



**PATHWAY
TO NET ZERO PROGRESS
2023**



Disclaimer

This Report may include forward-looking statements or ones that may be deemed as such. In this Report, forward-looking statements may use words such as 'believe,' 'estimate,' 'plan,' 'expect,' 'forecast,' 'foresee,' 'intend,' 'possibly,' 'probably' and 'should be' in various grammatical forms, as well as statements regarding the strategy, plans, objectives, future events and intentions of the Company.

Forward-looking statements may and often do differ materially from the Company's actual results. All forward-looking statements are to be assessed with regard to risks associated with future events or other factors, unforeseen circumstances and assumptions relating to the Company's operations, results, financial standing, liquidity and prospects for development, growth or strategy. The industry, market and market position data presented in this Report come from either official or independent sources. Sectoral publications, studies and independent source reviews largely assert that the data they contain originates from reliable sources, but there are no guarantees as to the veracity or comprehensiveness of the information provided therein.

Although the Company has a reasonable belief that all such publications, studies and reviews come from reliable sources, neither the Company nor any of its directors, officers, employees, agents, affiliates or consultants have independently verified the information they contain. Additionally, some of the industry, market and market position data in this report are based on internal analyses and research derived from the Company leadership's knowledge and experience. En+ assumes that the information obtained from such analyses and research is accurate, but its accuracy and reliability, as well as the underlying methodology and hypotheses have not been independently verified.

Following the drafting of the Company's Report, external or other factors, such as the geopolitical conflict in Ukraine and sanctions imposed by other countries against the Russian Federation, Russian citizens and Russian companies, could have an impact on the Company's operational and financial results. The Company has no control over these and other factors, which could have an adverse effect on En+'s production capacity.



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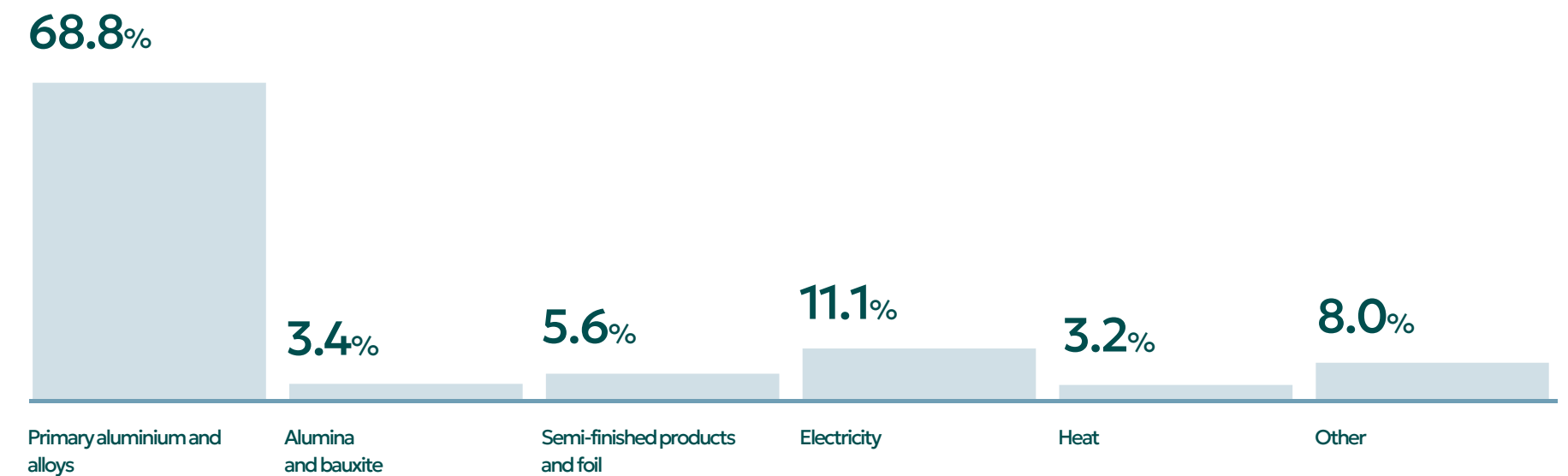
Appendix



About En+

	5 HPP ¹	16 CHP	1 SPP	11 aluminium smelters ⁴	9 alumina refineries ⁵	7 bauxite mines
TOTAL CAPACITY	15.1 GW ²	4.3 GW	5.2 MW	4.2 mtpa	10.7 mtpa ⁶	20.6 mtpa
PRODUCTION LEVEL, 2022	69.0 TWh ¹	14.9 TWh	5.9 GWh	3.8 mt	6.0 mt	12.3 mt

Revenue by product type³, 2022



¹ Excluding Onda HPP.

² Onda HPP included.

³ From external customers.

⁴ Excluding Boguchany Aluminium Smelter (BoAZ), a joint 50/50 project of RUSAL and RusHydro, is not included.

⁵ Eurallumina in Italy is mothballed. Since March 2022, production at Nikolaev (Ukraine) has been suspended. In addition, the Company owns a 20% participation share in QAL, located in Australia. The Australian government banned alumina and bauxite exports to Russia since April 2022.

⁶ RUSAL attributable capacity.



5
continents

N°1
aluminium producer
outside China

5.6%
of global aluminium production

>96,000
employees

69 TWh¹
low-carbon
hydropower production

19.4 GW²
total installed electricity capacity

Revenue by region³, 2022

\$16,549 mn

10.4%
Other

37.9%
CIS

25.9%
Europe

19.8%
Asia

6.0%
North
and South America



En+ climate agenda

En+ is a global leader among vertically integrated low-carbon aluminium and hydropower producers. In January 2021, En+ was one of the first companies in the aluminium sector to announce its mid- and long-term goals to reduce GHG emissions.

Acknowledgement of the Companies' efforts to reduce its impact on climate change



In 2023, Yu. A. Izrael Institute of Global Climate and Ecology rated En+ as one of the top companies at Climate efficiency ranking.



- In 2021, RUSAL, Metals segment of the En+, was awarded the 'A-' rating, the highest among aluminium sector companies
- In 2022, En+ released the first consolidated CDP report
- In 2022, En+ and RUSAL reports did not receive CDP ratings, but they are still available to all stakeholders on the CDP and UNGC websites



The En+'s report, 'Pathway to Net Zero 2021,' was highly rated in the Best Climate Report category of the CR Reporting Awards 2022

METALS SEGMENT

>99%

aluminium produced using hydropower

ALLOW and ALLOW Inerta

low-carbon aluminium brands

5 times lower

carbon footprint of ALLOW compared to industry average

POWER SEGMENT

78%

low-carbon energy sources in the installed capacity

Leader

in renewable energy certificate sales in Russia

En+ climate agenda





Development of climate change regulation

National and international carbon regulations encourage businesses to report GHG emissions and draft strategies to reduce carbon footprint.

Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism

- October 2023** ○ Going into effect for aluminium producers
- October 2023–December 2025** ○ Transition phase. Compulsory GHG emission reporting (Scopes 1 and 2)
- January 2026** ○ Payments for exceeding the Scope 1 GHG emission threshold (possibly the Scope 2 thresholds as well) will begin.
Scope 1 GHG emission threshold: 1.464 t CO₂ per tonne of aluminium.

Climate change regulation in Russia

- July 2021** ○ Federal Law 'On Limiting GHG Emissions' passed
- October 2021** ○ 'The Strategy of Socio-Economic Development of the Russian Federation with Low GHG Emissions until 2050' approved
- April 2022** ○ Regulations for Submitting and Verifying GHG Emission Reports approved.
Regulations for Establishing and Maintaining the Registry of Carbon Credits established
- September 2022** ○ Climate experiment in Sakhalin aimed at reducing GHG emissions launched
- June 2023** ○ The first reporting campaign of issuers on GHG emissions has been completed

Progressing regulation in reporting

- June 2023** ○ Foundation for global sustainability disclosure standards for financial markets, known as IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards: General Disclosure Requirements (S1) and Climate-Related Disclosure Requirements (S2), approved by the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB)



Scientific context

The scientific community urges companies to verify its climate goals and the roadmap towards them



Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

The SBTi initiative was started to help businesses set GHG emission reduction goals in accordance with the recommendations provided in the assessment reports from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

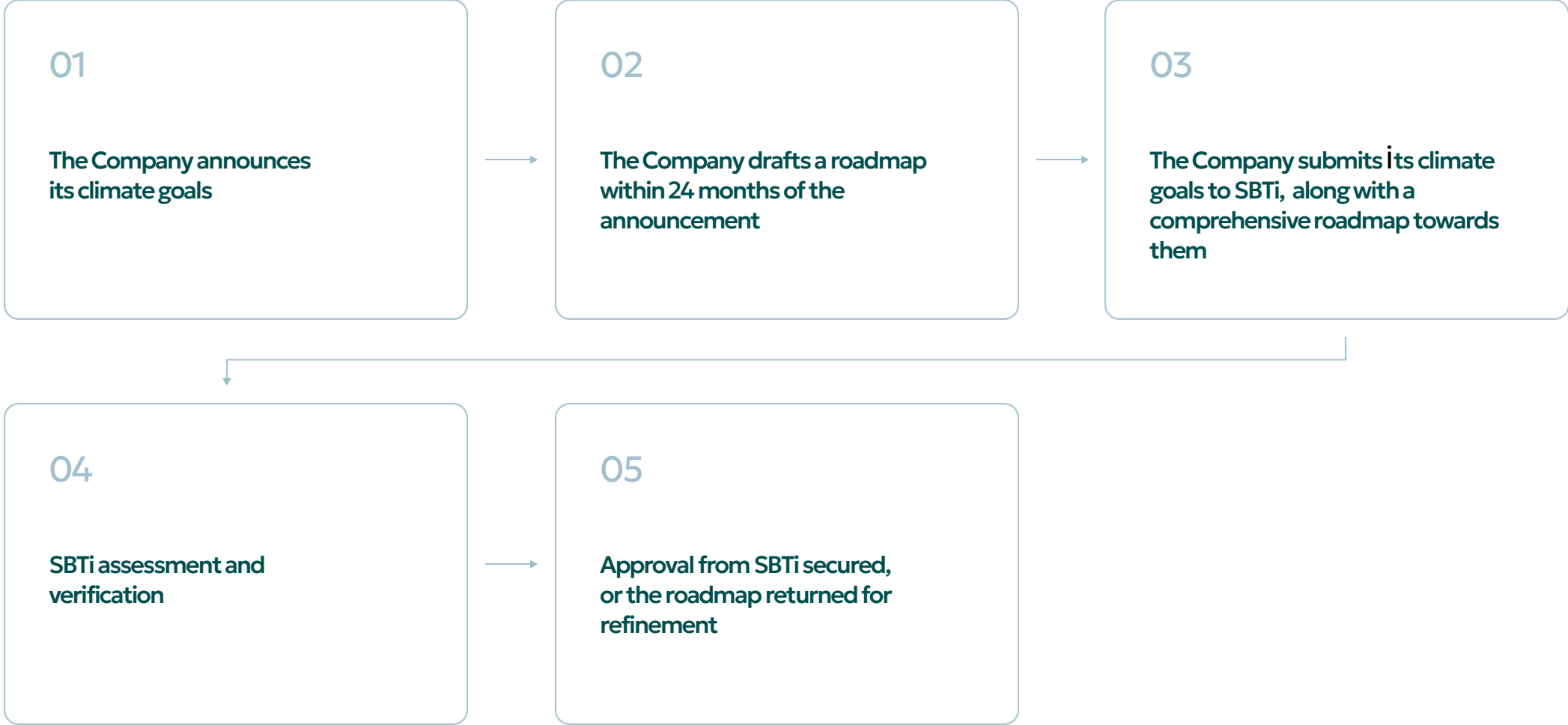
KEY GOAL-SETTING CRITERIA

The Company must set both short- and long-term (no later than 2050) GHG emission reduction goals

