

C0. Introduction

C0.1

(C0.1) Give a general description and introduction to your organization.

Our Business Portfolio

Weir is a global mining technology leader listed on the London Stock Exchange and member of the FTSE100 Index. We currently employ c.12,000 people globally who design, manufacture and service highly engineered solutions that make our customers more efficient. During 2022, the group comprised the following divisions serving global customers:

1. Weir Minerals is a global leader in engineering, manufacturing and servicing the processing technology used in abrasive, high-wear mining applications. Its differentiated technology is also used in infrastructure and general industrial markets.
2. Weir ESCO is a global leader in the provision of Ground Engaging Tools (G.E.T.) for large mining machines. Its highly engineered technology improves productivity through extended wear life, increased safety and reduced energy consumption.

Our Purpose

Weir Group's Purpose is to enable the sustainable and efficient delivery of the natural resources essential to create a better future for the world. This ensures that sustainability is at the very core of our strategy.

Sustainability Roadmap - climate related priorities

CREATING SUSTAINABLE SOLUTIONS:

We believe we can enable Net Zero for our customers by shaping the next generation of smart, efficient and sustainable solutions with cutting-edge science and our tradition of innovation

- *Products in Use* - Enable Net Zero through innovative solutions
- *Purchased Goods & Services* - Design and procure sustainably
- *Transport & Distribution* - Optimise logistics networks

REDUCING OUR FOOTPRINT:

We want to lead by example and will take actions to reduce our own footprint including CO₂e, waste and water.

- *CO₂e* - SBTi approved reduction by in CO₂e by 2030
- *Waste* - Deliver against Division specific zero waste targets
- *Water* - Develop water stewardship programmes in all water stressed locations

Targets

In 2022, we were pleased to submit new, more ambitious scope 1,2 and 3 emissions reduction targets to the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) for validation, with these approved in March 2023. The new targets include an absolute reduction in market-based scope 1& 2 emissions of 30% by 2030, and an absolute reduction in scope 3 emissions from use of sold products of 15% by 2030. Both of these targets are versus a 2019 baseline.

The targets are more ambitious than our previous intensity-linked goals, set in 2020, in two ways: switching from an intensity to an absolute emissions reduction basis will drive deeper cuts in scope 1& 2 emissions; and the new scope 3 commitment adds targets for emissions in Weir's value chain for the first time. In line with the terms of our \$800m Sustainability Linked Notes issued in 2021, we are also still committed to a 30% reduction in scope 1&2 CO₂e intensity relative to revenue by 2024, albeit this is being managed as part of our absolute target initiatives.

In our transition plan (which can be found on page 51 of our 2022 Annual Report), we have a 'net zero operations by 2050' target, which relates to scope 1&2 emissions. We are not currently aligned to aligned to SBTi's net zero standard, nor to the Business Ambition for 1.5degrees, as this would require long-term reduction targets beyond 2030 including scope 3 coverage. The majority of our equipment is powered by electricity and so grid decarbonisation will contribute substantially to our scope 3 reduction target, which is aligned to SBTi WB2C trajectory and assumes grid decarbonisation and emissions factors aligned to the IEA Stated Policy Scenario (SPS). A faster transition, along the IEAs sustainable development scenario (SDS), would enable a 1.5C trajectory. We will keep this under review through our current target cycle to 2030.

Countries/areas we operate in

In March 2022, the Group announced the suspension of its business and operations in Russia and commenced the wind down of these. Our CDP reported values within this submission include Russia for the period in 2022 prior to the wind down of operations.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data and indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

Reporting year

Start date

January 1 2022

End date

December 31 2022

Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Yes

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

3 years

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

3 years

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

1 year

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

- Argentina
- Australia
- Belgium
- Botswana
- Brazil
- Bulgaria
- Canada
- Chile
- China
- Colombia
- Czechia
- Dominican Republic
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Ghana
- Hungary
- India
- Indonesia
- Italy
- Kazakhstan
- Malaysia
- Mexico
- Mongolia
- Morocco
- Namibia
- Netherlands
- New Caledonia
- Panama
- Peru
- Philippines
- Poland
- Romania
- Russian Federation
- South Africa
- Spain
- Sweden
- Turkey
- Ukraine
- United Arab Emirates
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- United Republic of Tanzania
- United States of America
- Zambia

C0.4

(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

GBP

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.

Operational control

C0.8

(C0.8) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	GB0009465807

C1. Governance

C1.1

(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?

Yes

C1.1a

(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for climate-related issues
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Appointed with Board-level oversight and responsibility, the CEO has the highest direct responsibility for climate-related issues. CEO responsibilities include the planning of Group climate-related objectives and strategy for Board approval, along with ensuring the effective delivery of corporate strategy. The CEO is also the Board sponsor for the Sustainability Excellence Committee.

C1.1b

(C1.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of climate-related issues.

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	Overseeing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures Reviewing innovation/R&D priorities Overseeing and guiding employee incentives Reviewing and guiding strategy Overseeing and guiding the development of a transition plan Monitoring the implementation of a transition plan Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis Overseeing the setting of corporate targets Monitoring progress towards corporate targets Reviewing and guiding the risk management process	<Not Applicable>	Strategy and Annual Budgets (including R&D and acquisitions/divestments) The Board approve the Annual 5-year Strategic Plan and receive updates on the risks and opportunities to a low-carbon economy which are embedded within the Plan and included in scenario analysis. The Board also approved the Technology Strategy, which covers our Customers' biggest sustainability challenges that underpins our R&D investment, including using less energy and moving less rock. The Board contributes to and then approves the development of the Sustainability Strategy and monitors the performance of each priority against the agreed goals and objectives. During 2022, the Board approved to update our materiality assessment in 2023 to ensure we continue to align our Sustainability priorities (including those relating to climate) to those areas of highlighted importance to our Shareholders, as well as comply with emerging reporting regulations. In prior years, the Board assessed the climate scenarios presented at the Board strategy sessions and the risks and opportunities to both Divisions of the transition to a low-carbon economy. Climate Transition Plan In 2022, the Board approved our SBTi validation plan which set out our proposed scope 1, 2 & 3 2030 targets along with our modelled plans on how these would be achieved. Our targets are built into our annual Strategic KPIs which are covered below. Risk Management Oversight The Board is responsible for Weir's Risk Management and Assurance Framework. Climate has been identified as a principal risk with other climate transition actions incorporated within the Technology and Market principal risks. The risk management process, overseen by the Risk Committee with updates to the Board three times a year, ensures the different risks are managed in parallel with each other. Any issues during the year are to be escalated to the Board via the Group Executive as they arise. Corporate Strategy and employee incentives The Board approve the annual strategic KPIs, which are then incorporated into management incentive plans, and receive updates on performance against these at every meeting as the Balance Scorecard Report is a Board Meeting Standing Item. In 2022, the climate related KPIs were: • Reduction of scope 1&2 emissions • Develop scope 4 (avoided emissions) value proposition • Build pipeline and commercialise material sustainability focussed technologies/solutions • Evaluate SBTi scope 3 target The Board is supplied information from the Sustainability Excellence Committee and gains insights from the Committee's specialist expertise which assists in effective decision making and supports the reporting of climate related KPIs.

C1.1d

(C1.1d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on climate-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	Yes	On page 95 of the 2022 Annual Report, we disclose the competency of each Board member with 11 of the 12 Board members highlighted as having "Environment & Sustainability" skills and attributes. In 2022, Board expertise on Environment and Sustainability was enhanced by recent appointments of a new member who held a number of roles across a multinational mining company, including as the Group Head of Sustainable Development and roles with accountability for Safety and Operational Risk Management, as well as another new member who serves as a Non-Executive Director of a Spanish-listed energy company where they are a member of the Sustainable Development Committee. The Chair is responsible for determining the criteria for each attribute and then assesses the competency of each Board member. Their proposals are reviewed on an annual basis by the Nomination Committee (Board Committee with responsibility for maintaining the balance of skills, experience and diversity of the Board). Competency criteria is based on the Board member's background, not only at Weir, but across other PLCs they are involved with, for example focusing on the level of knowledge and exposure required for their position(s), as well as Board training provided.	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C1.2

(C1.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position or committee

Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Developing a climate transition plan

Implementing a climate transition plan
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Conducting climate-related scenario analysis
Setting climate-related corporate targets
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

<Not Applicable>

Reporting line

CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

Quarterly

Please explain

Reports into the CEO and sits on Group Executive (see below)

The CS&SO has accountability for three functions – Group Strategy, Sustainability and Innovation & Research.

Dedicated Sustainability team report directly into the CS&SO so they receive regular updates on progress against the Sustainability Roadmap. The CS&SO is the chair of the Sustainability Excellence Committee and attends all quarterly meetings. The climate principal risk is owned by the CS&SO so they monitor and report updates on this risk.

Position or committee

Sustainability committee

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Developing a climate transition plan
Setting climate-related corporate targets
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

<Not Applicable>

Reporting line

CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

Quarterly

Please explain

The Sustainability Excellence Committee has a clearly defined remit – to ensure alignment, clarity and nimble strategic decisions to enable the efficient execution of, and value capture from, our Sustainability Roadmap. The Sustainability Excellence Committee has a specific focus on the priority areas of Creating Sustainable Solutions, Reducing Our Footprint and operating within our Sustainable Foundations including, amongst others, TCFD compliance. Other elements of the climate transition such as the management of physical risks and the development of sustainable products are supported by the Safety, Health, Environment and Quality Committee and Technology Excellence Committee respectively.

The Sustainability Excellence Committee meet quarterly and comprises Executive members including the CEO (Board Exec Sponsor), CFO, CS&SO (Chair), Divisional Presidents and sustainability lead representation from Divisions and Group functions. The Excellence Committee is supported by working groups comprising management representatives from across the organisation with responsibility to deliver and report against their respective priorities. Each working group meets on a monthly basis and are assigned goals aligned to the overall Sustainability Roadmap, reporting directly into the Excellence Committee.

Position or committee

Other committee, please specify (Group Executive)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Managing climate-related acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
Providing climate-related employee incentives

Coverage of responsibilities

<Not Applicable>

Reporting line

Reports to the board directly

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

Half-yearly

Please explain

The Board delegates the execution of the Company's strategy and the day-to-day management of the business to the Group Executive (GE).

The GE is responsible for ensuring that each of the Group's businesses, including the management of acquisitions and divestments is managed effectively and that the key performance indicators of the Group, as approved by the Board, are achieved including those related to climate change.

The GE meet on a monthly basis and receive regular updates from the Sustainability Excellence Committees which are attended by the CEO and CS&SO as well as the CFO. The GE review the balanced scorecard, which includes specific climate related strategic KPIs, on a monthly basis.

(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	

C1.3a

(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Entitled to incentive

Board/Executive board

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)

Board approval of climate transition plan

Progress towards a climate-related target

Reduction in absolute emissions

Increased investment in low-carbon R&D

Company performance against a climate-related sustainability index (e.g., DJSI, CDP Climate Change score etc.)

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

ESG measures make up 20% of the annual bonus outcome in 2022. The purpose of the annual bonus is to incentivise the delivery of our strategic plan and to reward the achievement of stretching performance on an annual basis. For 2022, the main climate measures included:

- Reduction of scope 1&2 emissions, with these being set in line with requirements to meet our SBTi approved 2030 absolute emission reduction target
- Evaluate SBTi scope 3 target, with this being an incentive to set a scope 3 target that is approved by the Board as part of our governance process (refer to question 1.1b)
- Develop our scope 4 avoided emissions proposition, which quantifies the sustainability benefit of our products and solutions and thereby supports our customers in delivering their net zero targets
- Progress our priority R&D projects and build pipeline and commercialise material sustainability focused technologies.

In addition, the restricted element of the bonus outcome includes the incentive for being awarded a 'B' listing or better by CDP through the vesting period (vested shares are released five years from grant) in recognition of climate change contribution. The purpose of the incentive is to encourage and enable substantial long-term share ownership and to reward the delivery of sustainable value over time.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Climate commitments: Annual bonus targets encourage a reduction in absolute emissions year on year, and therefore allow us to progress towards our SBTi approved 2030 absolute reduction target of 30%. In 2022, we achieved a 17% reduction against our baseline which is a 2% further reduction compared to the 15% recorded in 2021. In 2023, our annual bonus continues to focus on our long-term goals in areas such as reducing our footprint and includes the measure to continue to reduce our emissions further.

