

Providing a Sustainable Future



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CEO Opening Quote

This sustainability report is our fourth, and almost during the entire year 2022, many of our initiatives have been in the shadow of war and global supply chain constraints. However, as this report will show you, we have still been able to move forward. In the course of writing this report, we started to ask ourselves the question; what is actually our role and what value do we bring to our peers?

Our mission is to create transparency. Being a stockist of stainless steel, our own contribution is less than 0.5% of the total CO₂ emission created from cradle to gate. Therefore, it is important to challenge our suppliers both in and outside EU to accelerate the green transmission also by ensuring the correct data at hand. This is moving slowly but steadily forward.

Since last year, a handful of our most valued suppliers have obtained an EPD, being the most accurate data, which is currently available. Added to this, we have been working on online tools to present our customers with these data. A year ago, we had 2-3 customers per month asking for their CO₂ emission data, now we have more than one per day. This kind of sums up my questions, however it might not be enough, it must also be our role to be objective and non-political. For that reason I have invited our Chemical Engineer, Claus Qvist Jessen into our Sustainability universe.

Many of you know him from our books and seminars. Those of you who know him well, are aware that he is a real challenger and that he is always basing his opinions on Scientific research. I am therefore happy to leave the scene for Claus.



A blue ink signature of Michael Lund.

Michael Lund
Damstahl Group CEO



The Damstahl Group makes up the 'umbrella' for Damstahl activities in 11 countries. Based on the same values, we also share ambitions and goals within sustainability. The fact that preconditions and challenges in certain fields are different, we see as a source of inspiration and strength for our initiatives. That is why this report, Damstahl's fourth Sustainability Report, is prepared on behalf of the entire Damstahl Group.

Climate Change – how much can we control?



By Claus Qvist Jessen, Chemical Engineer, PhD

No doubt about it: Climate change has been the hot topic of the last five years. From the street level and all the way up to the top of the European Commission, climate changes have been a matter of concern, and nationally as well as internationally, billions and billions of euros are spent to control the climate.

How come it is so difficult to discuss climate change without involving emotions? How come it is so difficult to get an exact view of how much we can control? Part of the explanation might be the difficulty in relating our present situation into the fact that the Earth is 4.5 billion years old and we only have climate measurements some 150 years back.

Science vs. Politics

This way, climate discussions have quickly entered the state of politics as opposed to science. Within true science there is plenty of room for conducting alternative experiments, either confirming a theory or perhaps even contradicting the present “truth”, catapulting the development of brand new theories. That’s the way science works. It’s all about finding the objective truth, regardless the political views of the scientists.

In contrast, politics work exactly opposite. Here, we have an ideologically invented “truth” even before the very first experiments, and hereafter, we are only interested in experiments which will support our political stand.

Recently, a lot of debateable “truths” have been revealed. For example, the low-lying coral islands of Tuvalu, Tonga or The Maldives have been used by the climate activists as good examples of how the rapidly rising sea-water level is about to swallow the countries. In the case of Tuvalu, mass evacuation plans have already been made, however, is it all really that critical?

Not if we ask the spirit of the late Charles Darwin. Back in the 1840’ies(!), he developed the mechanism for the formation of a coral atoll, in which the corals are oceanic

micro-animals building up from the bottom of the sea right up to the surface. Of course, such sea-living animals stop growing when they reach the surface, so there is no way the coral atolls can grow above the waterline. Thus, once the corals reach the surface from below, they will not grow further upwards. Subsequent volcanic or seismic activity may push the island further upwards, the so-called “makatea” as seen from the Island of Niue, or Tonga’s Vava’u group, but if this doesn’t happen, the coral atoll is bound to lie right in the waterline. (Source: Journal of the Polynesian Society: Archaeology Of Niue Island: Initial Results, By Richard Walter, And Atholl Anderson)

In general, we are told that “the increasing CO₂ content of the atmosphere is all man-made and the true cause of the global warming”.

It’s quite true that the current level of CO₂ in the atmosphere is 421 ppm (0.0421%), while it used to be 280 ppm in pre-industrial ages. However, it certainly doesn’t explain why the CO₂ content of the atmosphere was much higher during the prehistoric era than it is now (Source: A Graphical History of Atmospheric CO₂ Levels Over Time | Earth.Org.) And likewise for the temperature. Seen in a geological perspective, The Earth seems to be in the middle of a particularly cold period, even though previous fluctuations were way before any human-made global heating.

Scientists may observe an increase in the CO₂ content in the air and a rising temperature. For sure, this must mean that increasing CO₂ causes an increasing temperature.