Climate goals must span across all three scopes (1, 2 and 3)

The Company must establish a goal to cease the extraction of fossil fuels if it uses them

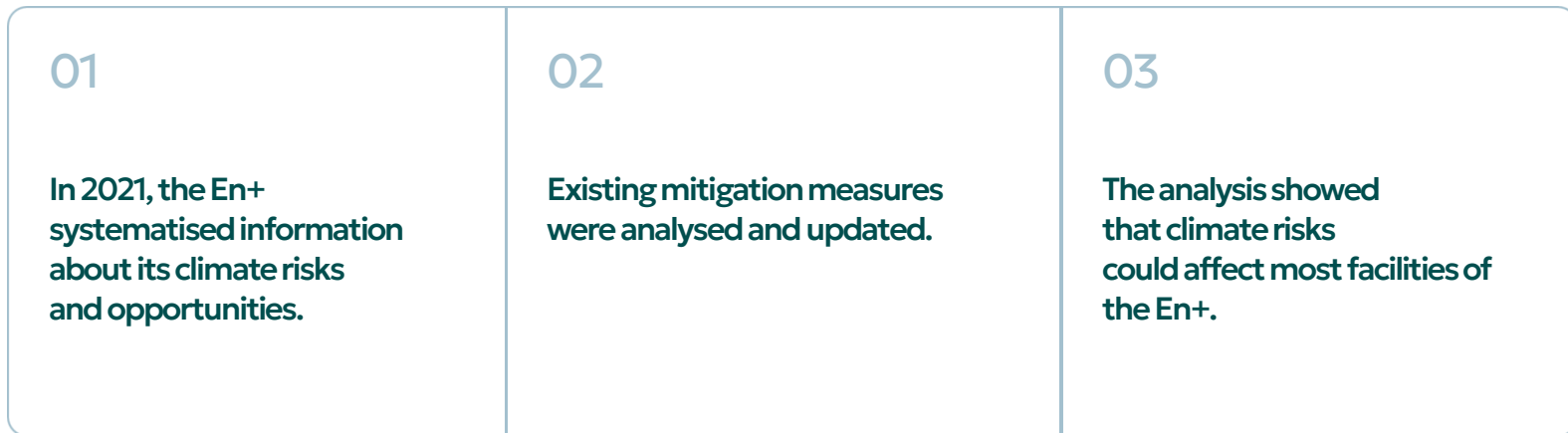
The verification process of climate goals and roadmap by SBTi



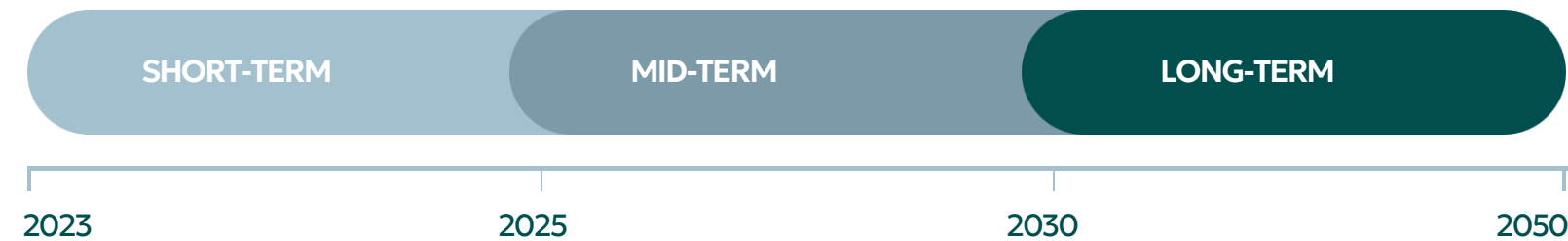
In 2023, En+'s climate goals were updated in accordance with the methodology for science-based targets, and the roadmap was submitted to SBTi for approval with consideration of the current situation and the updated Development Strategy



Climate risk and opportunity assessment



The En+'s strategy outlines 3 time horizons for planning:



Risk of fluctuating production or GHG emissions rise due to the adoption of new materials or solutions

TRANSITION RISKS

Implementing new regulatory requirements

TRANSITION OPPORTUNITIES

Rising demand for low-carbon products and services

Penetrating new and evolving markets

Utilising more effective production and distribution methods

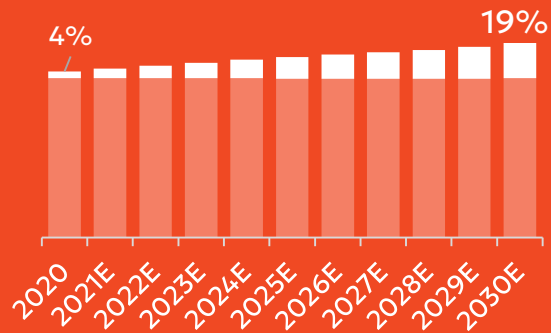
Used climate scenarios

SSP126 Sustainability scenario 1.5-2°C	SSP245 Middle of the road scenario 2-4°C	SSP585 Fossil Fuel Economy scenario 4-7°C
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Share of green aluminium demand in the overall anticipated aluminium demand¹



1.3 mt

aggregated average annual growth rate of demand for green aluminium



Climate goals of global aluminium producers

Company	Global production share ²	Mid-term goal	Baseline year	Net zero, year	Emissions scope
Chinalco	11%	40% by 2035	2025 (expected peak)	-	-
Hongqiao	9%	-	-	2055	-
En+	6%	35% by 2035	2018	2050	1, 2 and 3
Xinfra Group	6%	-	-	-	-
Rio Tinto	5%	15% by 2025, 50% by 2030	2018	2050	1 and 2
Emirates Global Aluminium	4%	-	-	2050	1, 2 and 3
SPIC	4%	-	-	-	-
Vedanta	4%	25% by 2030	2021	2050	1, 2 and 3
East Hope	3%	-	-	-	-
Norsk Hydro	3%	10% by 2025, 30% by 2030	2018	2050	1 and 2
Alcoa	3%	30% by 2025, 50% by 2030	2015	2050	1 and 2

¹ IAI, CRU, IEA, IRENA, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research. Available at: <https://www.goldmansachs.com/intelligence/pages/gi-research/solving-aluminiums-climate-paradox/report.pdf>

² Based on the Company's internal data and peer companies' publicly available results, announcements and reports.

Climate agenda in the aluminium sector

The growth of low-carbon aluminium market encourages companies to set climate goals in line with best practices. Sectoral associations and initiatives encourage businesses to develop climate strategies, while also setting standards for these strategies.

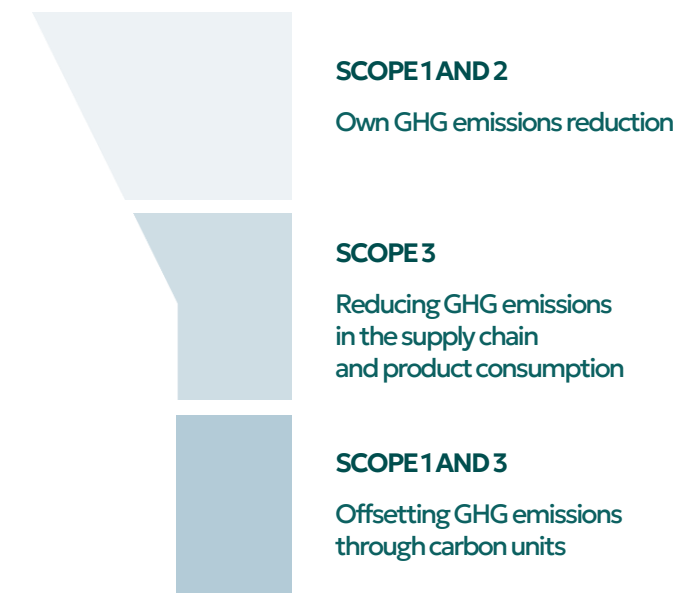
International Aluminium Institute (IAI)

Industry Decarbonisation Strategies: Issues and Guidance, a published report by IAI in January 2023, places more emphasis on direct GHG emission reductions (Scope 1 and 2) than indirect emission reductions (Scope 3) and use of carbon credits.

Aluminium Stewardship Initiative (ASI)

In 2022, ASI updated The ASI Performance Standard, which set new requirements, including climate, for obtaining the ASI certificate.

Mitigation hierarchy³



ASI's climate requirements

- The Company is to establish climate goals aligned with the 1.5 °C scenario
- The entire value chain's GHG emissions, both direct and indirect, are to be considered in the climate goals
- The Company is to disclose and verify its carbon footprint annually

³ Carbon Offset Guide, Achieving Carbon Neutrality. Available at: <https://www.offsetguide.org/understanding-carbon-offsets/the-role-of-offsets-in-carbon-management-strategies/achieving-carbon-neutrality/>



En+ Climate Strategy

2035

Reduce GHG emissions by at least 35%
(against 2018 levels)

2050

Achieve net zero GHG emissions

 The En+'s mid-term objective has been updated, and the deadline has been moved from 2030 to 2035

In January 2021, En+ announced its mid- and long-term goals to reduce GHG emissions. In May 2023, Board of Directors approved a revision of the mid-term climate goal.

Reasons behind the revision

- Reorganising the Company's operational processes to reflect new circumstances
- Disruption of supply chains and creation of new logistics processes
- Decline in economic activity due to changing geopolitical situation, including reduction of demand from developed countries due to sanctions
- Limitation of ties with international organisations
- Postponement of the gasification schedule for Eastern Siberia (originally scheduled for completion by 2030)
- Delivery delays for imported parts and equipment, including due to the withdrawal of foreign equipment suppliers from the Russian market
- Financial market constraints. Influence on capital movement and the ability to secure loans
- Inability to register climate projects in widely-recognised systems that would guarantee their global acceptance