Climate transition plan: As noted in our 2022 main climate measures above, the annual bonus included measures to evaluate a SBTi scope 3 target. This evaluation required us to model and report internally our transition plan on how we would achieve these targets with the Board approving our SBTi validation plan.

Entitled to incentive

All employees

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)

Progress towards a climate-related target

Reduction in absolute emissions

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

In 2022, all bonus eligible employees, from across both our Divisions, had a percentage of their annual bonus linked to the Group Executive annual bonus scheme outlined above so therefore includes reduction of scope 1&2 emissions.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Climate commitments: encourages staff across the organisation to play their part in reducing our emissions profile

Climate transition plan: by encouraging staff to play their part, it allows the organisation to implement the climate transition plan across the organisation.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities?

Yes

C2.1a

(C2.1a) How does your organization define short-, medium- and long-term time horizons?

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	3	
Medium-term	3	5	
Long-term	5	10	

C2.1b

(C2.1b) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Our Risk Assessment Criteria for the financial impact of a risk is as follows:

- >20% operating profits – High impact score;
- 10-20% operating profits – Major Impact Score;
- 5-10% operating profits - Moderate Impact Score;
- 0-5% operating profits – Low Impact Score.

Strategic Impact is business and circumstance specific and covers a range of factors including ability to perform, people and property, reputation, regulation, investor funding, technology and time. A high impact for example would be one in which there was a complete loss in confidence by shareholders/ investors and no investment which lasted 6 months or more.

C2.2

(C2.2) Describe your process(es) for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities.

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process

Ultimately, the Board is responsible for the Group's risk and internal control framework and has set out the decisions, and hence the level of risk, which can be delegated to each level of the organisation:

- The Risk Committee are responsible for the governance of the Group's Risk Management Policy and Framework.
- Identification and assessment of principal risks is the responsibility of the Risk Committee and they oversee an established process for identifying emerging risks and horizon scanning for risks that may arise over the medium to long-term
- Managing risks is the responsibility of the Group Executive
- Monitoring the management of key risks over the short-term is the responsibility of the respective Excellence Committees
- Divisions and operations have delegated responsibility to identify and monitor risks that impact their respective strategic objectives.

Underpinning this, risk dashboard reporting is overseen by the Risk Committee which provides updates on principal risk to the Board three times a year.

Climate is included in the Group's principal risk register due to the wide implications on the Group's performance and reputation. It was identified, assessed and is managed through the Group's Risk Management Policy and Framework as described above with key points to note as follows:

- The Board's risk appetite statement for climate states the Group will evaluate and consider material climate related transition and physical risk in all major decisions and take adaption and mitigation actions to minimise its impact.
- The Chief Strategy and Sustainability Officer (CS&SO) is the Group Executive level risk owner and is supported by the Sustainability Excellence Committee. The CS&SO has responsibility for the Sustainability Roadmap where climate risk is managed through the actions of the Reducing Our Footprint and Creating Sustainable Solutions priority areas.
- The CS&SO is responsible for informing updates on the climate risk via the risk dashboard reporting process, with outcomes reported to the Board as described above.
- In addition to updates direct from the Risk Committee, the Board and Group Executive are informed of climate issues and performance via the governance process.
- The impact of climate-related risks is quantified across every stage of our value chain including upstream suppliers, own operations, distribution networks and customers. We consider a range of factors including financial; strategy; reputation; people and property; ability to perform services; regulation; safety, health and environment; and investors and funding. Risks are considered over all time horizons.

In addition to the standard risk management processes, the process for identifying climate related risks and opportunities was incorporated into the scenario analysis as described in questions C3.2a and C3.2b. The outputs of the scenario analysis informed the climate principal risk updates as the work was directly overseen by the CS&SO and findings were reported to the Group Executive and Board. Furthermore, the outputs also highlighted the significance of market and technology risk to the Group's transition, so climate related actions were incorporated within the existing Market and Technology principal risks. As outlined above, the Risk Committee consolidate information on all principal risks in their reporting to the Board so ensures principal risks are managed in parallel with each other. Also by reporting the scenario analysis to the Group Executive, it ensures that relevant information reaches owners of all principal risks in a timely way.

C2.2a

(C2.2a) Which risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & Inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	The Weir Group business is directly affected by climate-related regulations aimed at reducing energy use and GHG emissions in our direct operations and via our products. Legislative frameworks for climate change mitigation (e.g. for energy management and emissions reporting) already exist in several regions in which we operate such as the UK (SECR, ESOS, CRC Scheme, Climate Change Levy, Mandatory Carbon Reporting), Canada (Alberta Carbon Tax scheme), US (Mandatory Reporting Regulation – California) and Europe (EU EED). We are currently captured by UK ESOS, BC Carbon tax, Canadian Federal Fuel Charge, Newfoundland and Labrador Carbon Tax and Finland Carbon Tax. The key method we use to minimise risks related to different regulations is reducing energy use and associated emissions across the Group. Then, as, and when any new legislation is introduced, our level of exposure is lower. Current regulation risk in relation to carbon pricing has been identified - see Risk 3, question C2.3a.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Our SHE standards set the requirements to meet and exceed legal requirements regarding the environment. One of our principal risks across the group is the failure to adequately protect stakeholders from harm related to a breach in our SHE standards. Weir Group businesses could be directly or indirectly affected by additional future climate related regulations and voluntary agreements aimed at further reducing emerging energy use and GHG emissions in our direct operations, by our products and by our supply chain. As a UK-listed FTSE100 company, we anticipate that further legislative frameworks for climate change mitigation will be introduced over the next 1-2 years in key regions where we operate, such as China, Chile and Brazil. The key method we use to manage risks related to different carbon management regulation is reducing emissions across the Group. Then, as and when any new legislation is introduced, our level of exposure is lower.
Technology	Relevant, always included	The failure to innovate or react to emerging technologies and deliver acceptable sustainable solutions for our customers is listed as a principal risk on the Group Risk Register, and technology is considered within our TCFD risk and opportunity reporting framework. Our smart, efficient and sustainable technology roadmap enables us to enhance the sustainability of our main markets such as mining. For example, if our competitors offer a more energy efficient product, we risk losing business as sustainability rises up our customers' agenda. Creating Sustainable Solutions is a priority area within our Sustainability Roadmap and we have introduced sustainable product design training, reducing the impact of products in use and embedding circularity. In 2022, we also launched our Technology Strategy which focuses on our customers' priorities including use less energy, use water wisely and create less waste. Our R&D aligns to our technology priorities. Technology linked opportunity identified – see Opp 2, question C2.4a.
Legal	Not relevant, included	Weir have not been subject to or paid any climate-related litigation claims. Although not relevant in 2022, legal risk is something that the Group still include. If we fail to meet requirements of climate-related legislation or stakeholder expectations, we could potentially be exposed to litigation which could have adverse effect on profitability, cash flow and stock price. For example, our emissions strategy sets out our aim to measure, report and increase scope 4 avoided emissions as we have a strong shared interest with our customers, investors and other stakeholders to quantify and report avoided emissions (tCO₂e), along with associated energy consumption per tonne of ore (kWh/t) metrics. Following best-practice guidance will mitigate the risk of future litigation claims.
Market	Relevant, always included	Market volatility is described as a Weir Group principal risk; we recognise our business could be affected by climate-related market changes. The transition to a low-carbon economy will have impacts on commodity demand, with oil and thermal coal markets likely to decline due to the shift away from fossil fuels, and demand for minerals such as copper, lithium and other battery metals likely to increase to support electrification and renewable energy. The Weir Group operates in a diverse range of markets that have the potential to be impacted in different ways by these market changes, with consequent impacts on activity and investment levels and demand for the equipment we supply. These changes are tracked at a divisional and group level as specific aspects within our risk dashboards. Market-related transition risks and opportunities were considered in detail in our scenario analysis – see question C3.2a and C3.2b. Market-related risk and opportunity recognised – see Risk 1, question C2.3a and Opp 1, question C2.4a.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	One of the Group's principal risks is that our interactions with our people, customers, suppliers and other stakeholders are not conducted with the highest standards of integrity which devalues our reputation. Expectations around social license to operate are increasingly important to customers, investors and wider stakeholders. As such, we include reputation as a key factor used to quantify the potential impact of risks during our ongoing risk assessment and monitoring processes. Having a poor reputation in relation to climate change management could potentially affect access to finance or even our share price. To maintain and enhance our reputation as a market leader and to respond to client needs in a changing environment, we focus on Creating Sustainable Solutions with low carbon research and development forming part of this programme.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	As a business with global reach, we recognise that our business could be directly and indirectly affected by acute physical impacts of climate change such as more frequent severe weather events (e.g. cyclones, hurricanes, or floods) in locations where we operate. In 2022, climate change continues to impact in countries we operate in, with flooding in Australia, Canada and China, extended drought in Chile, forest fires in Canada and hurricanes, tornados, heatwaves and snow storms in the USA. We were fortunate that very little disruption has occurred at our sites due to these incidents. In the case of such events occurring, the Group maintains robust business continuity plans and specific insurance protection to mitigate against the extent of any operational impact that may occur. Physical risks were considered in detail in our scenario analysis – see question C3.2a and C3.2b. Acute physical risk recognised – see Risk 2, question C2.3a.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	As a business with global reach, we recognise that we could be directly and indirectly affected by longer term physical impacts of climate change. For example, in regions where water is in short supply it is important that we continue to develop equipment and technology to ensure that the water drawn out by dewatering systems becomes a resource for mining or even for other uses by communities surrounding the mine sites. Technology is allowing manufacturers to produce equipment which not only dewater mines to allow safe extraction of ore, but which can then be recycled and re-used either within the mining process or if necessary, by the wider community after necessary processing for commercial or domestic use. This helps to reduce the negative impact on the environment. Physical risks were considered in detail in our scenario analysis – see question C3.2a and C3.2b.

C2.3

(C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.3a

(C2.3a) Provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Downstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Market	Changing customer behavior
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Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Outline of issue

Longer-term trends in demand patterns for key minerals are likely to change during the transition to a low-carbon economy. For example, it is likely that demand for battery metals and other future facing commodities will increase and demand for fossil fuels decline.

Company relevance

Weir sells products and services to customers producing fossil fuels and certain minerals which are projected to decline during the transition to a low-carbon economy, most notably coal, oil sands and iron ore which in 2022 made up 24% (c£593m) of the Group's total revenue. As commodities decline, existing mines may seek to reduce costs or produce less, some mines will close, others will defer expansion plans and planned greenfield investments will be abandoned. Our scenario analysis highlighted that the level of decline for these commodities is anticipated to be faster in a Well Below 2 Degrees centigrade scenario compared to Business As Usual. There is a risk, therefore, that Weir may be more significantly affected by declining commodities if the transition to a low-carbon economy accelerates.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

100000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

The financial impact relates to a c.£100million reduction in revenue per annum by 2031 made up of coal (24%), oil sands (38%) and iron ore (38%). This is offset by a c. £100million increase in revenue per annum from copper, nickel and lithium identified as part of the same scenario analysis (see Opp 1, 2.4a). The potential impact does not take account of any strategic actions to mitigate risks or leverage opportunities, and the impact would develop over a number of years, not as a one-off event.

Calculation:

- We performed scenario analysis relating to commodity market trends under two scenarios: Business as Usual (BAU) and Well Below 2 Degrees (WB2).
- These scenarios considered consequent impact on Weir's business in terms of revenue trends from customers operating in the each key commodity.
- The outcomes in the BAU scenario were in line with commodity forecasts used in the 2022 Strategic Plan so are inbuilt already into our existing assumptions.
- The financial impact is therefore the difference in revenue between BAU and WB2 reflecting the climate related risk to Weir of a faster transition not already captured in our forecasts.

Cost of response to risk

48200000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

As per above, commodity forecasts in our Strategic Plan align to the BAU scenario outcomes. We continue to monitor commodity-related data on an ongoing basis to look for any indication of the transition accelerating in a way that would require a reaction.

Our company purpose to enable the sustainable and efficient delivery of natural resources means we play a leading role in developing sustainable solutions to enable customers to achieve net zero mining operations. So, as well as managing our exposure to declining sectors, we seek to protect revenue by enabling customers in these sectors to operate more sustainably.