Is this a universal truth? Perhaps, as of today, 98% of all CO₂ in the world is bound as carbonates (CO₃²⁻) or hydrogen carbonates (HCO₃⁻) in the oceans. When the ocean temperature for some reason increases (e.g. due to fluctuations of the sun), the solubility of CO₂ in seawater decreases, and the surplus CO₂ is leaked into the atmosphere, causing an increase in CO₂ here. That way, CO₂ becomes

an indicator of the global heating – not necessarily the cause.

Reducing CO₂ – The Smart Side Effects

The whole debate of reducing CO₂ has certainly increased the environmental awareness all over the planet. Whether or not human-made, CO₂ is to blame for global warming, the increasing CO₂ concentration is a good measure of our use of fossil fuel, plastic, paper and other combustible sources of energy. The resources of the planet are limited. At the same time, the population is rapidly increasing, and every year, additional millions require food, shelter, education etc. According to Bjorn Lomborg (Source: “False Alarm, Basic Books, New York (2021)”), the weather has not become worse during the latest centuries, and he also advocates that the increasing number of casualties from storms and hurricanes is all due to people settling down on more exposed land.

The Earth is certainly under pressure, and one of the most visible signs is the flood of plastic and other garbage filling any Third World River, just waiting for the rainy season to come and “remove the problem”. Unfortunately, the prob-

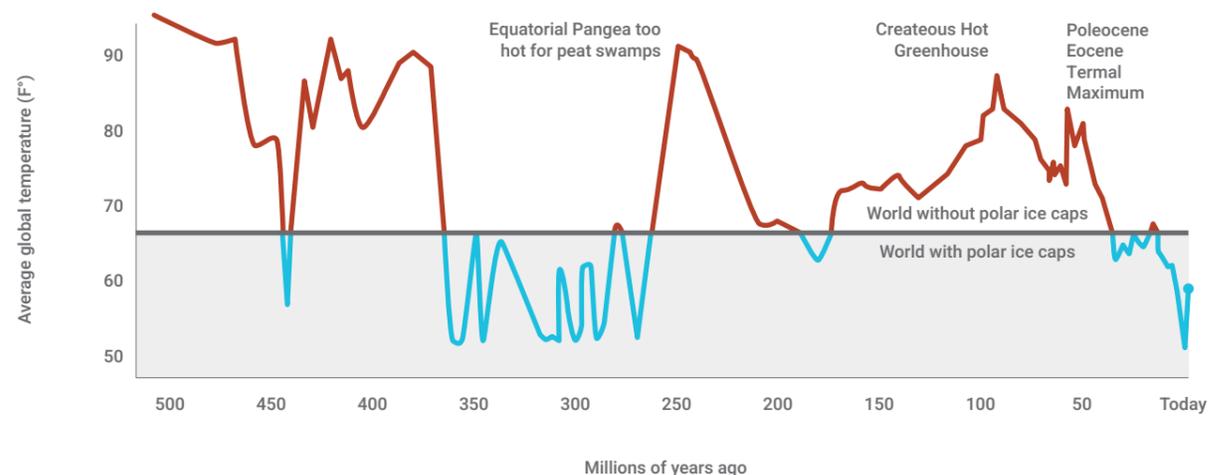
lem is just moved rather than removed, and our oceans suffer badly from plastic pollution caused by plastic bags, discarded fishing nets or microplastics getting absorbed in the gills or lungs of any living creature.

The increased environmental awareness has certainly caused most Europeans to become increasingly alert. For decades, we have been taking care of our garbage, and recently, we have even started sorting the garbage into useful fractions, all aimed to maximize the recycling rate of the waste.

One of the “secrets” regarding recycling is to make it economically beneficial to collect the garbage. In short: By giving the waste a value, recycling may even become good business. With the huge amount of aluminium beer and Coca Cola cans currently being sold, an efficient return and deposit system plays an important role in reducing the number of cans lying around on the fields, along the roadside, or floating in the rivers.

Thus, make sure that the waste is valued. Then people will take good care of it and it is recycled to make new products.

Estimated global temperature over the last 500 million years



Rivers of plastic seem to be the rule in the Developing World. All the garbage is “just” dumped into the river, and during each rainy season, the problems are removed. Unfortunately not. It’s just moved into the ocean, however, out of sight is out of mind, so from a local point of view, the problem has gone.

The same analogy applies for stainless steel. In the not-so-good, old days, making stainless steel required a lot of dirty mining, followed by a costly reduction of the metal salts into pure metals, whereafter the pure metals are melted and mixed in the correct ratio. Finally, the content of each element is adjusted to fit the intended steel grade, whereafter the alloy is cast, hot rolled, cold rolled etc. depending on whether we want to make bars or sheets.

