor sources	Scope 3 emission factors are sourced from the most recent UK GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting available at the time of the calculations.
Notes	- This category covers emissions from chartered fly-in fly-out (FIFO) flights utilised by employees for commuting purposes; and - Distance travel is calculated by multiplying the number of passengers by the distance of each flight route.

Downstream Scope 3 categories

Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

GHG Protocol description	GHG emissions from transportation and distribution of products sold by the reporting company in the reporting year between the reporting company's operations and the end consumer (if not paid for by the reporting company), including retail and storage (in vehicles and facilities not owned or controlled by the reporting company).
Exclusions	- Third-party transportation paid for by South32 (included in category 4); - Third-party rail and road transportation (unable to collect data); and - Operation of third-party distribution facilities (unable to collect data).
Calculation basis	Equity share.
Inputs	- Quantities of products purchased/sold; and - If available: actual distances from transport provider.
Assumptions	None.
Calculation methodology	Fuel consumption data - Reported data: Involves calculating emissions by determining the total amount of fuel consumed by the transport provider whilst completing its contractual obligations to South32 and applying the relevant emission factor for that fuel. - Estimated data: Involves calculating emissions by estimating the total amount of fuel consumed by the transport provider using vessel/voyage-specific data from public and private sources and applying the relevant emission factor for that fuel. Sum across fuel types: $\Sigma \text{ quantity of fuel consumed (t)} \times \text{emission factor for the fuel (e.g. t CO}_2\text{-e/t)}$.
Emission factor sources	Emission factors are determined by the Marine Environment Protection Committee of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and Sea Cargo Charter Technical Guidance. For containerised cargo, emissions are estimated according to Clean Cargo Working Group (CCWG) methodology.
Notes	- As the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard categorises Scope 3 emissions as upstream or downstream on the basis of financial transactions, this category includes emissions from the transportation and distribution of our products where freight costs are not covered by us (e.g. where products are sold on a Free on Board (FOB), Ex Works (EXW) or similar Incoterm. - For some FOB cargoes, destination ports are not known and Klaveness Zerolab uses AIS (i.e. publicly reported geolocational tracking data) to derive the first destination port within the intended destination country.

Category 10: Processing of sold products

GHG Protocol description	GHG emissions from the processing of intermediate products sold in the reporting year by downstream companies (e.g. manufacturers) subsequent to sale by the reporting company.
Exclusions	In addition to alumina, aluminum, copper and manganese, we also produce zinc and lead concentrates, molybdenum, gold, silver and nickel, which are in some cases processed to meet a range of purposes. The variety of end uses associated with these products means applying a meaningful average emission factor is challenging. In addition, the production volumes for these commodities (and their associated emissions) are not significant compared to those for alumina, aluminium, copper and manganese. As a result, emissions from the downstream processing of these products have been excluded at this stage. This exclusion will be periodically reviewed.
Calculation basis	Equity share.
Inputs	Quantities of products produced and sold to third parties.
Alumina	
Assumptions	- The first finished good in the value chain for alumina is assumed to be aluminium sheeting. - Alumina-to-Aluminium ratio of 1.909 t alumina / t aluminium as per the IAI Life Cycle Inventory. - Aluminium-to-aluminium sheeting ratio of 1.004 t aluminium ingot to 1 t aluminium sheeting as per the European Aluminium Environmental Profile Report.
Calculation methodology	Calculates the emissions of smelting alumina to aluminium. Sum across intermediate products: $\Sigma (\text{quantities of sold intermediate product (t)} / 1.909 \times \text{emission factor of processing of sold products (t CO}_2\text{-e/t of aluminium)}) + \Sigma (\text{quantities of sold intermediate product (t)} / 1.004 \times \text{emission factor of processing of sold products (t CO}_2\text{-e/t of material)})$.
Emission factor sources	Customer, country or regional industry-average emission factors for downstream third-party processing steps are centrally sourced, maintained and calculated using CRU data. South32 smelters are excluded from country/regional industry-average calculations.
Notes	2024 CRU aluminium smelting emission factors used. - Emissions from processing of alumina sold in the value chain to Hillside and Mozal are included in Scope 1 and 2, and Scope 3 emissions from processing of alumina at Brazil Aluminium are included in Category 15 Investments.