We have aligned our technology strategy to prioritise our biggest customers' challenges, as outlined in pages 40-41 of our 2022 Annual Report. This is underpinned by our R&D capital allocation where we are targeting annual R&D investment of 2% of revenues, with more resources allocated to mid to long-term potentially disruptive technology, as well as addressing customer sustainable solution requirements. Our technology strategy and investment enables us to respond to BAU and position us for WB2 scenarios. An example project is described below.

SITUATION: Large North American coal mine wanted to improve the performance of existing equipment, in this case a large cable shovel.

TASK: Our ESCO Division partnered with the company to improve performance and achieve longer lasting service life with lower maintenance.

ACTION: Working within the rated capacity of the machine, ESCO engineers were able to increase performance by replacing the cable shovel dipper lip with a lower profile ESCO Nemisys® N1 integral nose lip. This increased dipper capacity by 11%.

RESULT: The increase in capacity means the modified dipper is now able to consistently fill haul trucks with only 3 passes versus the 4 passes previously required. This has saved over 800 truck hours annually and an estimated 1500 dig hours with direct efficiency and cost benefits for the customer, as well as reduced emissions from diesel consumption.

COST:

There are two elements to our annual cost of £48.2m:

- £48.1m of R&D per annum - 2022 reported R&D costs (1.9% of £2.5bn revenue). This is a reflection of Weir's continued target of 2% of R&D investment.

2) Up to £100k annual OPEX costs to track the transition to a low-carbon economy: external commodity data and future scenario analysis; and internal costs for the preparation, review and reporting of results across functions and management.

Comment

This risk is linked to opportunity 1 as both were identified from the detailed market scenario analysis (as outlined in question C3.2a and C3.2b). The opportunity and risk coming from this analysis have been separated as opposed to netted to ensure there is visibility and tracking of the scale of both the risk and opportunity as the commodity markets evolve in future years which would require separate actions to mitigate the risk and leverage the opportunity.

Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical	Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)
----------------	--

Primary potential financial impact

Increased indirect (operating) costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Outline of issue

As noted by the IPCC, climate change, including more frequent and intense extreme weather events, has caused widespread adverse impacts and related losses and damages to nature and people.

Company relevance

We do recognise that the predicted increase in frequency and severity of extreme weather events is likely to impact upon our business. As a business with operations across the world, we are exposed to risks of extreme weather events disrupting our operations and value chain. In 2022, climate change continues to impact in countries we operate in, with flooding in Australia, Canada and China, extended drought in Chile, forest fires in Canada and hurricanes, tornados, heatwaves and snow storms in the USA. We were fortunate that very little disruption has occurred at our sites due to these incidents. However our detailed quantitative scenario analysis of physical risk (as outlined in more detail in question C3.2a and C3.2b) highlighted those locations which are most at risk of extreme weather – most notably flood risk at two of our manufacturing sites in Europe (Todmorden in the UK and Venlo in the Netherlands) – and that the level of risk increased under our +4°C scenario. Our Europe and FSU region made up 9% of revenue in 2022.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Unlikely

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

30000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

The potential financial impact of £30million is a one-off loss across the Group reflecting a combination of replacement physical assets and gross profit.

This figure was calculated as part of the physical scenario analysis performed in 2020, which is considered to be still relevant in 2022. The quantification considered the physical damage and business interruption for a +4°C scenario beyond 2040. The review mapped climate hazards including river and coastal flooding, storms and wildfires under each scenario using data from the Global Peril Diagnostic and Munich Re, with flood risk identified as a significant potential hazard. The percentage of insured value at risk was assessed by mapping Weir facilities against these climate hazards. The potential financial impact was then calculated for each climate scenario according to the maximum foreseeable one-off loss based on potential costs of damage and business interruption at facilities with highest exposure to climate hazard. The scenario analysis did not provide a split between physical damage and business interruption in the modelling, on the basis that both perils are traditionally covered under the same combined property damage / business interruption placement. More information on the scenario analysis can be found in question C3.2a and C3.2b.

Note the figure reflects the potential gross losses before taking into consideration the Group's controls environment. Through a combination of existing physical defence measures, across Divisional manufacturing capacity and the applications of insurance, the net loss forecast would reduce to a low figure. We therefore categorise the magnitude of impact as low.

Cost of response to risk

900000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

As noted above, the 2020 scenario analysis highlighted physical risks to the Group, particularly around flooding at some locations. The results of the scenario analysis were shared across the Group's operations, to reinforce both the appropriateness of our existing physical risk mitigation strategies and inform decisions on future risk initiatives and expansion plans. Existing risk mitigation strategies include investment in CAPEX for physical defence measures. In addition Weir conducts annual property loss controls surveys at key locations with deployment of specialist risk assessors to locations across the Group. These measures are taken at all sites where risk is identified with an example from one location described below.

SITUATION: Manufacturing facility (Todmorden, UK) located by river with high flood risk.

TASK: Mitigate risk to operations through flood prevention and response measures

ACTION: Physical mitigation such as the onsite flood defence wall, where the height of the wall has been increased to 4 meters. Flood risk is continuously monitored and in the event of an alert being triggered or water markers being reached on the defence wall, there are significant flood defence procedures in place which cover all departments and include installing flood barriers, sand bagging and moving equipment and inventory to raised areas. The site also has flood pumps installed at different locations across the site should a flood occur with business continuity plans developed to optimise the wider Minerals Division supply chain to support any production interruption.

RESULT: The risk to operations from flooding at the site is reduced and future changes to the risk are monitored on a continuous basis, for example as part of the annual property loss control surveys conducted in accordance with the Group's insurance process, as well as regular review and update to the flood defence procedures.

COST: The cost of £0.9m is representative of more recent flood related costs at the Todmorden facility and covers the cost of increasing the height of the existing defence wall (approx £0.7m) as well as investment in flood barriers, pumps and defence kits (approx. £0.2m).

Comment

Identifier

Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Current regulation	Carbon pricing mechanisms
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Primary potential financial impact

Increased indirect (operating) costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Overall summary

Carbon taxes is a type of carbon pricing that applies a charge to the usage of fossil fuel as a means to incentivise the reduction in carbon-intensive emissions.

Company relevance

Weir is a global organisation with operations across the globe. Some of these operations are in jurisdictions where carbon pricing exists or is being considered.

For example, we are subject to carbon pricing in Canada and Finland which in 2022 totalled £278k and £1k respectively. There is also increased exposure elsewhere such as in China where the carbon emission trading market launched in July 2021 but is only applicable to certain industries at this time. Our site is not impacted as yet but we continue to monitor the development of the trading market which we anticipate will impact us in the short-term.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

200000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

500000

Explanation of financial impact figure

The above potential financial range is £200,000 to £500,000 annual cost. The minimum figure represents current costs and the high figure estimates potential impact of taxes at similar levels in three additional markets: China, Chile and Brazil. The figures are based on current levels of activities within these jurisdictions so the impact is subject to changes depending on future operating activities and the carbon tax rules which are eventually applied.

Cost of response to risk

500000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

SITUATION: We are subject to carbon taxes based on our emissions in jurisdictions where carbon taxes exist. This impacts on our profit margins as they increase the cost of doing business.

TASK: Understand and reduce our exposure to carbon taxes.

ACTION: The key method we use to minimise risks is reducing energy use and associated emissions across the Group. Then, as, and when any new legislation is introduced, our level of exposure is lower. In 2022, we submitted more ambitious scope 1,2 & 3 targets to the Science Based Target Initiative (SBTi) for validation, with these approved in March 2023. In order to support these targets for approval by the Board, we developed plans for energy efficiency measures and purchasing of low-carbon energy to achieve our 2030 targets. Associated CAPEX and OPEX requirements are identified for each Division and consolidated at Group level.

RESULT: As a consequence of these actions, we manage our exposure to carbon taxes in line with reducing emissions and have specific plans in place from current period

up to 2030.

COST:

The cost of response of around £0.5m represents the total estimated annual cost to the Group to meet the SBTi approved scope 1&2 targets by 2030, with a consequence of doing so leading to a reduction in the Group's carbon tax exposure.

The cost is made up of CAPEX investment in efficiency projects in the Minerals and ESCO division, and OPEX covering costs of green contracts and renewable energy certificates (c£0.4m CAPEX; £0.1m OPEX).

Comment

C2.4

(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.4a

(C2.4a) Provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Downstream

Opportunity type

Markets

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Other, please specify (Growing mining sectors)

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

Outline of issue

Longer-term trends in demand patterns for key minerals are likely to change during the transition to a low-carbon economy. For example, it is likely that demand for battery metals and other future facing commodities will increase and demand for fossil fuels decline.

Company relevance

Weir sells products and services to customers producing future facing commodities which are projected to increase during the transition to a low-carbon economy, most notably copper, nickel and lithium, currently making up 27% (c£667m) of 2022 Group revenue. As commodities grow, existing mines may seek to produce more from their existing footprint, others may expand and planned greenfield investments will be more likely to go ahead. Weir therefore has an opportunity to grow these revenue streams and take advantage of the transition to the low-carbon economy. Our scenario analysis (as outlined in questions C3.2a and C3.2b) highlighted the projected growth in these commodities can benefit Weir and is anticipated to be faster in a well below 2 degrees centigrade scenario than under business as usual.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

100000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

The financial impact relates to a c.£100million increase in revenue per annum by 2031 made up of copper (54%), nickel (25%) and lithium (21%). The potential impact does not take account of any strategic actions to mitigate risks or leverage opportunities, and the impact would develop over a number of years, not as a one-off event.

Calculation

- We performed scenario analysis relating to commodity market trends under two scenarios: 'Business as Usual' (BAU) and 'Well Below 2 Degrees' (WB2).
- These scenarios considered consequent impact on Weir's business in terms of revenue trends from customers operating in the each key commodity.
- The outcomes in the BAU scenario were in line with commodity forecasts used in the 2022 Strategic Plan so are inbuilt already into our existing assumptions.
- The financial impact is therefore the difference in revenue between BAU and WB2 reflecting the climate related opportunity to Weir of a faster transition not already captured in our forecasts.

Cost to realize opportunity

48200000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

As per above, commodity forecasts in our Strategic Plan align to the BAU scenario outcomes. We monitor commodity-related data on an ongoing basis to look for any indication of the transition accelerating in a way that would require a reaction. Our company purpose to enable the sustainable and efficient delivery of natural resources means that we play a leading role in developing sustainable solutions to enable customers to achieve net zero mining operations. So, as well as seeking to maximise exposure to growing sectors, we seek to grow revenue by enabling customers to respond to growing demand for future-facing commodities while minimising their environmental impact.

We have aligned our technology strategy to prioritise our biggest customers' challenges, as outlined in pages 40-41 of our 2022 Annual Report. This is underpinned by our R&D capital allocation where we are targeting annual R&D investment of 2% of revenues, with more resources allocated to mid to long-term potentially disruptive technology, as well as addressing customer sustainable solution requirements. Our technology strategy and investment enables us to respond to BAU and position us for WB2 scenarios. An example project is described below.

SITUATION: Existing Weir Minerals customer Batu Hijau, a copper mine in Indonesia, was dissatisfied with the campaign life of a competitor's unlined pumps.

TASK: Minerals Division had the opportunity to work with the customer to provide improved product solution to extend campaign life and increase productivity.

ACTION: The customer wanted to move from three-month to six-month campaigns between major shutdowns. Working with our pump specialists, the mine upgraded its capacity by installing Warman® MCR® 650 pumps, targeting a wear life of 12 months per campaign.

RESULT: With this increase in pump life, Batu Hijau was able to more than double the time between major maintenance breaks, reduce minor shutdowns, and adopt a consistent maintenance schedule – resulting in improved productivity.

COST:

There are two elements to our annual cost of £48.2m:

a) £48.1m of R&D per annum - 2022 reported R&D costs (1.9% of £2.5bn revenue). This is a reflection of Weir's continued target of 2% of R&D investment.

b) Up to £100k annual OPEX costs to track the transition to a low-carbon economy: external commodity data and future scenario analysis; and internal costs for the preparation, review and reporting of results across functions and management.

Comment

This opportunity is linked to Risk 1 as both were identified from the detailed market scenario analysis (as outlined in question C3.2a and C3.2b). The opportunity and risk coming from this analysis have been separated as opposed to netted to ensure there is visibility and tracking of the scale of both the risk and opportunity as the commodity markets evolve in future years which would require separate actions to mitigate the risk and leverage the opportunity.