By using scrap steel as a raw material, we jump over the most polluting and energy-consuming steps and go straight to the melting process, whereafter only little adjustment is needed. Thus, to the mill, stainless steel scrap most certainly has a value, and for decades, steel scrap has been a major source of raw metal for most European mills.

The climate debate has certainly sparked the general awareness of our nature and the importance of taking care of it. Then it matters less if it turns out that we may be doing the right thing for the possibly wrong reasons.

With any stainless steel manufacturer, all the scrap metal is collected, sold to a scrap dealer and returned to the mill. It's recycling at its best.



By using scrap metal as the major source of metals, we obtain several advantages:

- The scrap metal contains valuable alloying metals, so the need for extracting additional chromium, nickel, molybdenum etc. is markedly reduced.
- Using scrap metal with the same approximate composition as the end product, the need for adding "fresh metals" becomes close to zero.
- The reduced need for pure metals strongly reduces the need for mining. The mining industry is one of the most polluting industries in the world, and most of this pollution is completely avoided. Nature can do without dissolved nickel or chromium salts.
- We save the costly and energy consuming step of reducing the ore into pure metals. For iron, this is traditionally done by heating the ferric oxide ore with carbon, producing pure iron (well, sort of) and CO₂.
- We save lots of energy otherwise needed to transport the ore from distant mineral-rich countries to Europe.
- The scrap has already been "cleaned" of most of the harmful impurities, such as sulphur, phosphorous, carbon etc. By using steel which has already been through the "AOD converter", we save a major part of the energy used for removing the impurities. The steel becomes more homogeneous and more corrosion resistant with less effort.
- Consequently, scrap metal is such a useful source of iron-base metals that we don't even have to increase its value artificially. The market mechanisms make sure that the scrap metal has a value, much like the deposit of the Coca Cola can. Thereby, we avoid stainless steel scrap lying around in our nature. Instead, the scrap is collected and sorted into various steel groups, so that the need for adjusting the alloy is minimized.

Summarizing by Michael Lund

When giving the word to Claus Qvist Jessen, I was fully aware that Claus would challenge our viewpoints and rock the boat which was for sure also my intention. That said, our focus on reducing CO₂ emission is not wrong; it is predominantly a discussion of how the problem arises more than if we shall fight to fix it – that we shall for sure.

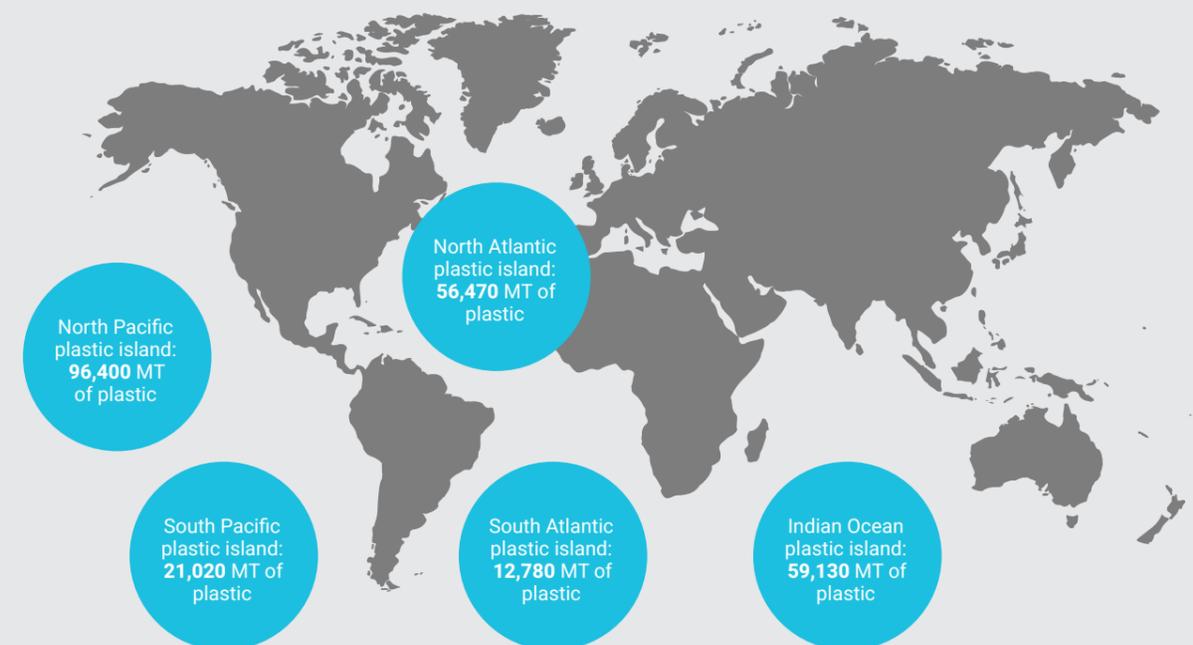
I fully recognize the need to focus on reducing plastics in the nature, and we need to find ways to get rid of the five plastic islands (see illustration below) containing 250.000 MT of plastics or approximate the same amount of stainless steel used in all Nordic countries in 12 months.