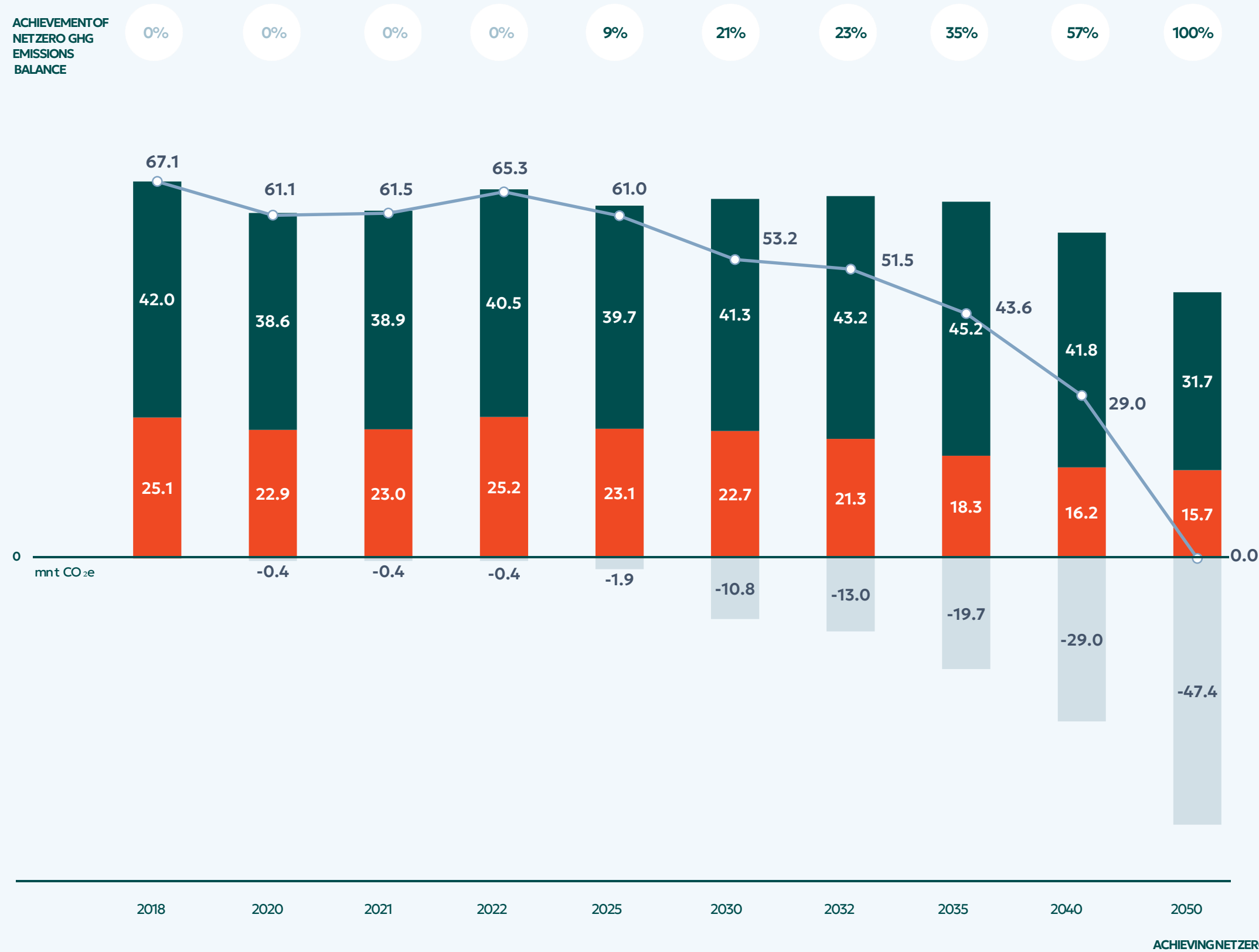
Key principles

SCOPE	PERIMETER	METHODS	TIMEFRAME	IMPLEMENTATION AREA	COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scope 1 • Scope 2 • Scope 3 (certain categories) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metals segment • Power segment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction • Neutralisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mid-term: 2035 • Long-term: 2050 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All operations • Supply chain • Products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASI Standards • SBTi



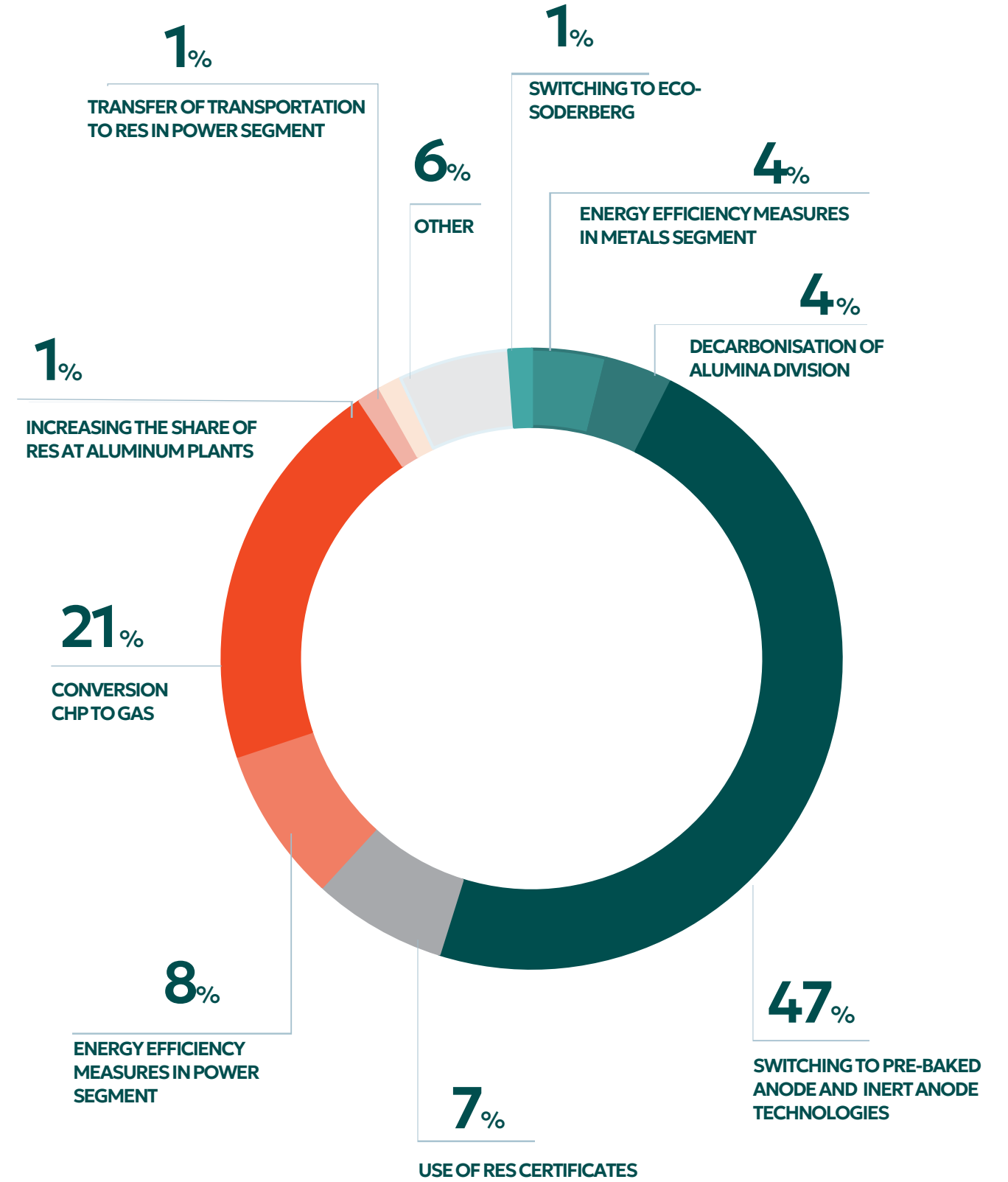
Decarbonisation roadmap

ACHIEVEMENT OF NETZERO GHG EMISSIONS BALANCE



Power Metals Neutralisation Balance

The effect of decarbonisation measures on the En+'s carbon footprint by 2050 (excluding neutralisation)





Expansion of low-carbon product line

Stakeholders require proof that Company's products are produced with as less environmental and climate change impact as possible. The increase in demand for low-carbon products encourages Company to market products that follow sustainability principles and to broaden its range of low-carbon products.

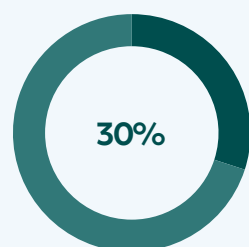
SECTOR-AVERAGE INDICATORS

12.7 t CO₂e/t Al
2021, Scope 1 and 2

EN+ TODAY

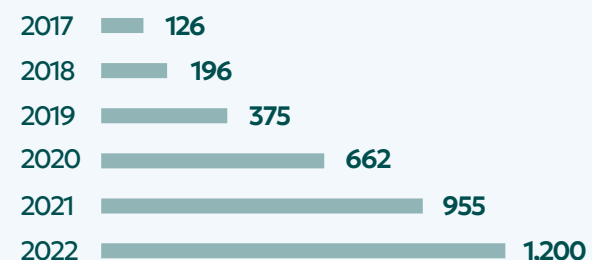
ALLOW ALUMINIUM PRODUCT BRAND

- Low-carbon footprint
- Independent verification



Share of ALLOW in RUSAL's 2022 sales

ALLOW sales, thousand tonnes



PRODUCTION OF FOIL INVOLVING ALUMINIUM PRODUCED WITH INERT ANODE TECHNOLOGY

- Testing phase for involving aluminium produced with inert anode technology during foil production concluded
- Development of a commercial brand for foil with involving aluminium produced with inert anode technology

DEVELOPMENT OF A PRODUCT LINE WITH RECYCLED ALUMINIUM

- Close scrap loop
- Adding recycled content during billet and slab production at KUBAL
- Primary foundry alloys with added recycled content for the automotive sector

EN+ FUTURE

ALLOW INERTA ALUMINIUM PRODUCT BRAND

- World's lowest carbon footprint
- Independent verification

4,100 t

Aluminium with the world's lowest carbon footprint produced since the pilot launch

ALLOW brand aluminium guarantees a carbon footprint below

2.3 t CO₂e/t Al
2022, Scope 1 and 2

0.01 t CO₂e/t Al
Scope 1 and 2

Aluminium currently produced by the sector



ALLOW



ALLOW Inerta



Expansion of low-carbon product line

The Company is expanding its production capacity of renewable energy sources such as hydro, wind and solar power in response to the growing demand for low-carbon energy. By selling green energy certificates, En+ can increase its revenue and promote the demand for renewable energy.

EN+ TODAY

INSTALLED RENEWABLE CAPACITY

15.1 GW

HPP installed capacity

5.2 MW

SPP installed capacity

GREEN ENERGY CERTIFICATES

Benefits for customers:

<p>01</p> <p>GHG emission offset</p>	<p>02</p> <p>Verification of low-carbon energy origins</p>	<p>03</p> <p>Compliance with the national voluntary Carbon Zero standard</p>
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Delo Group certificates were first sold in April 2023. Since Delo Group is one of RUSAL's suppliers, the transaction allowed RUSAL to reduce its Scope 3 emissions.

EN+ FUTURE

INSTALLED RENEWABLE CAPACITY

+2.5 GW

total installed capacity of new HPP projects

+200 MW

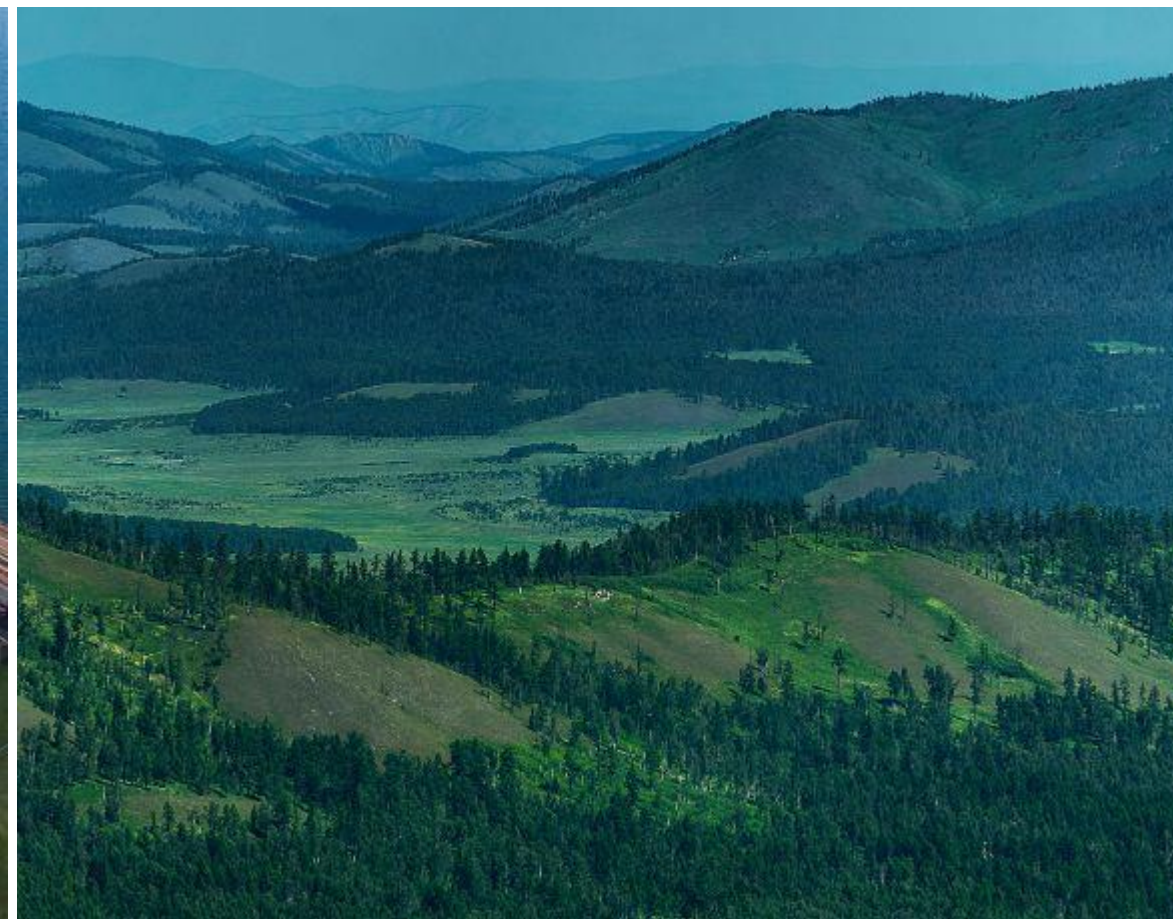
total installed capacity of new small-scale HPP projects