Identifier

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Downstream

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

Overall description

Miners are under increasing pressure to decarbonise and reduce their broader environmental impact so that they can maintain social licence to operate in the communities where they are based. These trends mean the mining industry will need to invest significantly in expanding capacity while also meaningfully reducing its environmental impact through the adoption of new technologies and novel processes.

Company relevance

There are growth opportunities for innovative engineering partners such as Weir to develop and deploy technologies that will support customers on their transition journey. Current examples include the opportunity to redefine the mill circuit to integrate our Enduron® high pressure grinding rolls (HPGR) with STM stirred grinding mills, delivering substantial energy and cost savings for our customers in the most energy intensive parts of the mine. Also we are helping miners improve their tailings management with our propriety integrated tailings solutions enabling customers to balance water recovery with tailing stability and energy consumption.

Given the scale and pace of the challenges the mining sector faces, there is much more we can do to provide transformational technology solutions. This is the driving factor in our technology strategy which covers our customers' biggest priorities: move less rock, use less energy, use water wisely, create less waste and boost with digital. We use these themes as the framework for our technology strategy, and to prioritise and allocate our engineering and R&D resources to. Many of our current growth initiatives are supported by new innovations that already align to one or more of these key customer themes. This includes boosting sustainability performance with AI and Data through our Motion Metrics™ acquisition and Synertrex® platform which provides data-driven insights on our equipment and processes within the mine. We are also quantifying the sustainability benefit of our products and solutions, avoided emissions, to form part of our customer value proposition to support them deliver their net zero targets.

Our technology strategy and customers' requirement to decarbonise are key inputs into our transition plan for achieving our scope 3 target to reduce use of sold products footprint (see 4.1a). Furthermore, failure to innovate or react to emerging technology is listed as a principal risk that is managed and reported through the risk management process (see question C2.2).

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

50000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

We estimate a potential financial impact of an increase up to £50 million in annual revenue. Orders for equipment to help customers further reduce energy and water consumption present a real opportunity to gain competitive advantage and capture market share. Our published 2021-2023 performance goals include growing ahead of our markets. We target mid-to-high single digit growth above market per year, driven by four factors: sustainable solutions, integrated solutions, expanding our product range and geographic expansion. A 5% revenue uplift on annual continuing operations revenue of c. £2bn would deliver increased annual revenues of around £100m pa, from the four factors combined. We've assumed 50% of this uplift in our calculations.

Cost to realize opportunity

48200000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

As noted above, the Group is focused on investing in sustainable solutions which make mining operations smarter, more efficient and sustainable through developing technologies that use resources more efficiently, targeting investment in R&D of 2% of revenue in line with our Technology Strategy. Our focus on sustainable solutions creates a compelling value creation opportunity as we link our goals directly with our customers, focus investment to accelerate the technology transition in mining, and quantify avoided emissions to unlock value for customers.

An example of a sustainable solutions initiative is below.

SITUATION: Weir-commissioned independent research, published in 2021, estimated that the mining industry consumes c.3.5% of the world's total final energy, with comminution, or the grinding and crushing of rock, one of the most energy intensive processes in a typical mine.

TASK: Provide technology solution for miners which allow them to use less energy in the comminution process.

ACTION: Weir have developed the Enduron® High-Pressure Grinding Rolls (HPGR) which is 40% more energy efficient than traditional ball mills, and can save up to 16,000 tonnes of CO2e per year. In 2022, we partnered with Swiss Tower Mills Minerals AG (STM) to combine HPGR with STM's innovative vertical stirred grinding technology which is well proven for energy efficient comminution in the mining market with more than 80 units currently operating in the hard rock mineral processing industry across the globe.

RESULT: This new alliance with STM takes things to the next level, offering the mining and minerals industry a proven low energy alternative to traditional high energy consuming tumbling mills. Combining and integrating these energy efficient technologies into a single, optimised flow sheet provides energy savings in excess of 35%, plus additional embodied energy savings by removing grinding media. Water consumption is also reduced by dry grinding and reduced evaporation in stirred milling.

COST:

- 1) £48.1m of R&D per annum - 2022 R&D reported costs (1.9% of £2.5bn revenue). This is a reflection of Weir's continued target of 2% of R&D investment.
- 2) £0.1m OPEX costs – relates to recurring expenditure such as employee costs to support our avoided emissions initiative.

Comment

Identifier

Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Markets

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Other, please specify (Access to capital)

Primary potential financial impact

Increased access to capital

Company-specific description

Overall description

As providers of debt capital increasingly come under pressure to support only sustainable businesses and comply with the Paris Agreement and other requirements, more capital will be allocated to ESG compliant funding. This provides an opportunity for companies to incorporate climate change targets into financing terms in order to attract a diverse portfolio of investors and help achieve a lower cost of capital on average.

Company description

In May 2021, the Group successfully completed the issuance of US\$800m Sustainability-Linked Notes and the cost of capital is linked to the achievement of scope 1&2 targets.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

1500000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

The potential financial impact of approximately £1.5m is a one-off cost saving that will materialise in 2025 should the group reduce scope 1&2 emissions by 30% relative to revenue in 2024. Note, this links to our previous scope 1&2 relative based targets which were superseded in 2022 by our more ambitious absolute SBTi approved targets.

The potential saving is approximately 25 basis points (i.e. 0.25%) interest on our \$800m sustainability linked bond from 1 January 2025 (c.\$2m). The total of \$2m is then converted from USD into GBP.

Cost to realize opportunity

500000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

SITUATION: In May 2021, the Weir Group issued an \$800m Sustainability Linked Bond where the Group can save on the cost of capital should scope 1&2 emissions relative to revenue reduce 30% by 2024. This is linked to our previous relative targets that were replaced by SBTi approved absolute targets in 2022.

TASK: Put in place plans to ensure that the scope 1&2 reduction commitment is achieved.

ACTION: The key method we use to manage our reduction commitments is developing plans for energy efficiency measures and purchasing of low-carbon energy to achieve our objectives. Associated CAPEX and OPEX requirements are identified for each Division and consolidated at Group level.

RESULT: As a consequence of these actions, we are better placed to meet our 2024 commitment and benefit from the cost of capital opportunity.

COST: The cost of response of around £0.5m represents the total estimated annual cost to the Group to meet the SBTi aligned scope 1&2 targets by 2030, with a consequence of doing so leading to the savings in cost of capital in 2025.

The cost is made up of CAPEX investment in efficiency projects in the Minerals and ESCO division and OPEX covering costs of green contracts and renewable energy certificates (c£0.4m CAPEX; £0.1m OPEX).

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world?

Row 1

Climate transition plan

Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

Publicly available climate transition plan

Yes

Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

We have a different feedback mechanism in place

Description of feedback mechanism

We regularly hold ad-hoc investor briefings and receive feedback from investors on climate change-related issues. Briefings are overseen by our Head of Relations with direct input from the Chief Strategy and Sustainability Officer (CS&SO) where required.

Climate transition updates are included within our interim and full year press releases and presentations, with direct follow up with investors by the Head of Investor Relations, CFO and CEO in one-to-one investor meetings.

In 2022 we also held a spotlight capital markets event in December 2022 where the CEO, CS&SO and Divisional Technology leads presented our approach and integration of our Sustainability and Technology strategies, covering how we set out achieving our SBTi targets. The event included a Q&A session with investors who had the opportunity to ask questions and feedback comments on our plans.

We also engage directly with Proxy Agencies in advance of our AGM where transition plans are reviewed and graded as part of the overall recommendation process.

Frequency of feedback collection

More frequently than annually

Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

CDP 2022 - C3.1 attachment.pdf

Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world and any plans to develop one in the future

<Not Applicable>

Explain why climate-related risks and opportunities have not influenced your strategy

<Not Applicable>

C3.2

(C3.2) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy	Primary reason why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy	Explain why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy and any plans to use it in the future
Row 1	Yes, qualitative and quantitative	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C3.2a

(C3.2a) Provide details of your organization's use of climate-related scenario analysis.

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Transition scenarios IEA STEPS (previously IEA NPS)	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	There are two components of the transition scenario analysis which were supported by third-party consultants Willis Towers Watson (WTW): • In 2020, qualitative evaluation of the risks and opportunities from the transition to a low-carbon economy which identified market and technology changes as greatest risks and opportunities. • In 2021, quantitative transition risk and opportunity study, focusing on trends in markets for key minerals resulting from the transition to low-carbon economy under two scenarios: Business As Usual (BAU) and Well Below 2 Degrees (WB2C). Parameters: Analysis of potential impact of the carbon transition on markets for six key commodities: copper, nickel, lithium, iron ore, coal and oil sands. It considered consequent impacts on Weir's business in terms of revenue trends from customers operating in each commodity over 10 year period to 2031. Assumptions: BAU where the world continues along its existing carbon path, based on the IEA Stated Policy Scenario (STEPS): • Low transition risk in the short and long term as the world fails to transition to a low carbon economy. • Consequently physical risks become increasingly frequent and severe in the long term. Analytical choices: An analytical approach has been taken to evaluate the implications of transition risk to Weir: • Climate scenario analysis of potential impacts of the carbon transition on markets for six key commodities: copper, nickel, lithium, iron ore, coal and oil sands. • Consequent impacts on Weir's business in terms of revenue trends from customers operating in each commodity. • Transition risk and opportunity assessment: Evaluation of the risk to revenue and operating profit from a low carbon transition; comparison of how this risk is allocated across Divisions and geographies; high level transition risk assessment of major customers.
Transition scenarios IEA SDS	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	There are two components of the transition scenario analysis which were supported by third-party consultants Willis Towers Watson WTW: • In 2020, qualitative evaluation of the risks and opportunities from the transition to a low-carbon economy which identified market and technology changes as greatest risks and opportunities. • In 2021, quantitative transition risk and opportunity study, focusing on trends in markets for key minerals resulting from the transition to low-carbon economy under two scenarios: Business As Usual (BAU) and Well Below 2 Degrees (WB2C). Parameters: Analysis of potential impact of the carbon transition on markets for six key commodities: copper, nickel, lithium, iron ore, coal and oil sands. It considered consequent impacts on Weir's business in terms of revenue trends from customers operating in each commodity over 10 year period to 2031. Assumptions: WB2C where the world transitions to a low carbon economy in line with the Paris Agreement, based on IEA's Sustainable Development Scenario (SDS): • High transition risk in the short term associated with aggressive mitigation actions to reduce emissions. • As a result physical risks are less severe than under BAU Analytical choices: An analytical approach has been taken to evaluate the implications of transition risk to Weir: • Climate scenario analysis of potential impacts of the carbon transition on markets for six key commodities: copper, nickel, lithium, iron ore, coal and oil sands. • Consequent impacts on Weir's business in terms of revenue trends from customers operating in each commodity. • Transition risk and opportunity assessment: Evaluation of the risk to revenue and operating profit from a low carbon transition; comparison of how this risk is allocated across Divisions and geographies; high level transition risk assessment of major customers.
Physical climate scenarios RCP 8.5	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	Our physical scenario analysis was performed during 2020. Considered two scenarios: best possible and most stringent scenario as well as worst case scenario. Parameters: The analysis focussed on three time horizons, (1) Current climate (2020 to 2030), (2) Medium Term Climate Change Impact (2030 to 2040) and (3) Longer Term Climate Change Impact (beyond 2040). Physical risk assessment considered flooding, heat stress, storm and coastal flooding and sea level rise at the asset level for Weir's facilities. Assumptions: The worst case scenario is defined in RCP 8.5 which assumes minimal abatement of GHG and associated global warming of 4 °C over the longer term. General assumptions: • Associated with approximately +4°C global temperature increase from pre-industrial times • Assumes Energy demand and emissions continue to rise at current rates • A failure to reduce emissions assumes a BAU trajectory with low transition risk, but higher longer term physical risk impacts Analytical choices: Our approach relies on climate risk diagnostic and probabilistic climate risk forecasting models, which require the geographic location of assets and also their re-instatement cost or insured value, as well as details about the asset type and their building or physical asset attributes.