Aluminium

Assumptions	- Aluminium has many end uses, in this calculation of emissions from processing of aluminium, it is assumed all aluminium is converted to aluminium sheeting as the first finished good. - Aluminium-to-aluminium sheeting ratio of 1.004t aluminium ingot to 1t aluminium sheeting as per the European Aluminium Environmental Profile Report.
Calculation methodology	Sum across intermediate products: Σ (quantities of sold intermediate product (t) / 1.004 × emission factor of processing of sold products (t CO ₂ e/t of material)).
Emission factor	Aluminium ingot-to-aluminium sheeting emission factor as published by the European Aluminium Profile Report.
Notes	None.

Manganese ore

Assumptions	- In the processing of manganese ore the first finished good is assumed to be manganese alloy. - As per the latest International Manganese Institute (IMnI) Life Cycle Assessment, 0.89kg Manganese is required per 1kg Manganese alloy.
Calculation methodology	Sum across intermediate products: Σ (quantities of sold intermediate product (wet t) converted to dry tonnes × % Manganese content / 0.89 × emission factor of processing of sold products (t CO ₂ e/t of Mn Alloy)).
Emission factor	Industry average emission factor for processing manganese to manganese alloy as published by the latest IMnI Life Cycle Assessment.
Notes	None.

Copper

Assumptions	The first finished good is assumed to be copper cathode (99.99% Cu).
Calculation methodology	Sum across intermediate products: Σ (quantities of sold intermediate product (t) × emission factor of processing of sold products (t CO ₂ e/t of material)).
Emission factor	Industry average emission factor for production of copper cathode (99.99% Cu) as published by the International Copper Association's latest Copper Life Cycle Inventory.
Notes	None.

Category 15: Investments

GHG Protocol description	GHG emissions associated with the operation of the reporting company's investments (including equity and debt investments and project finance) in the reporting year, not already included in Scope 1 or Scope 2.
Exclusions	No material exclusions.
Calculation basis	Equity share.
Inputs	Operational Scope 1 and 2 emissions from our NOJVs.
Assumptions	For non-operated assets (or interests), we have worked with the relevant operators of each asset to obtain operational emissions data for the FY26 reporting period. Non-operated joint venture Scope 1 and 2 emissions are not included in the scope of our reasonable assurance over operational emissions.
Calculation methodology	Sum across equity investments: Σ (Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions of non-operated JV) × share of equity (%). Data for non-operated joint ventures, including MRN, Brazil Alumina, Brazil Aluminium and Sierra Gorda, is provided by the operator for FY26.
Emission factor	We use the investment-specific method and collect emissions data from investees. Therefore, no emission factors are required.
Notes	This category covers the Scope 1 and 2 emissions (on an equity basis) from our assets that are owned (as a joint venture or other ownership structure) but not operated by us. The GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard categorises this as a downstream category, as the provision of capital or financing is framed as a service provided by us. Additional investments are added and divestments are removed each year as applicable.

PHYSICAL RISK SCENARIOS

We use two IPCC Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs), SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5, representing approximately 2.7°C and 4.4°C of warming by 2100, respectively, relative to pre-industrial levels. These scenarios are used to assess potential changes in climate hazards, including temperature, rainfall, sea level rise, and the frequency and severity of extreme weather events relevant to our operations and value chain. The table below summarises the key assumptions and characteristics of each scenario.