+1 GW

potential capacity of the wind farm in the Amur Region



Climate initiatives of En+



METALS SEGMENT

- Energy efficiency measures in the alumina division
- CO₂ capture in the alumina division
- Modernisation of aluminium plants:
 - ✓ Switching to Eco-Soderberg technology
 - ✓ Switching to pre-baked anode technology
 - ✓ Switching to inert anode technology
- Scrap recycling

POWER SEGMENT

- Assessment of GHG emissions balance from HPP reservoirs
- New Energy modernisation programme
- New HPPы construction
- Switching CHPs to gas
- Energy efficiency measures
- Hydrogen transport infrastructure concept development, including cryogenic tank container development

NEUTRALISATION PROJECTS

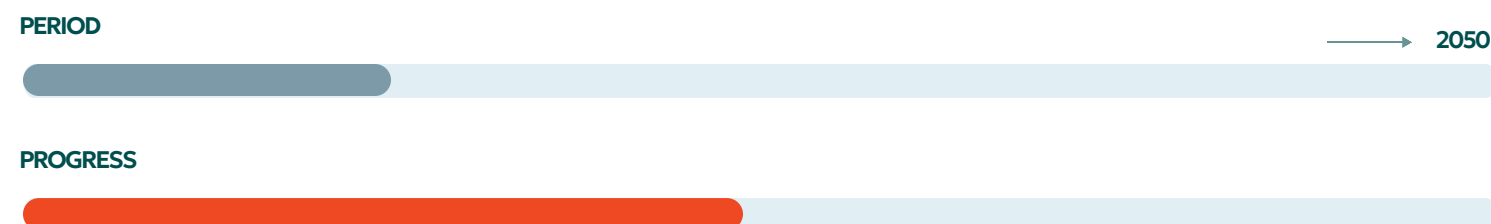
- Peatland watering
- Reforestation projects
- Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage (CCUS) technology



Decarbonisation of alumina division

Energy efficiency measures

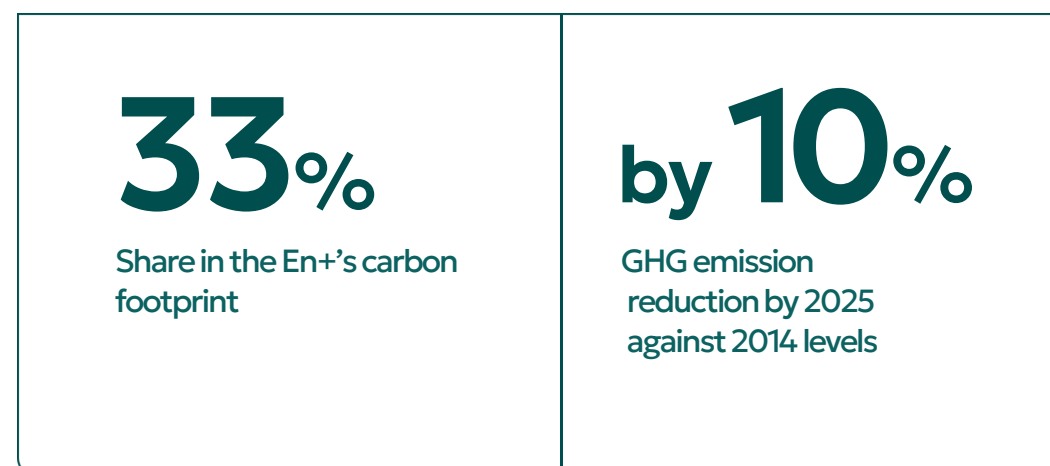
Measures help to lower both energy intensity and energy consumption.



Project status

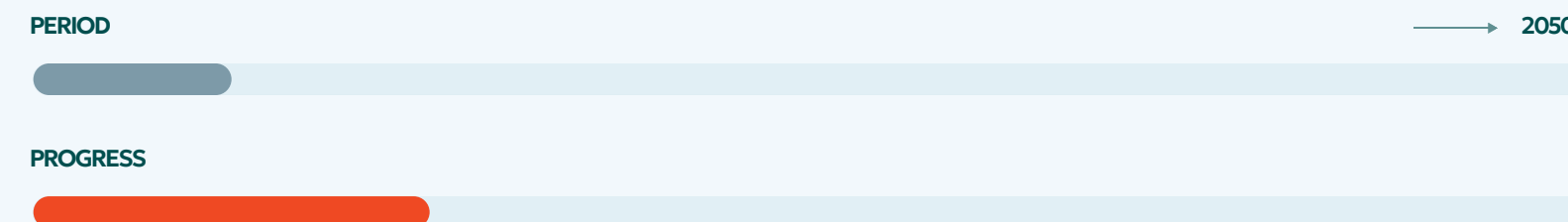
- Plans for improving energy efficiency at Russian alumina refineries have been developed and approved, that allow to reduce GHG emissions.
- All business units are currently implementing energy efficiency measures. Work is being done in all areas, from streamlining production processes to improving thermal insulation and equipment efficiency.

Alumina refineries



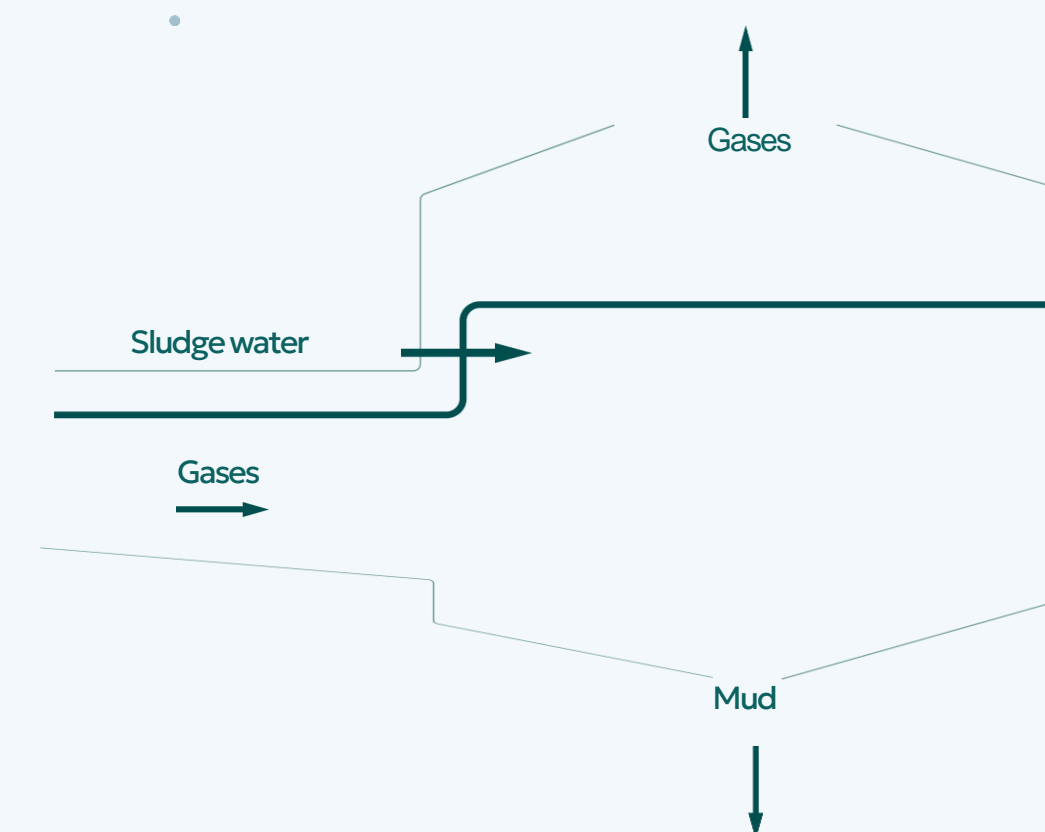
CO₂ capture in the alumina division

GHG emissions at alumina refineries can be reduced through capture.



Project status

- At Achinsk and at other alumina refineries experimental developments are underway to capture CO₂ using alkaline bottom-sludge water, using different options for wet scrubbing of gases.
- The implementation of such measures is primarily considered for the calcination process as well as for CHP's emissions.





Modernisation of aluminium smelters

Switching to Eco-Soderberg

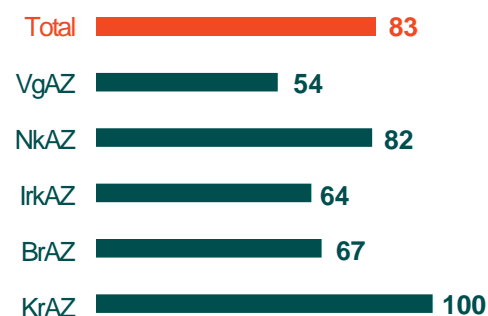
Switching to EcoSoderberg technology allows significantly lower perfluorocarbon emissions during electrolysis.



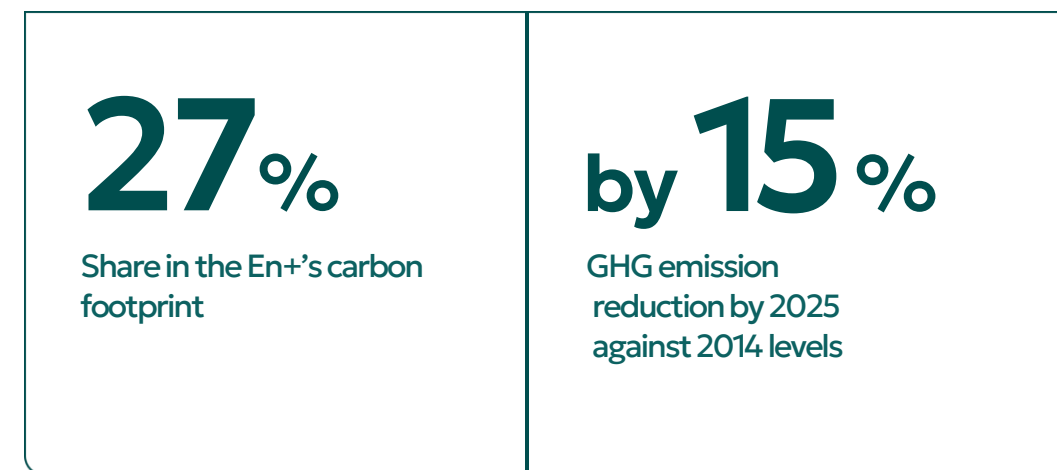
Project status

- The switch of pots to EcoSoderberg technology is ongoing.