Clearly, removing it is not enough. We must find ways to stop the never ending flushing of plastics into the rivers. The answer could be

rather straight forward: put a price on plastics that motivates collection on a global scale. This is, for sure, easier said than done. But if a whole world can find solutions to develop vaccines for Covid in less than 9 months, we should also be able to find solutions to remove plastic. This demands, however, the necessary focus and the right priorities, but only thereby we can ensure that the next generation will not end up with even more micro plastics in their food and water.

"To stop the flushing of plastics into the rivers demands the necessary focus and the right priorities."

The 5 plastic islands



Source: Naturgeografiportalen

A Closer Look

As we are deeply committed to reducing our environmental impact, accurate and transparent climate data is a crucial component of our sustainability strategy. Below is a commentary of our 2022 performance.

As we present our ESG-data for the fiscal year of 2022, we reflect on the challenges and opportunities that marked this period. The stainless steel market experienced an unprecedented level of price volatility, which had a significant impact on our purchase pattern for the year. As we have had a considerable increase in purchased material and a significant increase in revenue for the year this is reflected in the climate accounting in below table. Furthermore, we are pleased to have limited the environmental impact of our operations, as evidenced by a mere 4% increase in CO₂-emissions, despite creating two new legal entities. At the heart of our business strategy lies a firm commitment to sustainability and responsible corporate practices, and we continue to work tirelessly to improve our performance in these areas.

Upon reviewing our Scope 1 emissions, we have observed a notable increase compared to the previous year, which is primarily attrib-

uted to an increase in travel activities related to customer care following the pandemic. In particular, our company cars have traveled 39% more kilometers than the previous year, which is the main contributing factor.

During the 2022 fiscal year, we undertook efforts to reduce our carbon footprint by replacing several gas-driven forklifts with electric ones at our warehouse locations. However, we have yet to implement this change in our German operations. With new high racking systems being under construction in both Denmark and Germany, we are currently assessing the necessary number of forklifts needed before making the transition to electric ones in Germany.

The Group's Scope 2 emissions for the year amounted to a total of 436 ton of CO₂e when measured by the location-based method, and 364 ton of CO₂e when measured by the market-based method. This discrepancy can be

attributed to the fact that all electricity used for our Danish operations is backed by renewable energy certificates that equate to 29% of the group's total electricity consumption.

As a wholesaler, our largest emission contributor stems from the purchased material bought for trade. Despite experiencing a noticeable increase in tonnage, emissions from purchased material have only slightly increased. This can be attributed to the fact that the proportion of European material has also increased, which has a lower carbon footprint compared to non-European sources. We remain committed to sourcing materials responsibly and implementing sustainable practices throughout our supply chain to mitigate our environmental impact.

The total estimated emission for the group is reported at 118.889 ton CO₂e*.

	Unit	Damstahl Group	Damstahl a/s	Damstahl ab	Damstahl AS	Damstahl Oy	Damstahl SIA	Damstahl GmbH	Delta Inox GmbH	
Scope 1	Direct emissions									
	Transportation	Ton CO ₂ e	648	72	81	20	28	0	274	173
Scope 2	Indirect emissions									
	Electricity, Office & warehouses	Ton CO ₂ e	336	72	2	2	15	0	244	1
	Heating	Ton CO ₂ e	100	6	16	-	41	1	35	1
	Total by location-based method	Ton CO ₂ e	436	78	18	2	56	1	280	2
	Total by market-based method	Ton CO ₂ e	364	6	18	2	56	1	280	2
Scope 3	Upstream indirect emissions									
	Purchased goods, services & transportation	Ton CO ₂ e	116.611	40.504	14.894	6.297	3.443	55	51.361	55
	Downstream indirect emissions									
	Transportation & distribution	Ton CO ₂ e	1.121	298	133	2	39	0	640	8
	Business travel (Up- & downstream)	Ton CO ₂ e	145	107	6	2	3	-	26	-
Total	Total emission by Damstahl	Ton CO ₂ e	118.889	40.988	15.132	6.323	3.570	57	52.582	237
Out of scope	Recycling	Ton CO ₂ e	-1.535	-249	-131	-8	-56	-	-1.091	-

*Employee commute from non-company cars are not included. The effect is assessed to have a minimal effect on the total emissions under scope 3.