Climate-related scenario		Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Physical climate scenarios	RCP 2.6	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	Our physical scenario analysis was performed during 2020. Considered two scenarios: best possible and most stringent scenario as well as worst case scenario. Parameters: The analysis focussed on three time horizons, (1) Current climate (2020 to 2030), (2) Medium Term Climate Change Impact (2030 to 2040) and (3) Longer Term Climate Change Impact (beyond 2040). Physical risk assessment considered flooding, heat stress, storm and coastal flooding and sea level rise at the asset level for Weir's facilities. Assumptions: The best possible and most stringent scenario analysed in terms of reducing harmful emissions is RCP 2.6 which aims to keep global warming below 2°C (at +1.5°C) above pre-industrial temperatures. This requires prompt and significant reduction of GHG emissions. General assumptions: • Aims to keep global warming below +2°C above pre-industrial temperatures • Aggressive mitigation to reduce energy consumption in line with the Paris Agreement • Assumes high transition risk over the next decade as economy re-structures to meet national commitments to reduce carbon emissions Analytical choices: Our approach relies on climate risk diagnostic and probabilistic climate risk forecasting models, which require the geographic location of assets and also their re-instatement cost or insured value, as well as details about the asset type and their building or physical asset attributes.

C3.2b

(C3.2b) Provide details of the focal questions your organization seeks to address by using climate-related scenario analysis, and summarize the results with respect to these questions.

Row 1

Focal questions

TRANSITION RISK QUESTIONS:

2021 quantitative study: what will be the effect of global policy changes and the transition to a low carbon economy on the markets our customers sell into and, therefore, the likely level of demand for Weir original equipment (OE) and after market (AM) services over the period to 2030.

2020 assessment: among the four categories of transition risk highlighted in the TCFD framework – market, technology, reputation, and policy – which areas are most likely to give rise to risks or opportunities for Weir?

Rationale for selecting transition scenarios for quantitative study:

IEA STEPS chosen to assess impact on markets for key commodities resulting from existing climate transition policy commitments by governments, to enable comparison with existing market forecasts.

IEA SDS chosen to understand potential impact of accelerated action to address climate change, to understand potential incremental impacts on commodity demand patterns.

PHYSICAL RISK QUESTION:

What is the level of exposure of Weir facilities to the physical impacts of climate change and the potential financial impact of climate-related incidents, specifically flooding, storm damage, heat stress and coastal flooding & sea level rise, and how will this evolve to 2040 and beyond.

Rationale for selecting physical scenarios:

RCF 8 chosen to support modelling of the impacts and risks to our facilities in the event that the world continues on its current trajectory leading to global temperatures rising by +4oC in the long term.

RCF 2.6 chosen to enable comparison with the reduced impacts and risks to our facilities in the event that the world is successful in limiting warming to well below 2oC in the long term.

Results of the climate-related scenario analysis with respect to the focal questions

TRANSITION RISK: The 2020 transition risk assessment identified risks and opportunities in the areas of Weir's markets – arising from the potential positive and negative impacts of the transition to a low carbon economy on the market for major mined commodities – as well technology, resulting from increased demand from mining companies for new technology to help them reduce emissions. A practical example of this is that we identified significant potential opportunities to work with customers to help them improve productivity and meet Net Zero commitments by making their operations smarter, more efficient and sustainable. In 2020 we set up our Creating Sustainable Solutions working group, led by the Head of Sustainability which includes senior technology and customer facing roles working together to develop solutions to reduce the environmental impact of our products and services.

The 2021 quantitative assessment showed that BAU was closer to existing industry expectations than WB2C. This was supported by the analysis which showed unabated revenue projections for the commodities assessed to be broadly in line with the market impact assumptions in our 2022-2026 Strategic Plan. The assessment also indicated that overall revenue in ten years' time would be broadly similar under the WB2C scenario - but with a significantly larger revenue downside of about £100m in coal, oil sands and iron ore, together with a correspondingly greater upside also of about £100m in copper, nickel and lithium. Our ESCO division is proportionately more exposed to downside risk. The results have informed our risks and opportunities (see Risk 1, C2.3a and Opp 1, C2.4a).

PHYSICAL RISK: the analysis identified flood and heat stress as the most relevant physical risks, which include flood risk at two manufacturing sites in Europe, Todmorden in the UK and Venlo in the Netherlands. As a result we will continue to mitigate these risks through business continuity planning and value chain initiatives. These are discussed in more detail in question C2.3a (risk 2).

DECISION/ACTION

The results of the WTW transition risk analysis for iron ore prompted valuable debate with our Divisions after being published in 2021. The Divisions challenged the findings versus their own knowledge of iron ore markets, prompting further discussion and analysis on a regional market basis. The end decision was to validate the results of the analysis, but acknowledge there were regional variations which meant our overall exposure was appropriate and already built into our 2022-2026 strategic plan. In 2022, we again validated the assumptions against our 2023-2027 strategic plan.

(C3.3) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	We have identified an opportunity to increase our revenue due to greater demand for more sustainable solution products (see Opp 2, question C2.3a). Furthermore our scope 3 study concluded that the overwhelming majority of Weir Group's end-to-end carbon footprint is attributable to the use phase of our products so would be positively impacted by increased sales of more energy and water efficient equipment. Our strategic ambitions are aligned to our 'We are Weir' Framework which includes the Technology pillar. The long-term aim focuses on the development of sustainable solutions: • The long-term aim (up to 10 years) is "shape the next generation of smart, efficient and sustainable solutions with cutting-edge science and our tradition of innovation". This will be achieved via our goals to increase investment in R&D as a % of sales and grow sustainable solutions. • The shorter term priorities (up to 3 years) align to the overall goals and link into the Group Executive remuneration. In addition, we have a set an SBTi approved target of an absolute scope 3 emissions from use of sold product reduction of 15% by 2030 versus a 2019 baseline, which relies in part on developing new or improved technologies to improve energy efficiency in key mining processes through our technology strategy.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	We have identified a long-term risk and opportunity linked to the commodity markets our mining customers operate in (see Risk 1, C2.3a and Opp 1, C2.4a). Both the risk and opportunity were supported by the detailed scenario analysis (see C3.2a and C3.2b). The output of this work was built into our Annual Strategic Plan, in both 2021 and 2022, and highlighted the rate in which our risk and opportunities could be impacted under more severe climate scenarios. Furthermore, our Market principal risk includes actions to mitigate the risk such as the extensive external intelligence to assist with the longer term trends in the market. In relation to suppliers, our scope 3 study concluded that the second and third highest percentage of scope 3 emissions is purchased goods & services and transport & distribution respectively. As a result the goals of the 'Creating Sustainable Solutions' Sustainability Roadmap priority were updated to focus on these two areas in addition to products in use. Work is ongoing to manage supplier related emissions including a new Supply Chain Working Group reporting into the Sustainability Excellence Committee.
Investment in R&D	Yes	Underpinning our technology strategy is a commitment to target at least 2% of revenues investment in research and development which focuses on making mining smarter, more efficient and sustainable. Our Technology Excellence committee has developed a strategic technology KPI dashboard which includes the measure % of R&D focussed on sustainable solutions by Division, at Group and collectively. This enables us to make fully informed R&D resource and capital allocation decisions. We recognise deep understanding of our customers' sustainability challenges and imbedding sustainable thinking at the very start of the design stage is critical to delivering sustainable solutions. For example, we partnered with the Sustainable Mining Institute at the University of Queensland to develop Weir customised sustainable product design training modules. In 2022 we continued to roll out these modules to all employees and continued to develop new tailored content. We have set a long-term goal around Sustainable Solutions to enable our customers to achieve net zero operations, which is supported by short-term annual priorities that are linked into Group Executive remuneration and from 2022, all bonussed employees remuneration.
Operations	Yes	Our operations are directly impacted by our targets to reduce scope 1&2 emissions with the importance of achieving these highlighted by our carbon tax exposure (Risk 3, C2.3a) and opportunity to save on cost of capital costs (Opp 3, C2.4a). Both of these risks are short-term but our strategic approach is longer-term in order to achieve our 2030 target. We have moved to a more strategic planning approach to identify and plan for the emissions reduction measures our operations will need to implement in order to meet our targets. The plans are overseen by the Reducing Our Footprint Sustainability Roadmap Priority, but the responsibility for implementing the initiatives is with the Operations themselves. In addition, we have identified a physical climate-related risk (see Risk 2, C2.3a) which is deemed to be longer term. Although we are fortunate that very little disruption occurred at our sites in 2022, the Group maintains robust business continuity plans and specific insurance protection to mitigate against the extent of any operational impact that may occur.

(C3.4) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Revenues Direct costs Indirect costs Capital expenditures Acquisitions and divestments Access to capital Assets Liabilities	Note: Below risks are disclosed in question C2.3a; opportunities are disclosed in question C2.4a. Revenues As outlined in Risk 1 and Opp 1, our potential revenues are linked to the impact on markets for commodities which are key to supporting the carbon transition. In addition, Opp 2 notes the impact on revenue due to demand for more sustainable solutions. These directly influence and are incorporated into our Strategic Planning process which focuses on longer-term financial planning and then filter down into other financial plans such as the annual budget and quarterly forecasts. Direct and indirect costs - Impacted by revenue as per above so built into the financial planning processes. - Prioritisation of efficiency projects which both reduce our emissions and capture operational savings, and impacts on our financial planning. We pursue opportunities to reduce OPEX by, for example, lowering energy use, while switching to lower carbon sources and reducing liabilities under domestic carbon tax schemes such as Canadian Carbon Taxes (see Risk 3). Sites use Weir SHE Management Standards to continually track and monitor energy use and associated operational costs. Specialist sustainability software supports GHG savings projects at site level, delivering OPEX savings. The Reducing Our Footprint working group reviews extrapolated savings data, which is also used to budget for future operating costs. - Weir SHE standards state the need to comply with and exceed environmental legal requirements. Each division maintains a register of local legal requirements and our corresponding alignment, including measures for long-term compliance and regulatory risk management strategies which impacts OPEX and is included in division / facility level annual financial planning. Capital Expenditure Our capital expenditure (CAPEX) allocation process occurs on a project by project basis and includes requirements to describe different types of project being taken forward and informs potential impact assessments. Where schemes obligate carbon allowance purchase or tax payment within the group, capital projects may enable the reduction of ongoing financial liabilities under the scheme; making this consideration a key factor for influencing business case approvals and financial planning. Acquisitions and Divestments Robust due diligence and commercial controls underpin decisions on mergers, acquisitions, and divestments. These controls are designed to identify material business risk or opportunities associated with potential acquisitions or divestments prior to completion, including emissions impacts as a specific consideration. Access to capital As providers of debt capital increasingly come under pressure to support only sustainable business and comply with the Paris Agreement and other requirements, more capital will be allocated to ESG compliant funding. By incorporating metrics linked to our climate change targets into financing terms, we are able to attract a diverse portfolio of investors and help us achieve a lower cost of capital on average. As noted in Opp 3, we have an incentive to meet our targets and avoid interest costs linked to our US\$800m sustainability-linked bond issued in 2021. Assets As noted within the Notes to the Group Financial Statements in the 2022 Annual Report, Weir have built in climate change scenarios and plans within the modelling to assess viability and going concern status of the Group which included assessments of the carrying value of goodwill and intangible assets. In addition, Weir review the impact of climate change on the carrying value and useful lives of tangible assets and in 2022 noted there is not considered to be a material impact on the existing asset base. Liabilities Links into access to capital above with the USD\$800m bond. The 2024 commitments are closely monitored and incorporated within the financial modelling.

C3.5

(C3.5) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
Row 1	Yes, we identify alignment with our climate transition plan	<Not Applicable>

C3.5a

(C3.5a) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Financial Metric

Other, please specify (R&D)

Type of alignment being reported for this financial metric

Alignment with our climate transition plan

Taxonomy under which information is being reported

<Not Applicable>

Objective under which alignment is being reported

<Not Applicable>

Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

48100000

Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

100

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

100

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

100

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned

As noted in our Transition Plan on page 51 of our 2022 Annual Report, product changes is one area of our plan to meet the SBTi approved scope 3 target of 15% absolute reduction in use of sold products (as per target information in question 4.1a). This area of our plan is underpinned by our technology strategy, as outlined on pages 40-41 of our 2022 Annual Report, whereby we are developing new or improved technologies to improve energy efficiency in key mining processes, supported by the development of our avoided emissions proposition to drive take-up by customers. Our technology strategy is underpinned by investment in R&D where we are committed to 2% of sales to address our customers' biggest challenges and drive our future growth. In 2022, R&D totalled £48.1m and was 1.9% of revenue of £2.5bn.

To identify R&D spending, we have a Finance Manual that sets out which costs should be recorded as R&D, and where in the accounting system these should be booked. R&D costs are then allocated by entities to the relevant account codes in line with the Finance Manual and reviewed by management, including the Technology Excellence Committee, to further analyse what is reported.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Absolute target

C4.1a

(C4.1a) Provide details of your absolute emissions target(s) and progress made against those targets.