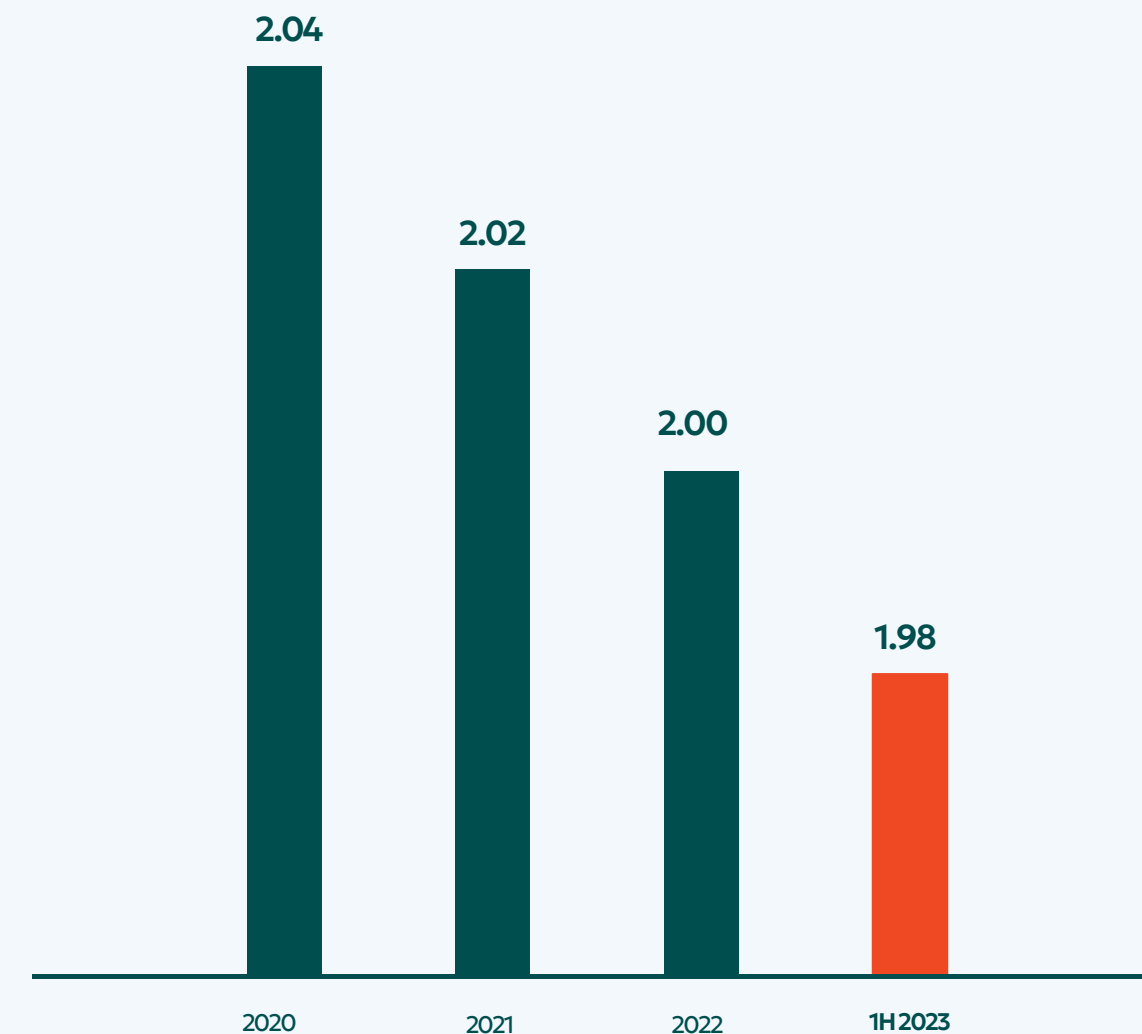
Progress compared to plans for the end of 1H 2023, %



Electrolysis



Intensity of GHG emissions from electrolysis for the Metals segment, t CO₂e/t Al



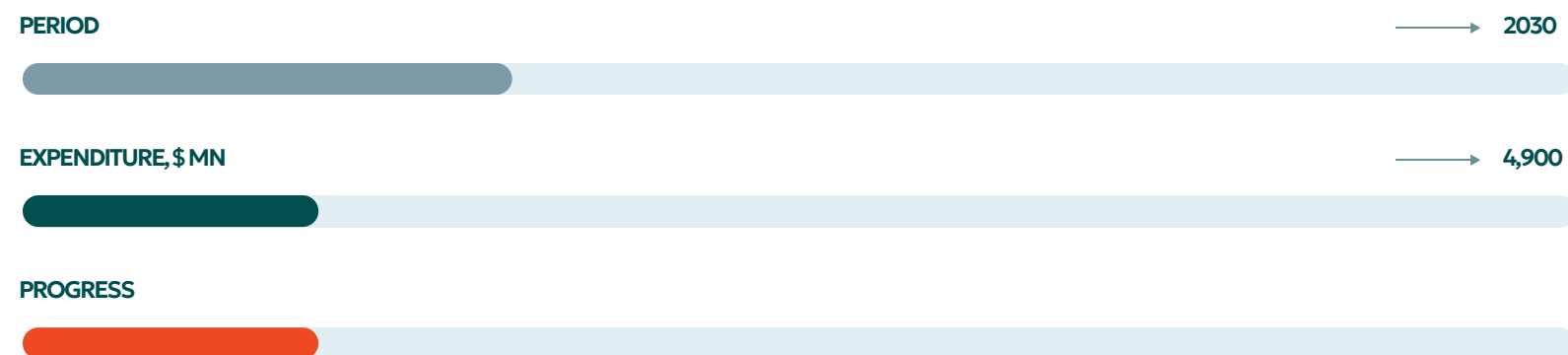
Due to the implementation of a targeted programme to reduce anode paste consumption (reducing CO₂ emissions), as well as the frequency and duration of the anode effect (reducing PFC emissions), the intensity of Scope 1 GHG emissions from the electrolysis was 1.98 t of CO₂e/t of Al by the end of 1H 2023, a 13.2% decrease from 2014 levels.



Modernisation of aluminium smelters

Switching to pre-baked anode technology

Switching pots to pre-baked anode technology at select facilities allows to reduce GHG emissions from electrolysis by at least 25%.



Project status

- The project documentation has been drafted, and an analysis of the modernisation projects' effects on the environment has begun.
- State environmental assessment has given the modernisation projects of BrAZ and KraZ favourable reviews.
- Glavgosekspertiza has given the modernisation project of BrAZ favourable reviews.
- Planned for switching as part of the modernisation project:
 - KrAZ: 535,000 tonnes of raw aluminium per year
 - BrAZ: 535,000 tonnes of raw aluminium per year
 - IrkAZ: 235,000 tonnes of raw aluminium per year
 - NkAZ: 75,000 tonnes of raw aluminium per year
- Pre-baked anode technology-based Taishet AS has begun operation in commissioning mode.

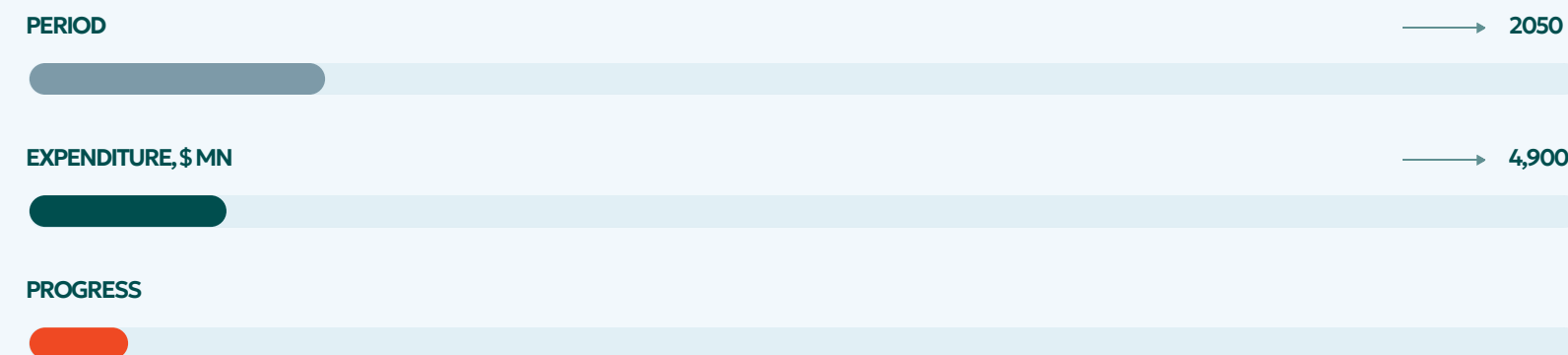
Electrolysis

27%
Share in the En+'s carbon footprint

by 15%
Reduction in GHG emissions by 2025 against 2014 levels

Switching to inert anode technology

Switching to inert anode technology will fully eradicate GHG emissions during aluminium electrolysis.



Project status

- Technical and technological solutions are being tested on the experimental inert-anode aluminium electrolysis facility for technology scaling.
- The carbon footprint of ALLOW Inerta aluminium produced by inert anode technology has been verified by TÜV Austria Standards & Compliance to be 0.01 t of CO₂e./t of Al, with both direct and indirect energy emissions (Scope 1 and 2).

4,100 t
aluminium with the world's lowest carbon footprint produced since the pilot launch

0.01 t CO₂e
GHG emissions per tonne of aluminium, both direct and indirect emissions (Scope 1 and 2)



Assessment of GHG emissions balance of HPP reservoirs

In 2019, a method for calculating GHG emissions from HPP reservoirs was approved by IPCC. Since 2020, the En+ has been conducting instrumental measurements using internationally-accepted methods to ensure accurate calculations.