Social

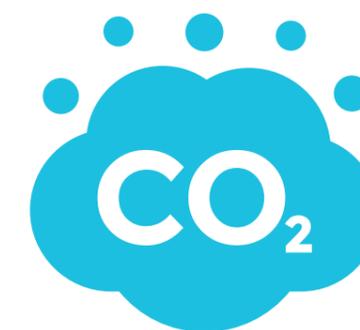
This year, we have placed a renewed emphasis on the social aspect of our ESG commitments. As part of this focus, we have invested in work-out gear and office stationary bikes and treadmills, which can be used by employees during office hours to help combat the negative effects of sedentary work lifestyles. We recognize that promoting employee health and wellbeing is a key factor

in creating a positive and productive work environment, and we remain committed to implementing initiatives that support our employees in achieving a healthy work-life balance.

Upon reviewing our social metrics, it is with regret that we report a total of 11 injuries spread over our 8 warehouse during the year.

At Damstahl we take workplace safety very seriously and are continuously striving to improve our safety protocols and practices to prevent accidents and injuries. We are committed to providing a safe working environment for all employees and will continue to take measures to ensure the well-being of our workforce.

Sustainability Highlights



Environmental Metrics

648 MT
CO₂e Scope 1

364 MT
CO₂e Scope 2
(By market-based method)

117.877 MT
CO₂e Scope 3

29%
Renewable energy share
(100% in Denmark)

2.275 m³
Water usage

4% increase
Total increase in CO₂e emissions on group level, despite creating two new entities and heavily increased revenue

Social Metrics



86%
Total employee retention



91%
Employee retention for office workers



77%
Employee retention for warehouse workers



26%
Gender diversity



11
Work related injuries



11
Donations

Governance metrics



No whistleblower inquiries reported in 2022.

“Our mission is to create transparency. Therefore, we are constantly challenging our suppliers to accelerate obtaining the right data.”



Sustainable Fire-Suppression Solution

Fire-suppression systems are increasingly becoming a necessary safety requirement for building projects. The Norwegian company Prevent Systems has developed a water mist system as an alternative to conventional sprinkler systems. Besides a reduction in damage caused by fire suppression, this solution also offers a significant reduction in water, raw materials, volume and CO₂.

Prevent Systems' water mist solution offers a range of sustainable advantages. In comparison with conventional systems, approximately 75% less volume of water is used in the water mist distribution pipe-work – see illustration. Taking as example a typical office building of 6,000 m², savings in weight of material will amount to some 8 MT which can also be converted into 114 MT CO₂ - equivalents, according to a recent Multiconsult study. Using less raw material also

has a positive impact on the load related to production, transport, space for storage, distribution, etc.

– We are proud to contribute with our fire protection technology in our mutual efforts to reduce the global CO₂ footprint, is the statement from the CEO at Prevent Systems, Ove Ronny Mikalsen.

Ahead of Documentation Demand

With more than 35 years of development experience, Prevent Systems has a tradition for ensuring documentation as to all technical details. Therefore, the company is also prepared and open to meet the constantly increasing demands. This also relates to the sustainability impact of the individual product elements in the equipment where so-called EPDs (Environmental Product Declarations) will be mandatory in 2024.



Ove Ronny Mikalsen,
CEO at Prevent Systems

“As we give security high focus and priority in the entire value chain of our products, we are pleased to be ahead of the official demands in relation to documentation. Already now, we receive EPDs from Damstahl on their pipe deliveries, and we work together on building up similar documentation also on other product groups.”

A Clear Match

This mutual interest in prioritizing resources to further develop the amount and quality of documentation is also appreciated by Damstahl.

– The mutual values elaborated in our cooperation with Prevent Systems is a clear match with Damstahl's green agenda, says Damstahl Group CEO, Michael Lund, who also highlights that this is a clear example of Damstahl's role as pushing producers to create transparency to our customers.