Definitions, assumptions and other key details

Scenario selection	We use SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5. Although SSP1-2.6 projections are available to South32, and are more closely aligned to a ~1.5°C-aligned scenario (1.3–2.4°C “very likely” range), the warming outcomes across SSP1-2.6 and SSP2-4.5 exhibit considerable overlap to mid-century, with an overlapping “very likely” range of ~1.6–2.2°C. Further projected changes to key physical climate hazards at our operations are not expected to differ materially between these scenarios over the relevant period. On that basis, SSP2-4.5 is considered a reasonable proxy for lower-emissions conditions and a separate ~1.5°C scenario was not considered to provide a materially different view of risk or adaptation response.
SSPs, key assumptions	SSPs describe alternative global socio-economic development pathways. When paired with emissions trajectories, they define scenarios with associated radiative forcing levels, climate outcomes and may be used to explore impacts, mitigation outcomes and associated adaptation challenges. SSP2 assumes socio-economic development broadly follows historical trends, with moderate population growth (~9 billion in 2100), uneven economic development, gradual reductions in inequality, and mixed environmental outcomes with slowly declining resource and energy intensity. SSP5 assumes rapid economic growth driven by energy- and resource-intensive production and consumption, with high reliance on fossil fuels. The pathway is characterised by strong technological progress, high levels of human development, declining inequality, and a global population that peaks and declines over the 21st century (~7 billion in 2100). Scenario analysis for physical risks is aligned with the resulting radiative forcing, temperature response and associated changes in hazard profiles. For SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5, this includes radiative forcing of 4.5 and 8.5 W/m² respectively by the end of the 21st century, and estimated warming of ~2.7°C (very likely range ~2.1–3.5°C) and ~4.4°C (very likely range ~3.3–5.7°C) by 2100 relative to pre-industrial levels.
Time horizons and application	Projections are available up to 2100. For Group-level hazard analysis, these scenarios are applied across our operations to 2050, where SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5 are expected to result in warming of ~2.0°C (1.6–2.5°C) and ~2.4°C (1.9–3.0°C).
Analysis outputs	Outputs include operation-level exposure pathways linking relevant physical climate hazards to potential impacts on assets, infrastructure, logistics networks, water systems, supply chains and closure activities. These outputs inform prioritisation of adaptation and risk management activities.

Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) S2 Climate-related Disclosures

This index identifies where information relevant to the disclosure requirements of AASB S2 Climate-related Disclosures is reported within our 2026 Annual Reporting Suite and supporting publications.