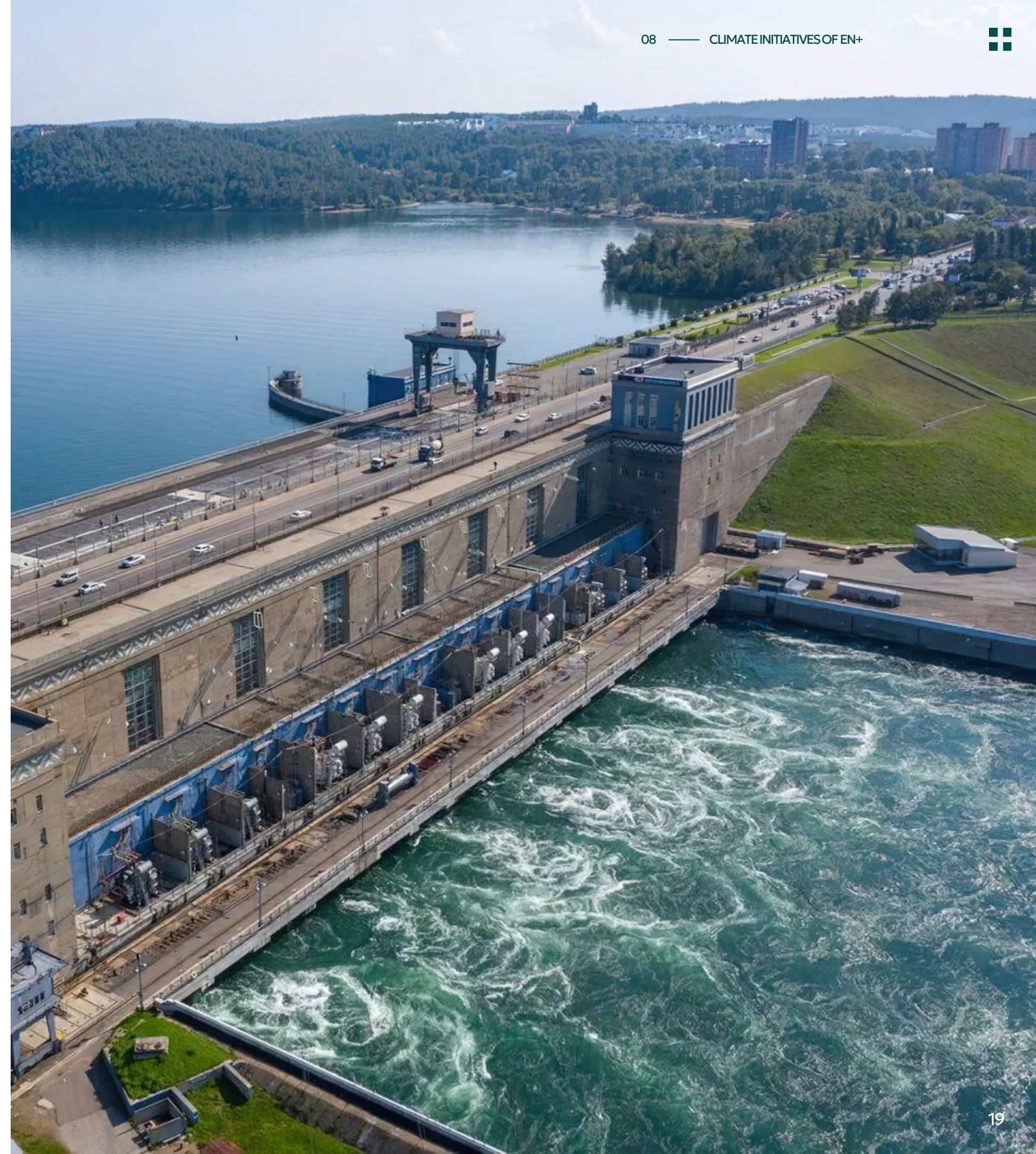
Project status

- In 2022, instrumental measurements of GHG emissions from the reservoirs of the Bratsk and Irkutsk HPPs were taken as part of a long-term programme to ensure the comparability and accuracy of earlier measurements.
- The obtained emission coefficients are among the lowest in the average global values range for boreal reservoirs.
- In 2023, based on the research findings, the development of national GHG emission coefficients using the Tier 2 method was initiated. These factors, established with the input from the Institute of Global Climate and Ecology, will be used in the national GHG emissions inventory.

HPP generation

<1%

Share in the En+'s carbon footprint

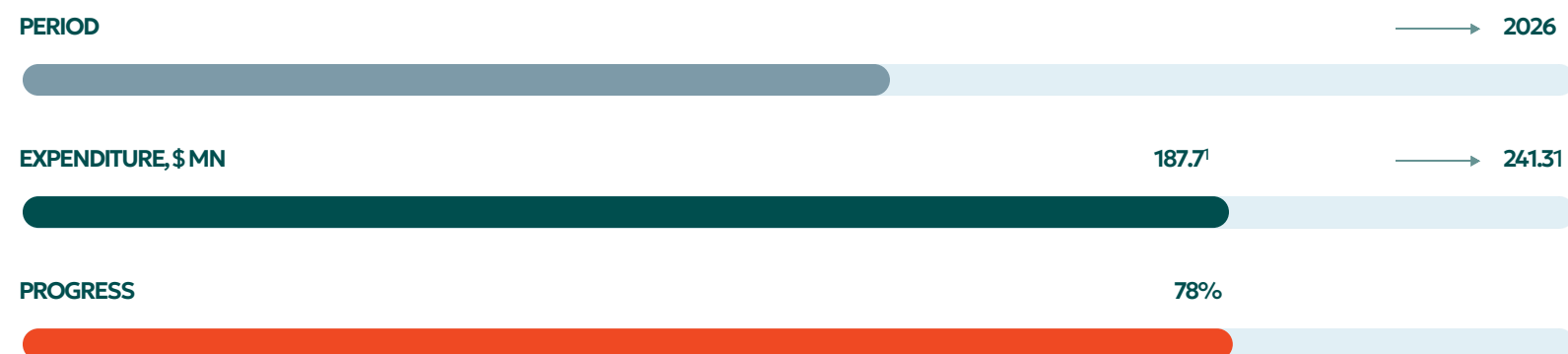




Boosting the RES share. Hydropower development

New Energy modernisation programme

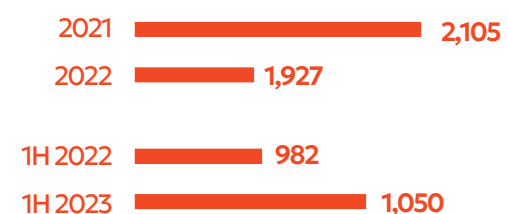
The programme's goal is to increase power generation at existing HPPs to replace energy generated by CHPs.



Project status

- **Irkutsk HPP:** A new hydropower unit was launched in 2022.
- **Bratsk HPP:** Two runners were replaced in 2022 and 1H 2023; work is ongoing to replace another one.
- **Krasnoyarsk HPP:** Two runners were replaced in 2022; another runner and a transformer were replaced in 1H 2023; work on replacing the next (sixth) impeller will commence in 2H 2023.

Increase in power output, GWh



Avoided emissions, mn t CO₂e

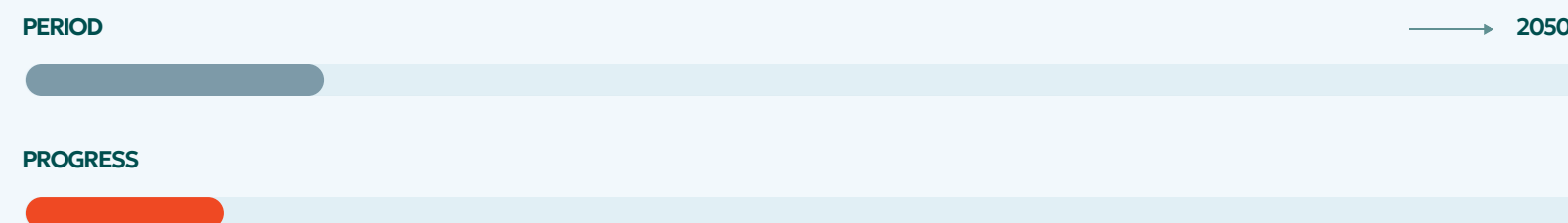


HPP GENERATION

1%
Share in the En+'s carbon footprint

New HPP construction

Hydropower development supports regional socio-economic development and is consistent with Russia's low-carbon development strategy.



Project status

- Work is underway at the small-scale Segozerskaya HPP to construct headrace and tailrace canals, as well as to dig the pit for the main HPP building. Commissioning is scheduled for 2024.
- The Nizhneboguchany, Motyginskaya, Krapiva and Telmamskaya HPP projects are at various development stages at the moment. Risks associated with the projects' potential financing sources, as well as their potential effects on society and the environment, are being evaluated.
- The Motyginskaya HPP construction project is involved in the green hydrogen development plan.

	Electrical power, MW	Year of launch
Segozerskaya HPP Republic of Karelia	8.1	2024
Telmamskaya HPP Irkutsk Region	450	2031
Nizhneboguchany HPP Krasnoyarsk Territory	660	2032
Krapiva HPP Kemerovo Region	345	2030
Motyginskaya HPP Krasnoyarsk Territory	1,082	-

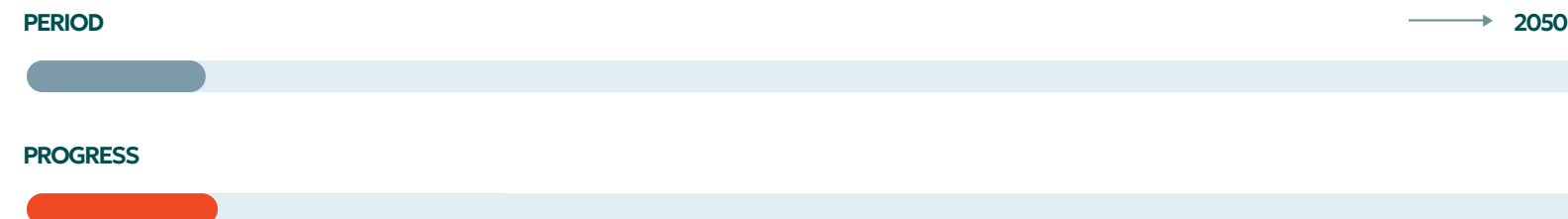
¹ At the USD/RUB exchange rate of 87.03, as of June 30, 2023. The expenditure at the end of 1H 2023 was RUB 16 bn, with a projected expenditure of RUB 21 bn by 2026.



CHP decarbonisation and energy efficiency measures

Switching CHPs to gas

The most promising way to significantly reduce GHG emissions and address the environmental problems in the Irkutsk region is to switch CHPs to natural gas.



Project status

- Gasification of the region depends on the decision of the state and significant investments in gas distribution infrastructure and modernisation of CHPs.
- A feasibility assessment of the project is being conducted, including discussions with the government authorities.
- Company is expecting solution of both the tariff size and social issue of monotowns, which are dependent on coal mining used at CHPs.

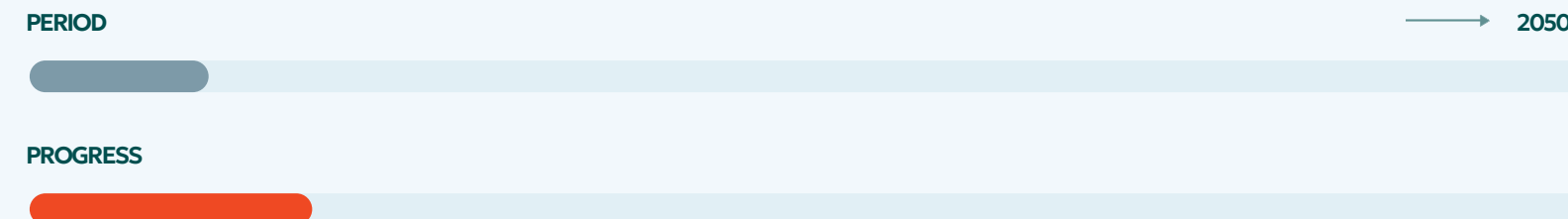
CHP generation

34%

Share in the En+'s carbon footprint

Energy efficiency measures

Reduction of GHG emissions in the Power segment is tied to energy efficiency improvements in both energy resource transportation and power generation.



Project status

- The Power segment implements technical and organisational measures to reduce energy consumption, as well as electricity and heat losses.

207.2 mln kWh
 Energy savings obtained through the implementation of the Energy Efficiency Improvement Program at JSC IESK from 2021 to 2022

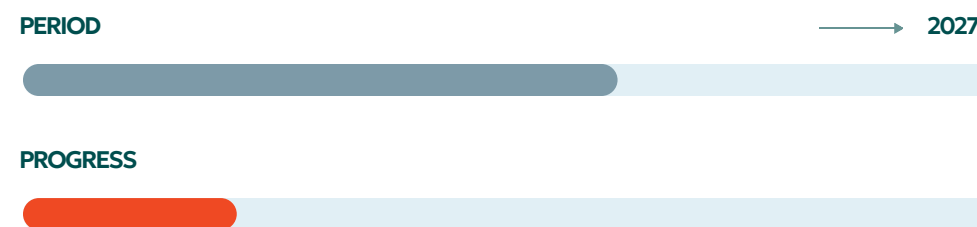
2.1 mln kWh
 Energy savings obtained through the implementation of energy-saving measures in the first half of 2023 at Baikal Energy Company LLC



Hydrogen development

Development of cryogenic tank container

Transportation of liquid hydrogen over long distances is significant unresolved obstacle, which project is going to solve.