Timeline:

- 1987 - Birth of the idea by the development of low-pressure water mist nozzles for fire suppression with focus on the maritime sector
- 2007 – Foundation of Prevent Systems AS - and shift of focus to the land-based market
- 2010 – Start of production, sales, and marketing of the nozzles
- 2021 – Implementation of Standard NS-EN-14972-1 – opening new markets

Reducing the weight by 75%



Stainless steel press:

18 mm = 0.61 kg/m
54 mm = 2 kg/m



18 mm coupling = 0.04 kg
54 mm coupling = 0.21 kg



18 mm t-coupling = 0.08 kg
54 mm t-coupling = 0.38 kg



Painted grooved sprinkler pipe:

DN 32 = 42.4 mm = 2.3 kg/m
DN 100 = 114 mm = 8.8 kg/m



DN 32 coupling = 0.6 kg
DN 100 coupling = 1.3 kg



DN 32 t-coupling = 0.7 kg
DN 100 t-coupling = 3.9 kg



Green Agenda of the Damstahl Group

Vision

We strive to provide a sustainable future and are dedicated to reducing our scope 1 and 2 carbon footprint by 70% before 2030 compared to 2008.

We want to be first mover in an industry where sustainability has not yet reached the strategic agenda and we also want to be the strongest possible sparring-partner for our customers.

Mission

We are committed to the following:

- Constantly innovate sustainable initiatives that minimize our consumption of energy, water, and fuel.
- Provide our customers with transparent tools and guidance on how to minimize their carbon footprint when purchasing stainless steel from Damstahl.
- Inspire our suppliers to use as much recyclable material as possible in their stainless steel production and to cause as little environmental impact as possible.

“All our work on sustainability is an integrated natural part of our business, and it is based on the UN’s Sustainable Development Goals.”

We are focusing on these 3 SDGs in particular:

8: **Decent Work and Economic Growth**

12: **Responsible Consumption and Production**

13: **Climate Action**



Get an Insight into EPD

The product carbon footprint is a measurement that will become essential in the coming years. An EPD is an environmental of a product declaration that gives you the data you need for your documentation. However, understanding an EPD can be tricky, so we’ve created a simple guide on how to read an EPD quickly and correctly.



“Several of our customers are suppliers to larger corporations, and the upcoming regulations that will apply to public listed companies will be cascading down the food chain. Therefore, it is essential to get familiarized with the EPD as it will become an unavoidable necessity for an increasing number of end customers.”

Thor Rousing,
Business Controller Team Lead at Damstahl

EPD, which stands for Environmental Product Declaration, is a document that shows the environmental characteristics of a product. The product’s climate footprint is calculated for its entire life cycle. Therefore, the whole product cycle from extraction of raw material to possible recycling is looked at when creating the EPD. This is particularly relevant for stainless steel, which is infinitely recyclable and therefore already part of a cycle.

The EPD plays an increasingly important role. The Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) will come into force in the financial year 2024, when all listed companies in Europe will have to meet increasingly stringent requirements for environmental data. Here, an EPD is the most respected way to provide a basis for a fair comparison of products and services.

In the following years, the same requirements will apply to larger companies, and eventually SMEs will join the bandwagon.

A good reason to get to know the EPD now
But even if SMEs are not yet covered by CSRD requirements, there is good reason to prepare.

It is this fact that has led Damstahl to produce an EPD guide.

The guide enables you to read the document quickly and correctly, so you can easily find the data that is relevant to you.

The guide can be found here:
www.damstahl.com/csr



The right Balance and a lot of Passion

Just like in the private household, exchange of recipes is also used as an inspiration in our mutual efforts to do the best to provide a sustainable future. And as we all know, the best recipes are based on lots of reflections, considerate tasting, and respectful exchange of experiences. In that sense, Mr. Carlo Morettin, Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) at the Luxembourg steel producer Aperam, has allowed us to share from his "recipe book".

Sincere interest and personal values

Aperam's sincere interest in sustainability is manifested by a clear focus on not only meeting official requirements e.g. in initiatives and reporting, but also defining own targets and making the necessary adjustments. Among other things, this is reflected in the establishment of a sustainability team including a position as CSO. A position where Carlo Morettin finds lots gains to win from his expertise and experience from 35 years within the steel industry. What gives, however, the extra icing on the cake, are his personal values and a personal interest in setting up targets based on a clear roadmap.

Sustainability is about balance

Aperam was the first stainless steel producer to be certified ResponsibleSteel in 2021 for its European plants (Brazilian facilities have

been certified in 2023). This certification serves as an official declaration of Aperam's commitment to work actively on minimizing the impact of steel manufacturing on both people and on the planet. A commitment which is also expressed e.g. in Aperam's roadmap with 270 different actions on Scope 1 and Scope 2 prioritized by the impact on energy-consumption and energy-waste. In Aperam's sustainability-team, the main task is to work with Aperam's targets to reduce the CO₂ footprint and the energy consumption. In addition to that, however, the task is also to focus on other environmental issues such as air emissions, water usage, quality of the discharge both related to water and to the dust coming out of the chimneys. As sustainability is not only climate or CO₂, but also a lot of other topics, the job is to find the right balance and the right priorities regarding

all the possible actions to make. And even though this is often supported by personal values, it cannot be neglected that it is also a question of business.