Target reference number

Abs 1

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

Well-below 2°C aligned

Year target was set

2022

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2019

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

67547.015

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

183626.491

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1:

Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

<Not Applicable>

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

30

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

128538.5437

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

66697.007

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

85986.044

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

152683.051

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

56.1709802536062

Target status in reporting year

New

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target includes everything within our continuing operations under our operational control within 2022. No exclusions applied.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year**PLAN FOR ACHIEVING**

Our emissions reduction will continue to be achieved through:

- Energy efficiency initiatives, with a focus on emissions hot spots, particularly our foundries.
- Low carbon electricity supply, including on-site renewable generation, green contracts, power purchase agreements and where necessary Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs).
- Purchase of offsets is not part of our transition plan to 2030.

PROGRESS MADE IN REPORTING YEAR

Scope 1&2 CO2e emissions in 2022 were down 17% versus 2019. Our Divisions have implemented 177 projects to reduce CO2e between 2020 and 2022, including on-site solar panels, green contracts with energy suppliers and energy efficiency projects. During the year, we have worked with our Divisions to improve CO2e forecasting through structured quarterly reviews and via the development of a ten-year forecasting model. The model considers planned production changes, growth, efficiency, grid greening and energy supply and provides the ability to drill down from Group level to Divisions and individual sites. This enables us to debate and review CO2e implications of business plans, as well as external factors, such as IEA energy transition scenarios. A key benefit is to create an aligned view of implications of planned production, facility changes and capex plans.

Some specific projects include our Minerals Malaysia, who entered into a 21-year Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) covering its continuous rubber processing building, engineering building, shipment store and machine shop building. More than 2,000 Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Panels have been installed across the site, with resulting electricity bought through the PPA. This is contributing to CO2e avoidance of 7% per annum (900 tCO2e), with solar cells contributing ~30% of the site's electrical requirements. Minerals Chile have installed 140 Solar PV Panels, with the capacity to generate 120,000 kWh - over 20% of the energy required by the site's HR office. There were further solar panel installations at sites in South Africa, Turkey, Morocco and Kazakhstan, contributing to an overall drive towards renewable energy sources. This has led to an increase in our renewables % in the year.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

Target reference number

Abs 2

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

Well-below 2°C aligned

Year target was set

2022

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 11: Use of sold products

Base year

2019

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

22788028

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

22788028

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

22788028

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

96.85

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

96.85

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

15

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

19369823.8

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

37530503

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

37530503

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

37530503

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

-431.292987118792

Target status in reporting year

New

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target includes everything within our continuing operations under our operational control within 2022. No exclusions applied.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

PLAN FOR ACHIEVING TARGET

We have a compelling shared goal with our customers to reduce our scope 3 footprint:

- Through our technology strategy, we are developing new or improved technologies to improve energy efficiency in key mining processes and we are developing our avoided emissions value proposition to drive take-up by our customers.
- Customers are increasingly moving to low carbon energy supplies.
- As a result, many miners are targeting substantial scope 1&2 reduction.

Our equipment is overwhelmingly powered by electricity and so grid decarbonisation will contribute substantially to our scope 3 reduction target. We commit to engage with customers and other stakeholders in favour of the low-carbon energy transition which would help create a virtuous circle, since it would lead to more demand from customers as well as faster delivery of our scope 3 emissions target.

PROGRESS MADE IN YEAR

Progress is not going to be linear:

- There is a balance of factors that lead to greater emissions (business growth, specifically OE sales) vs those that reduce (technology, customer initiatives, grid decarbonisation); and
- Original equipment (OE) sales growth may vary year to year so we don't expect it to follow a straight line. OE is used in some of the most energy intensive mining processes and has long operating lifespan, typically 20 years. We account for scope 3 use-phase emissions for our OE products by calculating the estimated lifetime emissions for the products sold within the accounting year. This aligns with guidance in the Greenhouse Gas Reporting Protocol. Emissions are therefore directly related to energy consumption and, in most cases, the emissions factor of electricity supplies – most often from national grids.

Our plan above sets out how we aim to target our reduction and overall, the timing and rate of scope 3 reduction is dependent on external factors beyond our control, in addition to actions within our control such as our technology strategy. We will keep this under review in the light of progress vs target and evolution of external factors like energy markets.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Net-zero target(s)

Other climate-related target(s)

C4.2b

(C4.2b) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Target reference number

Oth 1

Year target was set

2021

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity

Absolute

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

R&D investments	Percentage of annual revenue invested in R&D of low-carbon products/services
-----------------	--

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2021

Figure or percentage in base year

1.7

Target year

2026

Figure or percentage in target year

2

Figure or percentage in reporting year

1.9

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

66.66666666666666

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Our investment in R&D underpins actions set out in our transition plan on page 51 of our 2022 Annual Report as we have a compelling shared goal with our customers to reduce our scope 3 footprint, with a focus on new or improved technologies to improve energy efficiency in key mining processes.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Other, please specify (Enterprise Technology Strategy)

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target includes 100% of R&D spend. No exclusions.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

PLAN FOR ACHIEVING

We are increasing investment in R&D towards 2% of sales to address our customers' biggest challenges and drive growth. Our target year of 2026 is reflective of the 5-year Strategic Planning timeline applicable from the baseline year of 2021 when our R&D was a 1.7%. We however aim to increase investment over this period, and aim for 2% on an annual basis.

R&D underpins our Enterprise Technology Strategy which, as outlined on pages 40&41 of our 2022 Annual Report, aims to tackle our customers' biggest sustainability challenges, which can be summarised into five simple themes:

- Move less rock
- Use less energy
- Use water wisely
- Create less waste; and
- Boost with digital.

This is fully aligned with our transition plan on page 51 of our 2022 Annual Report around reducing our scope 3 use of sold product emissions. We have a compelling shared goal with our customers to reduce our scope 3 footprint with this technology strategy focused on new or improved technologies to improve energy efficiency in key mining processes, and we are developing our avoided emissions value proposition to drive take-up by our customers.

PROGRESS IN YEAR

We increased the R&D spend in 2022 to £48.1m, up from £32.6m in 2021. Despite the increase in revenue, the R&D % increased from 1.7% in 2021 to 1.9% in 2022. During the year we launched the above mentioned Enterprise Technology Strategy, which aims to ensure R&D is focused on the key technologies that will make a difference to our customers' sustainability performance.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

C4.2c

(C4.2c) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Target reference number
NZ1

Target coverage
Company-wide

Absolute/intensity emission target(s) linked to this net-zero target
Abs1

Target year for achieving net zero
2050

Is this a science-based target?
No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
In our transition plan (which can be found on page 51 of our 2022 Annual Report), we have a 'net zero operations by 2050' target, which relates to scope 1&2 emissions only at this stage. We are not currently aligned to aligned to SBTi's net zero standard, nor to the Business Ambition for 1.5degrees, as this would require long-term reduction targets beyond 2030 including scope 3 coverage.

The majority of our equipment is powered by electricity and so grid decarbonisation will continue to substantially to our scope 3 reduction target, which is aligned to SBTi WB2C trajectory and assumes grid decarbonisation and emissions factors aligned to the IEA Stated Policy Scenario (SPS). A faster transition, along the IEAs sustainable development scenario (SDS), would enable a 1.5C trajectory. We will keep this under review through our current target cycle to 2030.

Do you intend to neutralize any unabated emissions with permanent carbon removals at the target year?
Unsure

Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year
<Not Applicable>

Planned actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain (optional)

C4.3

(C4.3) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.
Yes

C4.3a

(C4.3a) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	2	
To be implemented*	1	131.43
Implementation commenced*	3	712.11
Implemented*	50	4284.24
Not to be implemented	0	

C4.3b

(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Compressed air
---	----------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
1009.82

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
170419

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
1108782

Payback period
4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment**Initiative category & Initiative type**

Energy efficiency in production processes	Cooling technology
---	--------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

61.88

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

15169

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

<1 year

Comment**Initiative category & Initiative type**

Energy efficiency in production processes	Machine/equipment replacement
---	-------------------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

23.38

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

4089

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

12041

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

3-5 years

Comment**Initiative category & Initiative type**

Energy efficiency in production processes	Process optimization
---	----------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1898.83

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

307840

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

525001

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Lighting
--------------------------------	----------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

94.79

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

17358

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

51287

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

3-5 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)
--------------------------------	--

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1.96

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

300

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

1-2 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Process optimization
---	----------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

693.1

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

141200

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1968

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

3-5 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Waste heat recovery
---	---------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

500.5

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

95588

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

24324

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

1-2 years

Comment**C4.3c****(C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?**

Method	Comment
Internal incentives/recognition programs	Group Executive bonus remuneration for 2022 was dependent, in part, on achievement of sustainability Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) on our balanced scorecard. The balanced scorecard which determines an element our Group Executive's annual bonus has seen the weighting of sustainability linked metrics increase consecutively in the period 2019 to 2022. In 2022, the Sustainability linked metrics include climate-related objectives such as the reduction of scope 1&2, the evaluation of scope 3 and to grow pipeline of products and solutions that deliver sustainability benefits. The targets and actions within the balance scorecard are delegated through the organisation and from 2022, all bonus eligible employees, from across both our Divisions, have a percentage of their annual bonus linked to the Group Executive balance scorecard outlined above and includes reduction of scope 1&2 emissions. In linking these items, we ensure that the actions necessary annually to meet our CO2e targets are being taken forward.
Employee engagement	The Weir SHE Management System establishes a common set of SHE standards and expectations for addressing the risks that our operations face, including climate-related issues. The Duty of Care System provides an unbroken chain of accountability from the Chief Executive to our newest apprentice and details individual responsibilities for assessing and managing SHE risks, including climate-related issues. Specific performance indicators relating to climate change mitigation include, amongst others, the energy usage and GHG emissions reduction projects. The SHE assessment tool used during internal performance audits contains a target score and rating system through which good performance is quantified and recognised. Mention of specific projects and notable achievements that have been delivered by our employees are presented in: • Case studies presented in the Annual Report and corporate website; • The Weir Global Intranet, which provides news, blogs, videos and a forum for employees to interact with each other on business-related matters including environmental sustainability on a regular basis, as well as policies, procedures and a dedicated sustainability section. • Yammer channels for the sustainability roadmap Reducing Our Footprint and Creating Sustainable Solutions, and best practice groups highlight environmental best practice across the sites.

C4.5**(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?**

Yes

C4.5a**(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.****Level of aggregation**

Group of products or services

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Other, please specify (FTSE Green Revenue Classification System)

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other	Other, please specify (Equipment for waste management, mine dewatering and water treatment)
-------	---

Description of product(s) or service(s)

FTSE Russell's Green Revenue is designed to measure the revenue exposure of public companies engaged in the transition to the green economy. With consideration of the FTSE Green Revenues Classification System, data covers the following product groups:

1) Water Treatment - revenue from sale of equipment, such as the Roto-Jet RO-FT API 610 pump, butterfly valves, gate and globe valves used in water treatment processes.

- 2) Mine Dewatering - revenue from sale of highly efficient mine dewatering products and systems, such as the Multiflo MH Highwall pumps capable of clearing 200 litres of water per second and designed to be as environmentally sensitive as possible with a dual pipe system to reduce the risk of hydraulic oils contaminating discharge water.
- 3) Waste Management - revenue from sale of equipment, including the WSP pumps, developed to serve the food and beverage, waste management, and materials processing industries and waste to energy industries.