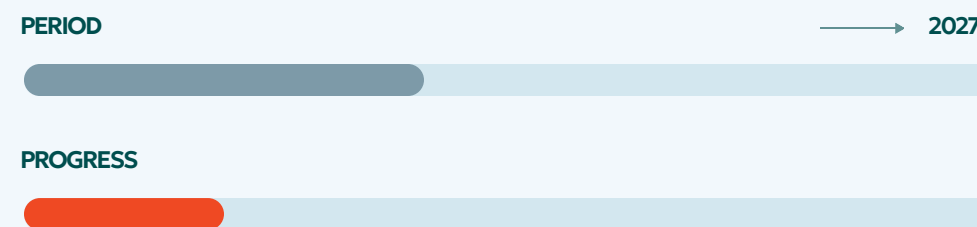


Project status

- Market evaluation was conducted.
- Layout of the technological line for the small series production was developed.
- R&D of the design of tank containers is being conducted.

Development of hydrogen transport infrastructure concept

A comprehensive project to build Russia's infrastructure for hydrogen-based passenger transportation. Trial regions: Krasnoyarsk, Irkutsk.

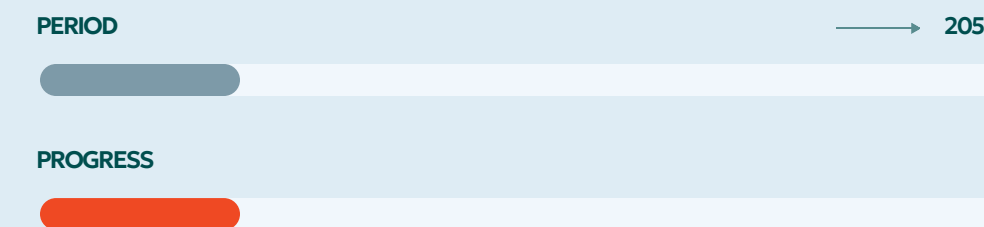


Project status

- Preliminary feasibility study for the Krasnoyarsk project was completed.
- A public-private partnership (attraction of subsidies) viability is being assessed.
- Partnership agreements are currently being negotiated with bus and fuel cell manufacturers.
- A discussion on the procurement of low-capacity pots (200 m³/h), 45–70 MPa compressors and dispensers from Russian and Chinese suppliers for use in filling stations is ongoing.

Hydrogen production

Hydrogen is essential for decarbonisation of industries where it is challenging to reduce emissions through the supply of carbon-neutral fuel and raw materials.



Project status

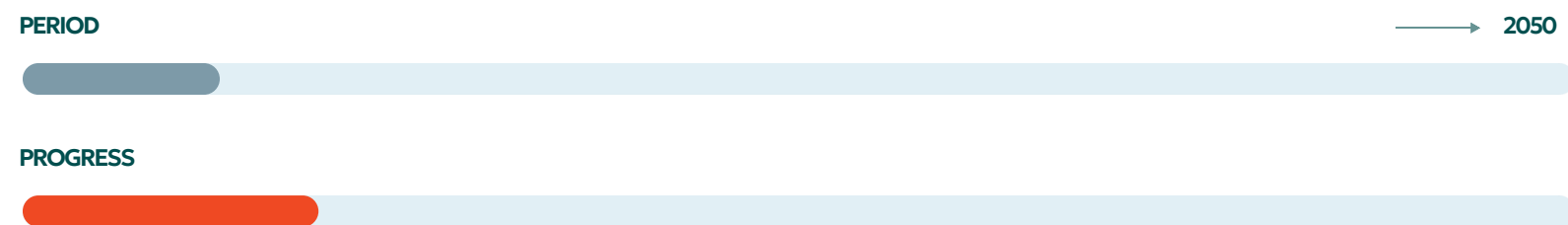
- The En+ is looking into projects relating to hydrogen transportation and usage technologies in light of export market restrictions and technology accessibility.



Projects to reduce Scope 3 emissions

Transportation

Cooperation with service providers to reduce GHG emissions helps to reduce aluminium's carbon footprint throughout the production chain.



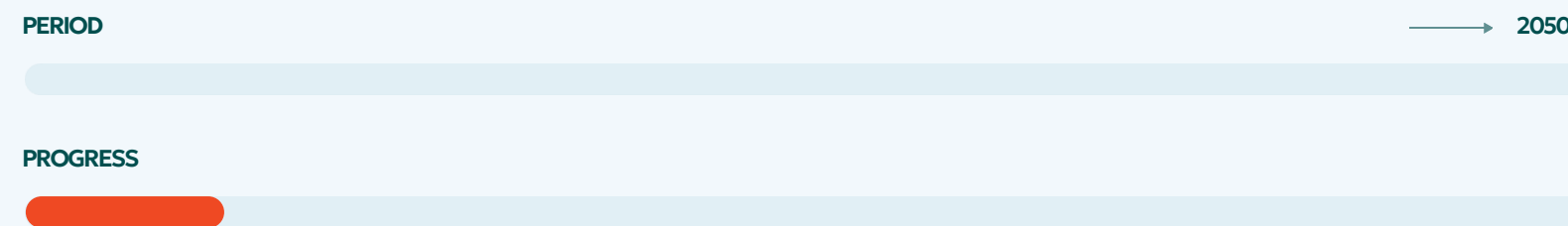
Project status

- RUSAL and TransContainer PJSC signed an agreement in 2021 outlining their intention to cooperate strategically to advance low-carbon logistics. The parties committed to the joint development and implementation of new low-carbon technologies for the transportation of raw materials and aluminium products in a bid to reduce GHG emissions.
- In April 2023, En+ sold certificates to Delo Group. Since Delo Group is one of RUSAL's suppliers, the transaction allowed RUSAL to reduce its Scope 3 GHG emissions.

Recycling

Involving scrap during the production process enables the following:

- a significant reduction in GHG emissions during the production of aluminium alloys
- promotion of sustainability principles and development of circular economy



Project status

CLOSE SCRAP LOOP

- Close extrusion process scrap loop at VgAZ.
- Circular economy promotion in Russia.

ADDING RECYCLED CONTENT DURING BILLET AND SLAB PRODUCTION AT KUBAL

- Pilot phase for adding process scrap during alloy production completed.
- Investment project to add up to 20% of process and end-of-life scrap initiated.

PRIMARY FOUNDRY ALLOYS WITH ADDED RECYCLED CONTENT FOR THE AUTOMOTIVE SECTOR

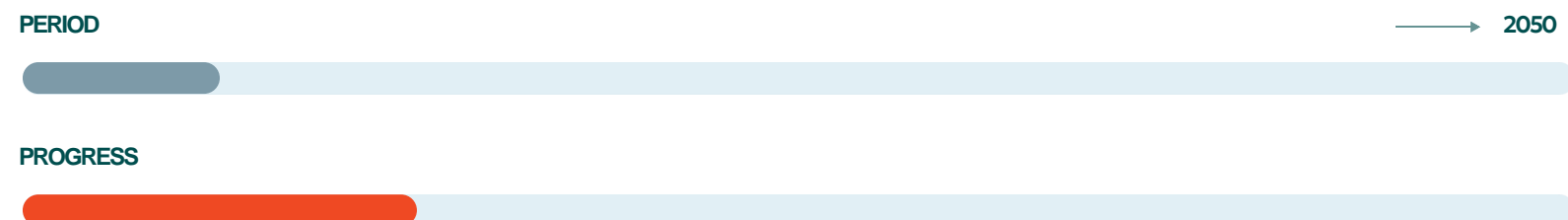
- 20–40% recycled content.
- Only end-of-life scrap is used.
- Carbon footprint of alloy was reduced by 20-30% compared to primary metal.



Neutralisation

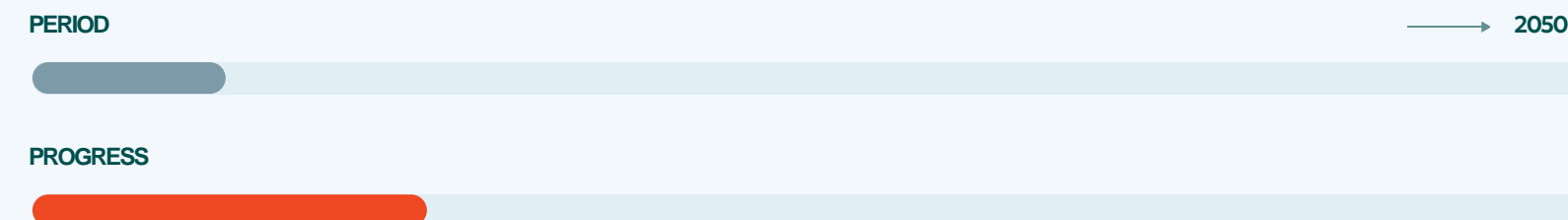
Irrigation of previously drained peatlands

In 2023, the Metals segment launched a pilot project to water peatlands that had been previously drained, working with partners to reduce emissions, increase GHG absorption, ensure fire safety and support biodiversity preservation.



Reforestation projects

The En+'s efforts to offset its emissions, which for technical and financial reasons cannot yet be eliminated, are essential to achieve the global goal of combating climate change.



Project status

- In 2H 2023, it is anticipated that the secondary watering method for peatlands will be presented for public comment.

Project status

- There are plans to launch new forestry and climate initiatives that emphasise efficient forest management.

505,000 hectares

Are under aerial forest protection in the Krasnoyarsk Territory

1.1 million

trees planted in the Krasnoyarsk Territory and the Irkutsk Region

440,000 t of CO₂

offset annually





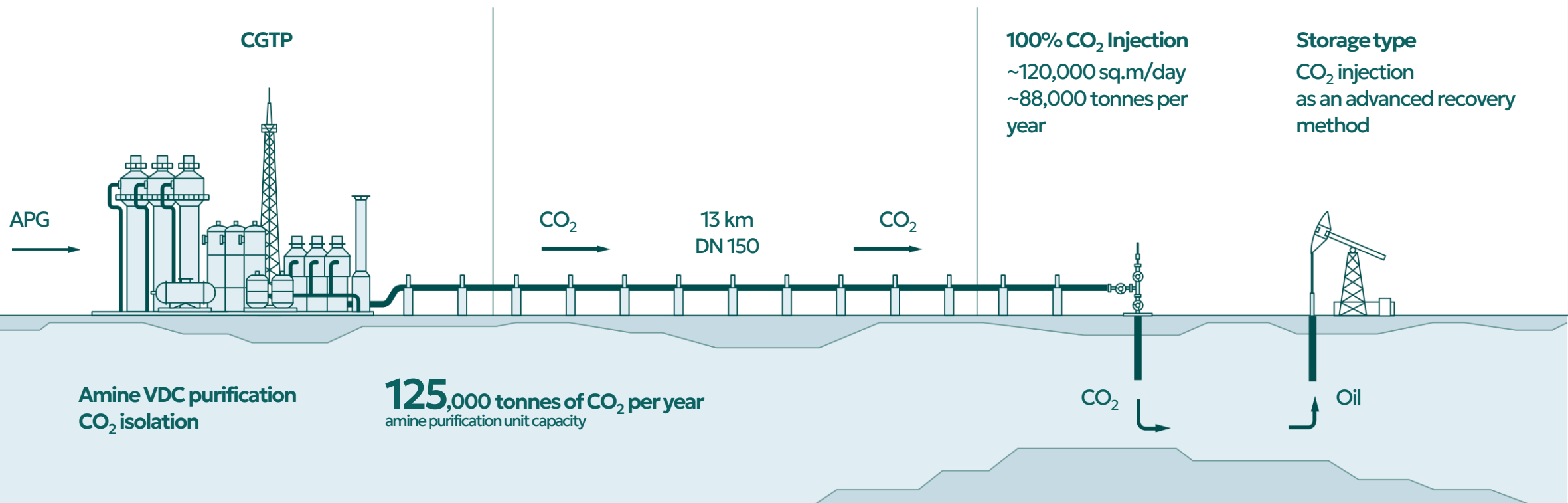
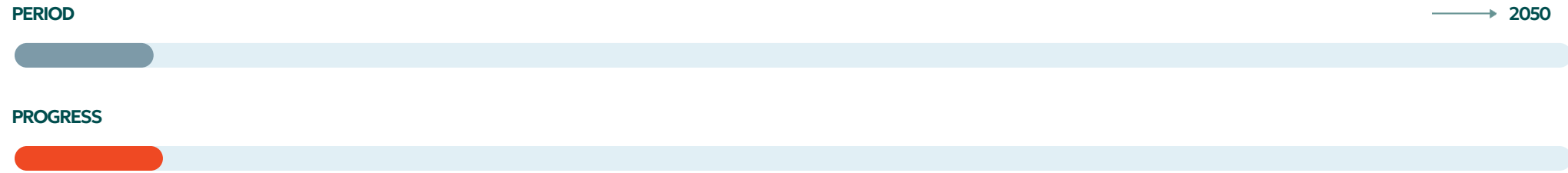
Neutralisation

Carbon Capture, Use and Storage (CCUS) technology

For industries where it is technically impossible to prevent GHG emissions, CCUS technology is widely regarded as the best option. Liquid CO₂ is injected into underground geological layers that can safely trap it as the main method of carbon storage.