"If you are not profitable, you can have a lot of good intentions, but you are not able to survive. Sustainability is to find the right balance between profitability, impact on environment and social impact", Mr. Morettin states and highlights the ongoing challenge in finding the right balance between these three legs of sustainability.

Stakeholder relations

In addition to the official requirements in e.g. ISO 14001 and other reporting requirements, it is also important to focus on what's important for the neighbors and other stakeholders. CO₂ might be in the minds of people as

citizens, but as a neighbor, a smell, a noise or perhaps dust is more important than CO₂. Good relations with neighbors also include good relations with the local authorities also with the aim to be able react very fast in case of an incident and thereby limit the impact of submissions.

– With the European authorities, you will talk about standards, about CO₂, about long-term roadmap. With the local authorities, you will talk about last night when you had a noise at a certain moment, and one neighbor has been annoyed by this noise.

To Aperam, stakeholder engagement is the backbone for obtaining the best positive impact – and based on the roadmap, Aperam's focus is not only on CO₂, but also on climate, water usage, social aspects related to the individual families.

Information, engagement and a lot of passion

Information is one of the pillars to increase awareness. This, however, needs to be supported by concrete actions and more visualization. Therefore, Aperam has added to their traditional newsletters events like e.g. a contest with improvement projects where one of the prizes is related to sustainability. Local engagement is also supported by encouraging the mills to collaborate with locals to sponsor and support good initiatives.

Internally, awareness training has been initiated by a game where groups are working with cards related to specific topics e.g. climate change of one or two degrees, flooding, wars, water-scarcity, biodiversity-losses, etc.

In addition to that, initiatives are taken in relation to green mobility, sorting of waste, healthy food and other actions related to health.

– Our hope is that by doing this, we will also change the behavior in their own private life because a training at work to sort waste, to avoid losing energy and to put away essential resources, etc., could change behavior at home.

Through the "recipe sharing" with Mr. Morettin, no doubt is left that important ingredients to obtain the wanted success are the dedication of priority throughout the organization together with people having a lot of passion to initiate the actions.



Carlo Morettin,
Chief Sustainability
Officer, Aperam Group

"By definition, stainless steel is a sustainable product. It's fully recyclable, and part of our strategy is to involve the circular economy with a product which is important for the energy transition. Stainless steel and highly alloyed steel are used in fuel cells, in batteries, in motors, electric motors, etc. and could easily also in other products replace plastics and other materials which are not recyclable."

Key words on Aperam

Aperam is running **6 main plants**, one in Brazil, two in Belgium, three in France currently employing approx;

11.000 people worldwide

15 sales offices worldwide

Approx 2.2 Mio. MT of production

Aperam key actions already taken or planned:

- Green energy today:
Windmills and **33 MW solar** with a plan of extending this to 53 MW
- Replacing gas with green-electricity:
20 – 30% energy saving, but two times the price
- Increasing sustainability means increasing costs
- Bio-gas to replace natural gas

ResponsibleSteel is a global not-for-profit multistakeholder standard and certification initiative. The mission is to be a driving force in the socially and environmentally responsible production of net-zero steel, globally.

Climate Calculator

Damstahl has just launched a Climate Calculator to assist customers in complying with CSRD regulations and to empower them to tackle climate change.

Damstahl is taking point to drive the industry forward with the release of a new carbon emissions calculator, empowering customers to tackle climate change. The groundbreaking tool assists customers in complying with CSRD regulations by providing an intuitive and automated way to calculate their greenhouse gas emissions.