AASB S2 Pillar	Reference	Disclosure title summary	Annual Report 2026 (or other) reference location:
Governance	6(a)(i)-(v) - Governance Oversight of Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities	6(a)(i) - Responsibilities in Governance Terms and Policies	– Sustainability governance (pages 59 - 60)
		6(a)(ii) - Skills and Competencies for Climate Oversight	– Sustainability governance: Remuneration (page 59)
		6(a)(iii) - Frequency and Methods of Informing Oversight Bodies	– Climate governance (page 78)
		6(a)(iv) - Integration of Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities in Strategy and Risk Management	– 2026 Board skills matrix as at 30 June 2026: Environment and Climate change (page 133)
		6(a)(v) - Oversight of Targets and Performance Metrics	– Sustainability Committee (page 139)
			– Board Charter and Committee Terms of Reference
	6(b)(i)-(ii) - Management's Role in Governance of Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities		– Sustainability governance (page 59)
			– Climate change steering committee (page 60)
			– Climate governance (page 78)
			– Climate-related risk management: Monitoring and reporting (page 103)
			– Sustainability Committee (page 139)
Risk management	25(a)(i)-(vi) - Climate-Related Risk Processes		– Climate-related risk management (page 103)
			– Identifying and assessing risks and opportunities (page 90)
	25(b) - Climate-Related Opportunity Processes		– Climate resilience and scenario analysis (page 90)
			– Climate-related risk management (page 103)
	25(c) - Integration of Processes into Overall Risk Management Processes		– Identifying and assessing risks and opportunities (page 90)
			– Climate-related risk management (page 103)
			– Climate change and environment strategic risk (page 52)
Strategy	9(a) and 10 - Overview of Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities	10(a) - Description of Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities	– Climate-related risks and opportunities (page 78, 90 - 103)
		10(b) - Classification of Climate-Related Risks	
		10(c) - Time Horizons for Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities	
		10(d) - Definitions of Time Horizons	
	9(b) and 13 - Effects of Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities on the Business Model and Value Chain	13(a) - Current and Anticipated Effects on the Business Model and Value Chain	– Portfolio concentration, Value concentration and Description for each climate-related risk and opportunity (pages 94, 96, 98, 101)
		13(b) - Concentration of Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities in the Business Model and Value Chain	– Climate-related risks and opportunities (page 78, 90)
	9(c) and 14 - Effects of Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities on Strategy and Decision-Making		– CCAP 2025 progress update (pages 80 - 89)
			– Our value chain (page 10)
		14(a) - Strategic Responses to Climate-Related Risks and	– Description section for each climate-related risk and opportunity (pages 94, 96, 98, 101)
		14(b) - Resourcing for Climate-Related Activities	– Worsley Alumina: Managing transition risks and opportunities in a hard-to-abate industrial operation (page 100)
		14(c) - Progress on Previously Disclosed Plans	– CCAP 2025 progress update (pages 80 - 89)
			– Our Climate change action plan (page 79)
	9(d) and 15 (a)-(b) - Financial Effects of Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities		– Reducing operational emissions (page 81)
			– Allocating capital towards Transition Materials (page 80)
		16(a) - Current Financial Effects of Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities	– Climate-related risks and opportunities - Financial effects for each risk and opportunity (pages 94 - 102)
		16(b) - Material Adjustments to Assets and Liabilities	
		16(c)(i)-(ii) - Expected Changes to Financial Position	
		16(d) - Expected Changes in Financial Performance and Cash Flows	
		21(a) - Explanation for Omitted Quantitative Disclosure	
		21(b) - Qualitative Disclosure for Omitted Quantitative Disclosure	
		21(c) - Combined Quantitative Disclosure for Omitted Quantitative Disclosure	

AASB S2 Pillar	Reference	Disclosure title summary	Annual Report 2026 (or other) reference location:
Strategy	9(e) and 22 - Climate Resilience of Strategy and Business Model 22(a) - Assessment of Climate Resilience 22(b) - Execution of Climate-Related Scenario Analysis		- Climate resilience and scenario analysis (page 90) - Assessing resilience to transition risks (page 91) - Climate-related risks and opportunities - Transition risks and opportunities and physical risks (pages 94 - 103) - Climate-related Reporting Methodology: Physical risk scenarios 2026 (page 15)
Metrics and targets	28(a) and 29 - Cross-Industry Metric Categories for Disclosure 29(a)(i)(1) - Scope 1 Greenhouse Gas Emissions 29(a)(i)(2) - Scope 2 Greenhouse Gas Emissions 29(a)(i)(3) - Scope 3 Greenhouse Gas Emissions 29(a)(iii) - Approach to Measuring Greenhouse Gas Emissions 29(a)(iv) - Disaggregation of Scope 1 and Scope 2 Emissions 29(a)(v) - Location-Based Scope 2 Emissions and Contractual Instruments 29(a)(vi)(1) - Scope 3 Categories and Greenhouse Gas Protocol Alignment 29(a)(vi)(2) - Additional Disclosure Requirements for Scope 3 Financed Emissions		- Reducing operational emissions (page 81) - Climate-related targets and metrics: Operational emissions (page 105) - Climate-related Reporting Methodology 2026 (page 3 - 15) - Sustainability Databook 2026: GHG Emissions and Other GHG Emissions tabs
	29(b) - Assets and Activities Vulnerable to Transition Risks 29(c) - Assets and Activities Vulnerable to Physical Risks 29(d) - Assets and Activities Aligned with Climate Opportunities		- Targets & metrics: Cross-industry metrics (page 106) - Physical climate vulnerability and adaptation considerations (page 92) - Decarbonisation constraints (Transition risk 1) (page 96) - Emissions-limiting regulations (Transition risk 2) (page 98) - Extreme weather disruption (Physical risk 1) (page 101) - Transition commodity demand growth (Transition opportunity) (page 94)
	29(e) - Capital Deployed Towards Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities		- Allocating capital towards Transition Materials (page 80) - Resourcing climate-related activities (page 87) - Decarbonisation expenditure (page 96) - Transition metal capital expenditure (page 104)
	29(f)(i) - Application of Carbon Pricing in Decision-Making		Carbon pricing (page 99)
	29(f)(ii) - Carbon Price Used to Assess Emissions Costs		- Key scenario assumptions and inputs (page 91) - Carbon pricing (page 98, 99)
	29(g)(i) - Integration of Climate Considerations in Executive Remuneration		- Sustainability governance: Remuneration (page 59) - Remuneration Report (page 148)
	29(g)(ii) - Percentage of Remuneration Linked to Climate Considerations		
	28(c) - Climate-Related Targets		- Climate-related targets (page 104) - Climate-related Reporting Methodology (page 5 - 6)
	33 - Quantitative and Qualitative Climate-Related Targets 33(a) - Metric Used to Set Targets 33(b) - Objective of the Target 33(c) - Target Coverage 33(d) - Target Period 33(e) - Base Period for Progress Measurement 33(f) - Milestones and Interim Targets 33(g) - Type of Quantitative Target 33(h) - Alignment with International Climate Agreements		- Climate-related targets (page 104) - Climate-related Reporting Methodology (page 5 - 6) - Our FY35 operational emissions reduction target (page 82)
	34 - Target Setting and Review Approach 34(a) - Third-Party Validation of Targets 34(b) - Processes for Reviewing Targets 34(c) - Metrics for Monitoring Progress 34(d) - Revisions to Targets		Climate-related Reporting Methodology 2026 (page 5 - 6)
	35 - Performance Against Climate-Related Targets		- CCAP 2025 progress update (pages 80 - 89) - Climate-related targets and metrics (pages 104 - 106)