Project status

- The geology of the Irkutsk area was examined in collaboration with partners in order to identify potential sites for CO₂ storage and disposal. An NDA is being signed to proceed with the works.



CO₂ disposal potential in the Irkutsk Region





Partnerships and cooperation



En+ contributes to the development of the national and global climate agenda through cooperation with a variety of organisations.



En+ and RUSAL's experience in reducing GHG emissions was regularly noted as best practices by the Carbon Pricing Leadership Coalition in their annual reports.



En+ stays involved in the UN Energy Compact initiative, updating information on projects related to commitments to increase the clean power production and promote universal access to it



En+ participated actively in the COP27 UN Climate Change Conference held in Egypt



En+ (RUSAL) chairs the Committee on Ecology, Climate and Environmental Protection of the ESG Alliance, within which En+ heads the Climate working group.



En+ is a member of the American Chamber of Commerce in Russia and is a major contributor to ESG Committee

Involvement and membership in organisations



UN Global Compact



International Aluminium Institute



National ESG Alliance



Aluminium Stewardship Initiative



Climate Partnership of Russia



Carbon Pricing Leadership Coalition under the auspices of the World Bank



Business 20



BRICS Business Council



About this report and contact information

Purpose of the Report Demonstrate En+'s progress towards net zero

Report frequency Yearly

Guidelines The Report complies ISO Net Zero Guidelines

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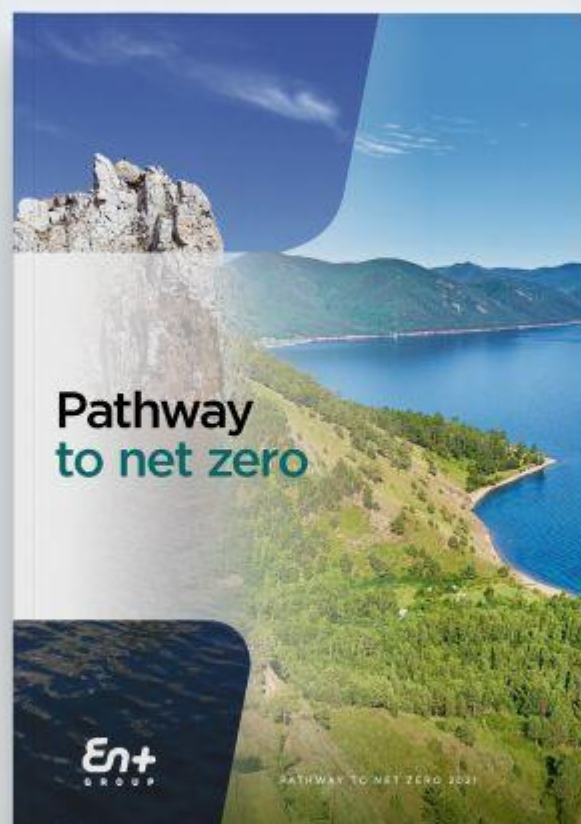
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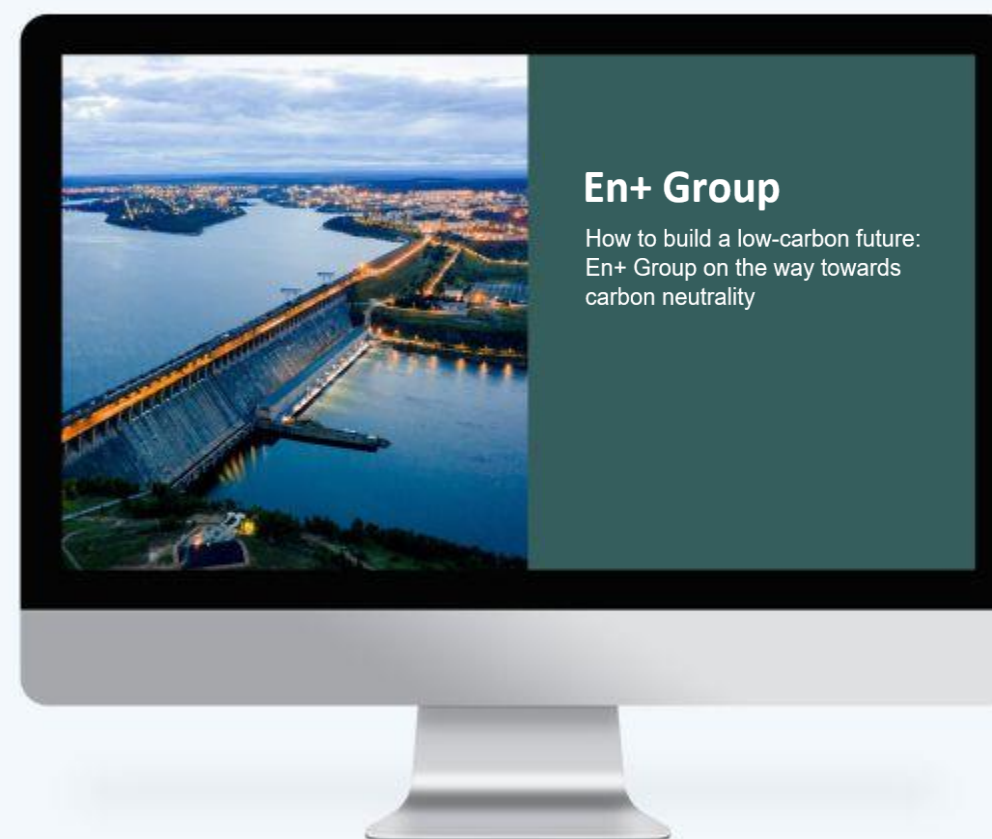
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Net zero strategy, 2021



Progress towards net zero, 2022



Visit our website for climate-related reports:
<https://enplusgroup.com/ru/sustainability/downloads/>



Appendix





En+'s carbon footprint

Consolidation perimeter

The Company and its subsidiaries, which are included in the En+'s consolidated financial statements, compiled in accordance with IFRS, that have a significant impact on sustainable development indicators.

Verification

During the audit of sustainability-related information from Consolidated report, the quantitative data on GHG emissions underwent independent verification by B1 and TÜV Austria.

Data collection and calculation methods

The calculation was done based on the Greenhouse Gas Protocol. In accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol's Corporate Value Chain accounting standard (Scope 3), the Company accounts for GHG emissions under Scope 3 caused by the production and transportation of fossil fuels.

Dynamics explanation

2021 vs 2020: +0.6%

Increase in GHG emissions in Metals segment was due to perimeter expansion. Increase in GHG emissions in Power segment was due to extension of heating season, requiring more heat supply.

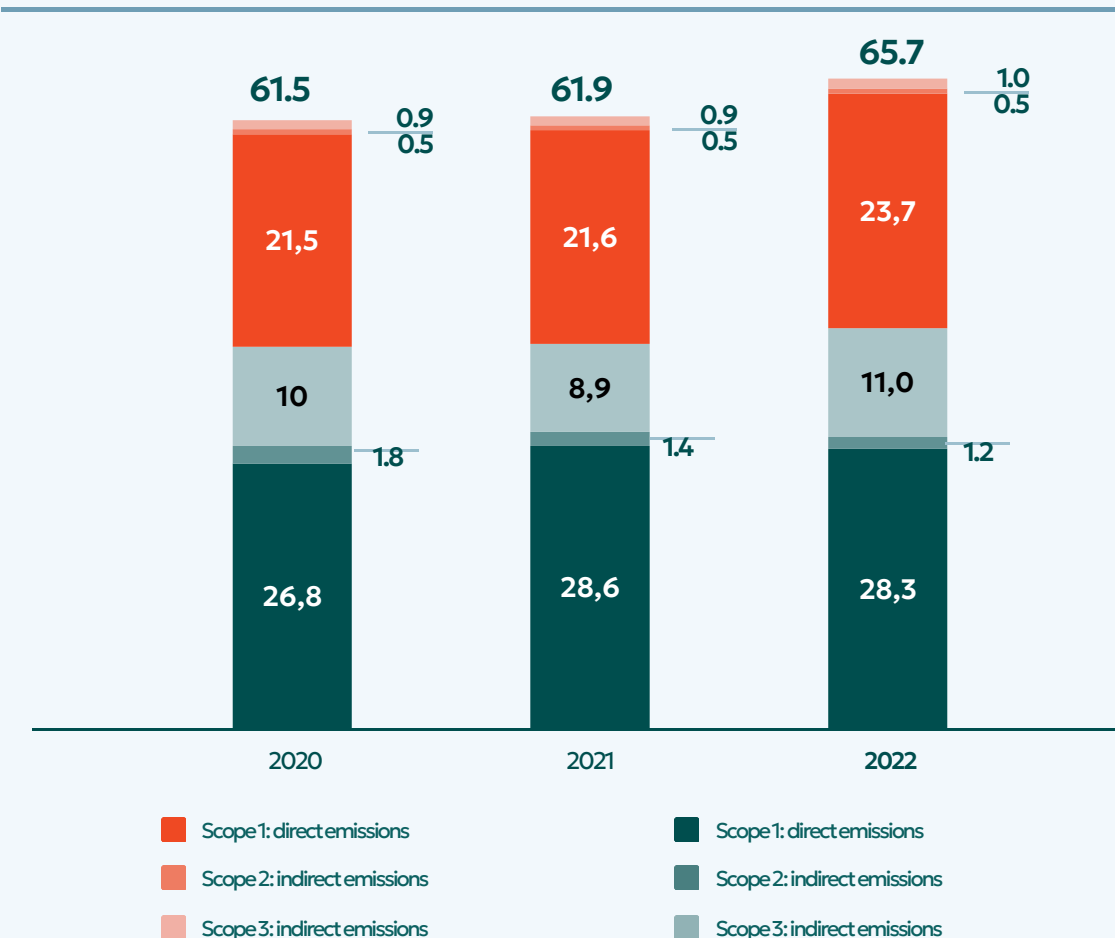
2022 vs 2021: +6%

Increase in GHG emissions in Power segment was due to reduction of HPP generation, which was compensated by an increase in electricity generation at CHPs.

Direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions by component, %

	2020	2021	2022
CO ₂	96.3	96.3	96.6
CH ₄	0.6	0.6	0.6
N ₂ O	0.3	0.3	0.3
PERFLUORO-CARBON	2.8	2.8	2.5

En+'s direct (Scope 1) and indirect (Scope 2 and 3) GHG emissions, mt CO₂e



Carbon footprint of En+ (Scope 1, 2 and 3), 2022, %