Support in being CSRD compliant

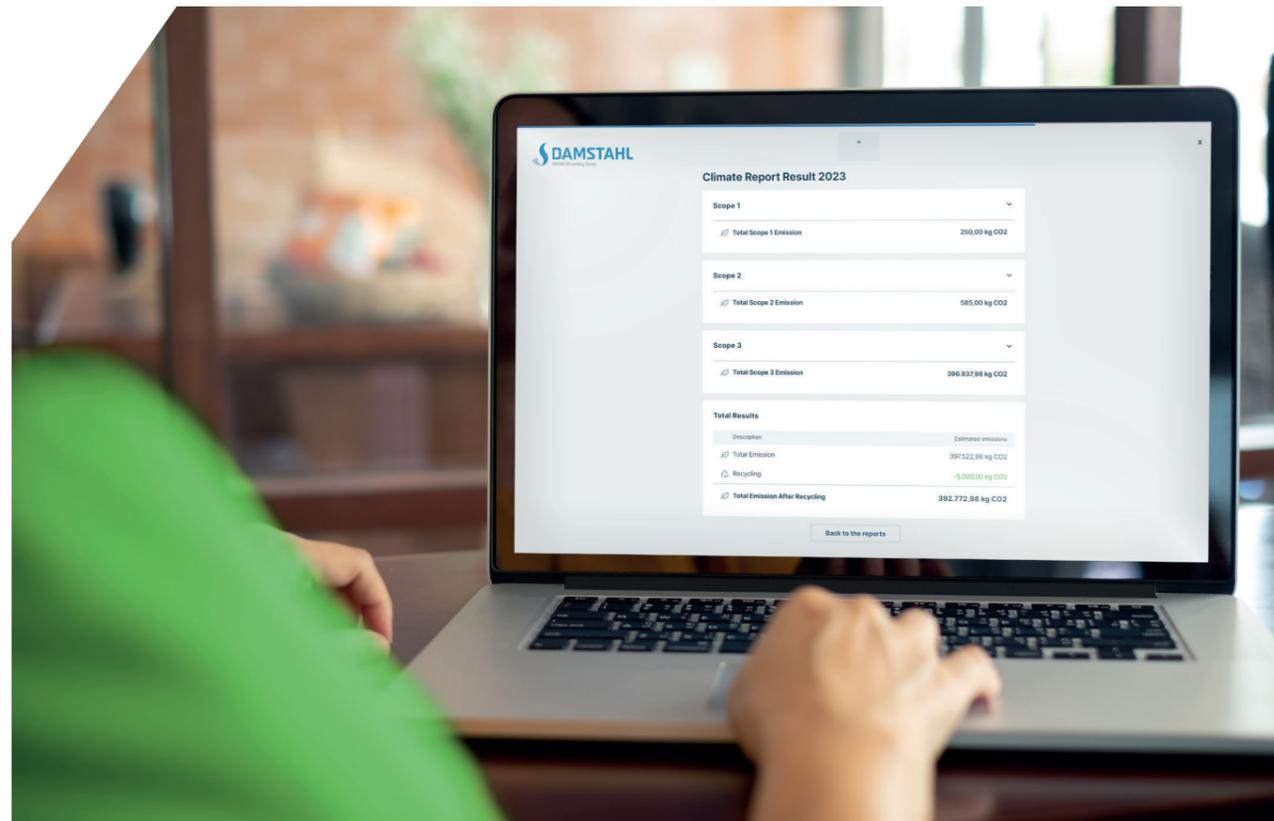
With the new EU regulations, the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), on the agenda, companies are under greater pressure than ever to accurately quantify and disclose their carbon footprint. The regulations will be active from the 2024, meaning

all listed companies in Europe, and eventually larger companies and SMEs, will have to meet increasingly stringent requirements for environmental data. Damstahl's anticipated climate calculator aims to support companies to comply with these new regulations and take the first steps forward in the industry's sought-after transparency and transformation.

Accurate data

The new climate calculator draws on data provided by individual suppliers for products ordered through Damstahl and an average emission rate when supplier data is missing. Whereas for emissions data that is not

product-specific, the calculator relies on generic data collectors like Exiobase. All data is based on the international Greenhouse Gas Protocol, which allocates the carbon footprint across scope 1, 2 and 3, connected to specific source distribution. By generating sustainability data of all aspects of the operation, the calculator is completely unique within the industry as independently reliable.



Damstahl's Sustainability Team

Our focus on sustainability is continuously increasing. Not only on the measures to be taken, but also on the geographic field to be covered.

The entire Damstahl Group is included and involved in all activities – soon also with local ambassadors to offer daily support to our Sustainability Team which we present below:



Michael Lund, Damstahl Group CEO and thereby the person with the overall responsibility also for Damstahl's strategy within sustainability.



Jan Knaak, COO for Damstahl's Central European activities and representative for our sourcing activities



Thor Rousing, Business Controller Team Lead, collects, analyses and verifies relevant data to be presented in the report.



Anne Mette Kristensen, Marketing Coordinator, monitors the visual presentation of the report and develops marketing activities in relation to the findings of the report.



Susanne Svit Sandholdt, HR partner and Executive Secretary, coordinator of sustainability processes including collection of content to this report. Also translator and writer.

The Sustainability Team is also supported by the managers:



Patrik Leijon, Managing Director for the Damstahl companies in Sweden, Norway and Latvia



Henrik Ørskov, Nordic CPO & Managing Director for Damstahl Oy, Finland

Green agenda

“It is our obligation to continue our focus for a sustainable world.”



On your side

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