AASB S2 Pillar	Reference	Disclosure title summary	Annual Report 2026 (or other) reference location:
Metrics and targets	36(a) - Greenhouse Gases Covered by Targets		– Climate-related Reporting Methodology (page 5 - 6)
	36(b) - Emissions Scopes Covered by Target		– Climate-related targets (page 104) – Climate-related Reporting Methodology (page 5 - 6)
	36(c) - Gross vs. Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions Targets		– Our FY35 operational emissions reduction target (page 82) – Climate-related Reporting Methodology 2026: Climate-related targets (page 5)
	36(d) - Sectoral Decarbonisation Approach for Targets		– Climate-related Reporting Methodology (page 5 - 6)
	36(e) - Planned Use of Carbon Credits for Net Emissions Targets		– Carbon credits for offsetting emissions (page 82)
	– 36(e)(i) - Reliance on Carbon Credits for Achieving Net Targets		– Climate-related targets (page 104)
	– 36(e)(ii) - Verification of Carbon Credits by Third-Party Schemes		– Climate-related Reporting Methodology (page 5 - 6)
	– 36(e)(iii) - Type of Carbon Credit Used		
	– 36(e)(iv) - Credibility and Integrity of Carbon Credits		

TASK FORCE ON CLIMATE-RELATED FINANCIAL DISCLOSURES INDEX

In accordance with the UK Listing Rules as set by the UK Financial Conduct Authority, we consider our climate-related financial disclosures to be consistent with the four recommendations and 11 recommended disclosures of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). Our TCFD disclosures are presented throughout the Annual Report 2026 (primarily within the Sustainability section) and the Climate-related Reporting Methodology 2026, both of which are available on our website www.south32.net.

This TCFD index outlines each of the TCFD's recommended disclosures and indicates where they are addressed across these publications.