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

No

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

<Not Applicable>

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

<Not Applicable>

Functional unit used

<Not Applicable>

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

<Not Applicable>

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

<Not Applicable>

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

<Not Applicable>

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

<Not Applicable>

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

4.8

Level of aggregation

Group of products or services

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Other, please specify (Energy savings compared to traditional method)

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other	Other, please specify (Energy savings compared to conventional mining technology)
-------	---

Description of product(s) or service(s)

Weir has a range of products with identified benefits in terms of reduced energy consumption and CO2e emissions, including the following categories:

- 1) Enduron® High-Pressure Grinding Rolls (HPGR) offer energy savings of up to 40%, compared with conventional grinding technology, leading to substantial operational CO2e emission reductions, as well as further savings of embodied carbon because HPGRs do not require grinding media used in traditional mills, in addition to potential water saving benefits through the use of air classification systems. In 2022, we calculated the avoided emissions of HPGRs with an estimated saving of 16,000 tCO2e.
- 2) GEHO® crankshaft driven piston diaphragm pumps are ideal for transporting paste tailings in most applications, as they combine high pump efficiencies of up to 95% (to lower water consumption and energy costs), with a wear resistant diaphragm which protects the pump's key components from abrasive slurry contact.
- 3) ESCO Nemisys® ground engaging tools (GET) offer significant embodied CO2e savings based on improved wear life, leading to fewer replacement parts and less machine downtime vs competitor products.
- 4) ESCO's Ultralight™ truck body weighs up to 34% less than the OEM bodies. This leads to a 2% reduction in fuel consumption and 39 tonnes less CO2 emissions per truck per year. In addition productivity improvements of 5% can save one truck from a 20-truck fleet, or 2,000 tonnes of annual CO2.

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

No

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

<Not Applicable>

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

<Not Applicable>

Functional unit used

<Not Applicable>

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

<Not Applicable>

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

<Not Applicable>

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

<Not Applicable>

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

<Not Applicable>

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

11.5

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

No

C5.1a

(C5.1a) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?

Yes, an acquisition

Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

Carriere Industrial Supply

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

Carriere Industrial Supply was acquired April 2022.

C5.1b

(C5.1b) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	No, but we have discovered significant errors in our previous response(s)	<Not Applicable>

C5.1c

(C5.1c) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in C5.1a and/or C5.1b?

	Base year recalculation	Scope(s) recalculated	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold	Past years' recalculation
Row 1	Yes	Scope 3	It is recognised that in certain circumstances a recalculation of the base year or a prior year's emissions may be necessary to allow ongoing, consistent emissions tracking and comparison. Annually Weir Group shall recalculate its previous year emissions. In conducting this process Weir Group shall ensure that all applicable facilities most recent data for the period being recalculated is used and correct any errors found from the previous year. A restatement of the base year or a prior year's emissions will be triggered where a significant change in emissions has been calculated, specifically where this results in a variation of $\pm 5\%$ in the total inventory emissions. Circumstances that may trigger a significant change include, but are not limited to, the following: • Gaining operational control (e.g. through mergers and acquisitions). • Surrender of operation control (e.g. divestitures). • Identification of significant errors or cumulative errors, and • Changes in calculation methodology resulting in improvements to the accuracy of the data. Where emissions conversion factors change from prior years, these changes will not be applied retrospectively. No base year emissions recalculations will be undertaken where operational control is gained or surrendered for facilities that did not exist in the base year. No recalculation of base year emissions will be conducted to account for organic growth or decline (e.g. the opening or closures of facilities operated by the Group).	Yes

C5.2

(C5.2) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

67547

Comment

Continuing operations emissions only.

Scope 2 (location-based)**Base year start**

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

121807

Comment

Continuing operations emissions only.

Scope 2 (market-based)**Base year start**

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

116079

Comment

Continuing operations emissions only.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services**Base year start**

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

452185

Comment

Relevant, calculated.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods**Base year start**

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

22588

Comment

Relevant, calculated.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)**Base year start**

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

35383

Comment

Relevant, calculated.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution**Base year start**

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

147280

Comment

Relevant, calculated.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations**Base year start**

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5236

Comment

Relevant, calculated.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel**Base year start**

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13097

Comment

Relevant, calculated.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting**Base year start**

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12927

Comment

Relevant, calculated.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets**Base year start**

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Not relevant, explanation provided. All upstream leased assets are captured within the scope 1&2 emissions boundary.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution**Base year start**

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

37452

Comment

Relevant, calculated.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products**Base year start**

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Not relevant, explanation provided. Weir does not sell products which are then further processed.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products**Base year start**

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

22788028

Comment

Relevant, calculated.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products**Base year start**

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

656

Comment

Relevant, calculated.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets**Base year start**

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8262

Comment

Relevant, calculated.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises**Base year start**

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Not relevant, explanation provided. We do not operate a franchise model.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments**Base year start**

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6170

Comment

Relevant, calculated.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)**Base year start**

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Not evaluated.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Not evaluated.

C5.3

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Defra Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance, 2019

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

US EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID)

Other, please specify (Environmental reporting guidelines: including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting requirements updated 2022)

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

(C6.1) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
66697.007

Start date
January 1 2022

End date
December 31 2022

Comment

Past year 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
62069.73

Start date
January 1 2021

End date
December 31 2021

Comment
Continuing operations emissions only.

Past year 2

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
61448.253

Start date
January 1 2020

End date
December 31 2020

Comment
Continuing operations emissions only.

Past year 3

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
67547.015

Start date
January 1 2019

End date
December 31 2019

Comment
Continuing operations emissions only.

C6.2

(C6.2) Describe your organization’s approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based
We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based
We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

C6.3

(C6.3) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

106136.195

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

85986.044

Start date

January 1 2022

End date

December 31 2022

Comment

Past year 1

Scope 2, location-based

110035.462

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

94529.586

Start date

January 1 2021

End date

December 31 2021

Comment

Continuing operations emissions only.

Past year 2

Scope 2, location-based

107107.39

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

98620.612

Start date

January 1 2020

End date

December 31 2020

Comment

Continuing operations emissions only.

Past year 3

Scope 2, location-based

121806.803

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

116079.476

Start date

January 1 2019

End date

December 31 2019

Comment

Continuing operations emissions only.

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

No

C6.5

(C6.5) Account for your organization’s gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

659775

Emissions calculation methodology

Hybrid method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

Spend-Based approach using US EPA supply chain emission factors, based on spend data for different categories, which was then converted where appropriate using internal FX rates.

Where tonnage was provided, and an appropriate embodied carbon factor was available, the Circular Ecology ICE Database (V3) emission factors were applied based on weight and spend calculations overiden.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

9149

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

Spend-based approach using EPA emission factors. Of the finance data received, exclusions were made to avoid double counting and to ensure only spend relevant to capital goods was included.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

38836

Emissions calculation methodology

Average spend-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

Raw fuel and energy data provided and converted using DEFRA emissions factors for Well to Tank and Transmission and Distribution as appropriate.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

140282

Emissions calculation methodology

Hybrid method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

Mixture of Tonnes.km and spend data used to calculate the emissions from this category with application of DEFRA and EPA emissions factors used depending on source.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

17457

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify (Average based on industry)

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

Based on similar companies' publicly disclosed waste data we have created factors to estimate operational waste in each geography, based on the number of FTEs, using a kg/FTE metric. Appropriate emissions factors were then applied.

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

14029

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

EEIO emission factors have been applied to the spend data to calculate emissions.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

8631

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

Emissions from employee commuting and teleworking were calculated based on FTE count in different countries.

Employee commuting emissions were calculated using national average travel modes and distances. Teleworking emissions were calculated based on a variety of assumptions relating to energy consumption of home-office equipment in different countries/regions

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

All upstream leased assets are captured within the scope 1&2 emissions boundary.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

78

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

Spend approach used using EPA emissions factors.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Weir does not sell products which are then further processed.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

37530503

Emissions calculation methodology

Methodology for direct use phase emissions, please specify (Energy use calculated from sold products with motors for different product groups over the lifetime of their use.)

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

The method used for our most material category Use of Sold Products has been to calculate the energy usage of powered equipment items sold during the reporting year across its assumed lifetime (20 years) whilst considering utilisation, load and motor efficiency. It is anticipated that this method will enable a $\pm 20\%$ estimation of total product electrical power consumption. IEA 2021 emissions factors were then applied to this data, by country, to calculate CO2e across the assumed lifetime. For the very limited number of diesel-powered products in our portfolio, we used fuel consumption data to estimate diesel use and applied UK Government's GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2022 emissions factors to calculate CO2e.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

905

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify (Weight based)

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

Purchased goods and services tonnage data was used as proxy for the materials sold in the reporting year and DEFRA waste emissions have been applied.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

7530

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

The energy consumption of leased assets has been based on the median annual energy consumption for this product, and emissions have been calculated assuming a full year of usage per leased product, using local electricity emission factors.

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

We do not operate a franchise model.

Investments

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

6248

Emissions calculation methodology

Investment-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

Emissions have been calculated from Weir's single investment, a 50% Joint Venture (JV) stake in an ESCO foundry in Santiago Chile. Actual fuel and energy consumption data is tracked annually as part of Weir's central data collection system, and a 50% share of this is allocated to Weir in alignment with its JV share in the reporting year.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status
Not evaluated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status
Not evaluated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain

C6.5a

(C6.5a) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

Start date

January 1 2021

End date

December 31 2021

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

580050

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

11686

Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

43472

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

110679

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

17408

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

1976

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

6258

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

21477

Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

36087680

Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

915

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Continuing operations only.

C-CG6.6

(C-CG6.6) Does your organization assess the life cycle emissions of any of its products or services?

	Assessment of life cycle emissions	Comment
Row 1	Yes	

C-CG6.6a

(C-CG6.6a) Provide details of how your organization assesses the life cycle emissions of its products or services.

	Products/services assessed	Life cycle stage(s) most commonly covered	Methodologies/standards/tools applied	Comment
Row 1	Representative selection of products/services	Cradle-to-grave	ISO 14040 & 14044	We selected Enduron® High-Pressure Grinding Rolls (HPGR) and centrifugal slurry pumps for our first LCA studies because HPGR represents our key technology for reducing energy consumption during comminution (crushing and grinding of rocks in hard rock mining) and centrifugal slurry pumps are the biggest contributor to our scope 3 carbon footprint. Studies have been completed using Sphera's LCA tool. Furthermore, the full LCA analysis of our HPGR product showed that >99% of CO2e emissions related to the use of the product, due to the high energy consumption of the ore grinding process compared with the embodied emissions in the product itself. We therefore used the use phase as the point of comparison with conventional ore grinding technology - based on tumbling mills. A further factor considered was that tumbling mills use grinding media - steel balls within the body of the machine which speed the ore grinding process. These balls wear away during operation and require periodic replacement. HPGR uses no grinding media, thus saving significant embodied emissions. We calculated that 16,000 metric tons of CO2e per functional unit were avoided when compared to the conventional ore grinding technology. We applied the methodology of 'Estimating and Reporting the Comparative Emissions Impacts of Products (WRI)' to calculate the avoided emissions, estimating that CO2e savings based on the operation of one machine, operating for one year, at a rate of 1,440 tonnes of ore throughput per hour.

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

No

C6.10

(C6.10) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Intensity figure

0.0000617625

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

152683.05

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

2472100000

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

19.12

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason(s) for change

Change in renewable energy consumption
Other emissions reduction activities
Change in revenue

Please explain

Decarbonisation of operations with e.g. lower emission fuels used and energy / emissions reduction projects implemented. More efficient operation of facilities, e.g. through process optimisation and a Lean manufacturing approach. Note value is tonnes CO2e per £.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Yes

C7.1a

(C7.1a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used greenhouse warming potential (GWP).