Supporting recommended disclosures	Annual Report 2026 reference location	Other reports reference location
Governance - The organisation's governance around climate-related risks and opportunities.		
Describe the board's oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities.	- Board composition (page 121) - Board focus areas and key decisions (page 127) - Board skills, knowledge and experience (page 131) - Board and committee meetings (page 134) - Nomination and governance committee (page 136) - Remuneration committee (page 137) - Risk and audit committee (page 138) - Sustainability Committee (page 139) - Board Charter and Committee Terms of Reference - Sustainability governance (page 59) - Climate governance (page 78)	
Describe management's role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities.	- Risk management: Climate change and environment (page 52) - Sustainability governance (page 59) - Climate governance (page 78) - Climate-related risk management (page 103) - Sustainability Committee (page 139)	
Strategy - The actual and potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organisation's businesses, strategy, and financial planning.		
Describe the climate-related risks and opportunities the organisation has identified over the short, medium, and long term.	- Risk management: Climate change and environment (page 52) - Climate-related risks and opportunities (pages 78, 90, 94 - 102) - Climate-related risk management (page 103) - Notes to the Financial Statements: Note 2(c) (page 180 - 183)	
Describe the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organisation's businesses, strategy, and financial planning.	- Climate-related risks and opportunities (pages 78, 90, 94 - 102) - Notes to the Financial Statements: Notes 2, 6, 11, 13, 15 (from page 180)	
Describe the resilience of the organisation's strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios, including a 2°C or lower scenario.	- Strengthening present-day resilience (page 88) - Strengthening future resilience capabilities (page 88) - Climate resilience and scenario analysis (page 90) - Assessing resilience to transition risks (page 91)	
Risk Management - The processes used by the organisation to identify, assess, and manage climate-related risks.		
Describe the organisation's processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.	- Climate-related risk management (page 103) - Identifying and assessing risks and opportunities (page 90) - Climate resilience and scenario analysis (page 90) - Climate-related risks and opportunities (pages 78, 90, 94 - 102) - Managing risks to achieve our purpose (page 49) - Risk management: Climate change and environment (page 52) - Notes to the Financial Statements: Note 2(c) (page 180 - 183)	

Supporting recommended disclosures	Annual Report 2026 reference location	Other reports reference location
Describe the organisation's processes for managing climate-related risks.	– Risk management: Climate change and environment (page 52) – Climate-related risks and opportunities (pages 78, 90, 94 - 102) – Climate-related risk management (page 103)	
Describe how processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks are integrated into the organisation's overall risk management.	– Risk management: Climate change and environment (page 52) – Climate-related risk management (page 103) – Notes to the Financial Statements: Note 2(c) (page 180 - 183)	
Metrics and Targets - The metrics and targets used to assess and manage relevant climate-related risks and opportunities.		
Disclose the metrics used by the organisation to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process.	– Climate-related risks and opportunities (pages 78, 90, 94 - 102) – Climate-related risk management (page 103) – Remuneration Report: Long-term incentive (page 164) – Climate-related targets (page 104) – Cross-industry metrics (page 106)	– Sustainability Databook 2026: ◦ Addressing climate change tabs: Portfolio, GHG emissions, Emissions Limiting Regulations, Energy – Climate-related Reporting Methodology 2026: ◦ Climate-related metrics and targets (page 5-6)
Disclose Scope 1, Scope 2, and, if appropriate, Scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and the related risks.	– Reducing operational emissions (page 81) – Supporting emissions reduction across the value chain (page 85) – Climate-related targets (page 104)	– Sustainability Databook 2026: ◦ Addressing climate change tabs: Portfolio, GHG emissions, Emissions Limiting Regulations, Energy
Describe the targets used by the organisation to manage climate-related risks and opportunities, and performance against targets.	– Climate-related risks and opportunities (pages 78, 90, 94 - 102) – Climate-related risk management (page 103) – Reducing operational emissions (page 81) – Risk management: Climate change and environment (page 52) – Remuneration Report: Long-term incentive (page 164) – Sustainability governance: Remuneration (page 59)	– Climate-related Reporting Methodology 2026: ◦ Climate-related metrics and targets (page 5-6)