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	66348.333	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
N2O	193.356	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
CH4	77.907	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
HFCs	77.411	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
PFCs	0	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
SF6	0	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
NF3	0	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

C7.2

(C7.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Argentina	33.214
Australia	3926.154
Belgium	7.396
Botswana	46.449
Brazil	1738.175
Canada	10079.53
Chile	6510.696
China	5725.557
Colombia	14.391
Czechia	3.33
Dominican Republic	47.847
Finland	0
France	2.451
Germany	0
Ghana	124.137
Hungary	0
India	59.621
Indonesia	118.903
Italy	0
Kazakhstan	64.063
Malaysia	5698.515
Mexico	0
Mongolia	0
Morocco	64.066
Namibia	38.574
Netherlands	562.901
New Caledonia	0
Panama	43.399
Peru	875.099
Philippines	0
Poland	0
Romania	0
Russian Federation	240.533
South Africa	4440.98
Spain	0
Sweden	0
United Republic of Tanzania	63.096
Turkey	484.139
Ukraine	104.257
United Arab Emirates	0
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2532.458
United States of America	22880.811
Zambia	166.265

C7.3

(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By business division

C7.3a

(C7.3a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
ESCO	30708.416
Group	14.692
Minerals	35973.899

C7.5

(C7.5) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by country/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Argentina	63.712	63.712
Australia	17570.243	14208.039
Belgium	23.534	21.279
Botswana	19.491	19.491
Brazil	667.134	667.134
Canada	3046.727	3046.727
Chile	8534.481	492.424
China	14074.37	9117.482
Colombia	2.856	2.856
Czechia	1.396	1.867
Dominican Republic	9.325	9.325
Finland	3.921	15.347
France	2.153	2.035
Germany	15.678	30.977
Ghana	2.316	2.316
Hungary	0.829	1.037
India	1293.308	1293.308
Indonesia	354.466	354.466
Italy	3.009	5.169
Kazakhstan	59.97	59.97
Malaysia	5924.448	5924.448
Mexico	388.96	388.96
Mongolia	67.941	67.941
Morocco	17.091	17.091
Namibia	2.254	2.254
Netherlands	757.914	16.365
New Caledonia	0	0
Panama	21.369	21.369
Peru	238.548	238.548
Philippines	73.04	73.04
Poland	74.056	100.596
Romania	0	0
Russian Federation	25.73	25.73
South Africa	19670.648	19670.648
Spain	4.959	9.52
Sweden	0.401	2.957
United Republic of Tanzania	2.499	2.499
Turkey	145.298	145.298
Ukraine	44.499	44.499
United Arab Emirates	104.539	104.539
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	3449.214	217.919
United States of America	29367.962	29490.946
Zambia	5.742	5.741
Bulgaria	0.164	0.175

C7.6

(C7.6) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.
By business division

C7.6a

(C7.6a) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
ESCO	40369.429	35566.141
Group	154.027	183.875
Minerals	65612.739	50236.028

C7.7

(C7.7) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

No

C7.9

(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Decreased

C7.9a

(C7.9a) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	5318.6	Decreased	3.396	Renewable Energy Certificates redeemed within our China operations during 2022 represent 4956.888 tonnes of CO2e reduction. Additional renewable energy projects compared to 2021 contributed a further 361.682 tonnes of CO2e reduction calculated from kWh associated with this consumption multiplied by the market based emissions factors for the facilities using the renewable energy. Through these activities we reduced our emissions by 5318.570 tonnes CO2e, and our total S1 and S2 emissions in the previous year was 156,600 tonnes CO2e, therefore we arrived at -3% through $(-5,318.570/156600) * 100 = -3\%$ (i.e. a 3% decrease in emissions).
Other emissions reduction activities	4284.235	Decreased	2.736	Other emissions reduction projects scope 1 and 2 reduced total global emissions by 4,284.235 tCO2e. This value is the total of scope 1 and 2 projects implemented in 2022 including projects related energy efficiency in production and energy efficiency in buildings across our locations. Through these activities we reduced our emissions by 4,284.235 tonnes CO2e, and our total S1 and S2 emissions in the previous year was 156,600 tonnes CO2e, therefore we arrived at -2.7% through $(-4,284/156,600) * 100 = -2.7\%$ (i.e. a 2.7% decrease in emissions).
Divestment		<Not Applicable>		
Acquisitions		<Not Applicable>		
Mergers		<Not Applicable>		
Change in output	5061.963	Increased	3.232	The melting process within the foundries are the most energy intensive part of our business. Tonnes of metal poured increased in 2022 across our foundries, due to demand, creating an increase of approximately 5,061.963 tonnes of CO2e. Through these activities we increased our emissions by 5,061.963 tonnes CO2e, and our total S1 and S2 emissions in the previous year was 156,600 tonnes CO2e, therefore we arrived at 3.3% through $(5,062/156,600) * 100 = 3.2\%$ (i.e. an 3.2% increase in emissions).
Change in methodology		<Not Applicable>		
Change in boundary		<Not Applicable>		
Change in physical operating conditions		<Not Applicable>		
Unidentified		<Not Applicable>		
Other	623.893	Increased	0.398	Electricity grid factor changes where no market based factor was available represented 5,545 tonnes of CO2e reduction and other efficiency and throughput changes represented 6,169 tonnes of CO2e increase. Through these activities our emissions increased by 624 combined tonnes CO2e, and our total S1 and S2 emissions in the previous year was 156,600 tonnes CO2e, therefore we arrived at -0.4% through $(624/156600) * 100 = 0.4\%$ (i.e. a 0.4% increase in emissions).

C7.9b

(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Market-based

C-CG7.10

(C-CG7.10) How do your total Scope 3 emissions for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Increased

C-CG7.10a

(C-CG7.10a) For each Scope 3 category calculated in C6.5, specify how your emissions compare to the previous year and identify the reason for any change.

Purchased goods and services

Direction of change

Increased

Primary reason for change

Other, please specify (Change in expenditure)

Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO₂e)

79725

% change in emissions in this category

13.74

Please explain

Weir has increased expenditure in 2022. This coincides with an increase in output.

Capital goods

Direction of change

Decreased

Primary reason for change

Other, please specify (Change in expenditure)

Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO₂e)

2537

% change in emissions in this category

21.71

Please explain

There was a decrease in expenditure associated with Capital Goods in 2022.

Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

Direction of change

Decreased

Primary reason for change

Other, please specify (Change in emissions factors)

Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO₂e)

4636

% change in emissions in this category

10.66

Please explain

Slight variation based on scope 1 & 2 changing activity data and annual emission factors.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Direction of change

Increased

Primary reason for change

Other, please specify (Change in expenditure)

Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO₂e)

29603

% change in emissions in this category

26.75

Please explain

Weir has increased expenditure in 2022. This coincides with an increase in output. Also some of increase includes a minor change in methodology whereby spend on air, truck and water spend has been included in this category in 2022, whereas in 2021 it was included in category 9 (Downstream Transportation and Distribution). There was no requirement to restate prior year values as it does not meet our restatement criteria as outlined in question 5.1c.

Waste generated in operations

Direction of change

Increased

Primary reason for change

Unidentified

Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

49

% change in emissions in this category

0.28

Please explain

No significant difference in emissions. Same methodology used in 2022 as was used in 2021, with proxy factor for waste per FTE updated based on more recent peer annual reports.

Business travel

Direction of change

Increased

Primary reason for change

Change in methodology

Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

12053

% change in emissions in this category

609.97

Please explain

Methodology change in 2022: Weir did not have available actual business travel data, so rather than actual flight or other travel mode distances, all travel emissions have been calculated based on spend.

Employee commuting

Direction of change

Increased

Primary reason for change

Other, please specify (Increase in employees and commuting)

Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

2373

% change in emissions in this category

37.91

Please explain

Weir FTE total increased as did the percentage of total FTE commuting to work increased after lockdown restrictions eased.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Direction of change

Decreased

Primary reason for change

Change in methodology

Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

21399

% change in emissions in this category

99.63

Please explain

Prior year, spend on air, truck and water and average transport were accounted for in category 9 on the basis that customers would ultimately pay this back to Weir. However the methodology changed in 2022 so these costs are now included in category 4 (Upstream transportation and distribution). There is no requirement to restate prior year values as it does not meet our restatement criteria as outlined in question 5.1c.

Use of sold products

Direction of change

Increased

Primary reason for change

Change in output

Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

1442823

% change in emissions in this category

4

Please explain

The change in emissions is due to a combination of factors, including the quantity of products sold, as well as the type of products sold (which both affect the total lifetime annual energy consumption), and the destination country of sold products (which affects the grid emission factors applied to those products consuming energy).

End-of-life treatment of sold products

Direction of change

Decreased

Primary reason for change

Unidentified

Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

10

% change in emissions in this category

1.09

Please explain

Insignificant change year on year

Downstream leased assets

Direction of change

First year of reporting this category

Primary reason for change

<Not Applicable>

Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

% change in emissions in this category

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

<Not Applicable>

Investments

Direction of change

First year of reporting this category

Primary reason for change

<Not Applicable>

Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

% change in emissions in this category

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

<Not Applicable>

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

C8.2

(C8.2) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Yes

C8.2a

(C8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)	0	329768.83	329768.82
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	51476.84	181631.29	233108.13
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	0	4.1	4.1
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	626.59	<Not Applicable>	626.59
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	52103.43	511404.22	563507.64

C8.2b

(C8.2b) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Yes
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	No

C8.2c

(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Do not use this fuel type

Other biomass

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Do not use this fuel type

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value	Unable to confirm heating value
Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization	0
MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity	0
MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat	0
MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam	<Not Applicable>
MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling	0
MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration	<Not Applicable>
Comment	Do not use this fuel type

Coal

Heating value	Unable to confirm heating value
Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization	0
MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity	0
MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat	0
MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam	<Not Applicable>
MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling	0
MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration	<Not Applicable>
Comment	Do not use this fuel type

Oil

Heating value	HHV
Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization	131.28
MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity	0
MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat	0
MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam	<Not Applicable>
MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling	0
MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration	<Not Applicable>
Comment	Includes Fuel Oil and Gas Oil

Gas

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
265653.82

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Includes natural gas

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
63983.73

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Includes acetylene, diesel, ethanol, gasoline, kerosene, LPG, propane and propylene

Total fuel

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
329768.83

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Includes acetylene, diesel, ethanol, fuel oil, gas oil, gasoline, kerosene, liquified petroleum gas, natural gas, propane and propylene.

C8.2d

(C8.2d) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	592.78	592.78	592.78	592.78
Heat	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8
Steam	0	0	0	0
Cooling	0	0	0	0

C8.2e

(C8.2e) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in C6.3.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Australia

Sourcing method

Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Solar

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4611.29

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Australia

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

Comment

Retail PPA Agreement

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Sourcing method

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

17215.91

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Spain

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

Comment

Certificate of Guarantees of Origin

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Netherlands

Sourcing method

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2466.71

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Netherlands

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

Comment

Certificate of Guarantees of Origin

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Chile

Sourcing method

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

19156.88

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Chile

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1985

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

China

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

8026.05

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

China

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

Comment

Purchase of I-REC

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your non-fuel energy consumption in the reporting year.

Country/area

Argentina

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

232.86

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

232.86

Country/area

Australia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

24286.92

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

24286.92

Country/area

Belgium

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

142.63

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

142.63

Country/area

Botswana

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14.36

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

14.36

Country/area

Brazil

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7142.77

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

10.8

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

7153.57

Country/area

Canada

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

25368.25

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

25368.25

Country/area

Chile

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

20329.87

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

51.62

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

23

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

20404.49

Country/area

China

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

22787.68

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

4.1

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

22791.78

Country/area

Colombia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12.38

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

12.38

Country/area

Czechia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3.39

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

3.39

Country/area

Dominican Republic

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

17.44

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

17.44

Country/area

Finland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

53.79

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

53.79

Country/area

France

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

41.9

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

41.9

Country/area

Germany

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

50.14

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]50.14

Country/area

Ghana

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7.16

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]7.16

Country/area

Hungary

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3.75

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]3.75

Country/area

India

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1866.51

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]1866.51

Country/area

Indonesia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

457.08

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

457.08

Country/area

Italy

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

11.32

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

11.32

Country/area

Kazakhstan

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

104.24

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

104.24

Country/area

Malaysia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9062.95

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

214.69

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

9277.64

Country/area

Mexico

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

973.13

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

200.12

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

1173.25

Country/area

Mongolia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

62.06

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

62.06

Country/area

Morocco

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

23.76

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

23.76

Country/area

Namibia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

51.12

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

51.12

Country/area

Netherlands

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2503.02

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

2503.02

Country/area

Panama

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

64.48

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

64.48

Country/area

Peru

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1341.67

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

1341.67

Country/area

Philippines

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

102.58

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

102.58

Country/area

Poland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

118.32

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

118.32

Country/area

Russian Federation

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

71.49

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

71.49

Country/area

South Africa

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

21185.4

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

126.35

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

21311.75

Country/area

Spain

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

32.18

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

32.18

Country/area

Sweden

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

38.58

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

38.58

Country/area

United Republic of Tanzania

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7.44

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

7.44

Country/area

Turkey

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

351.13

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

351.13

Country/area

Ukraine

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

133.03

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

133.03

Country/area

United Arab Emirates

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

197.8

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

197.8

Country/area

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

17836.46

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
17836.46

Country/area
United States of America

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
75980.54

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
75980.54

Country/area
Zambia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
36.09

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
36.09

C-CG8.5

(C-CG8.5) Does your organization measure the efficiency of any of its products or services?

	Measurement of product/service efficiency	Comment
Row 1	Yes	

C-CG8.5a

(C-CG8.5a) Provide details of the metrics used to measure the efficiency of your organization's products or services.

Category of product or service

Industrial machinery

Product or service (optional)

% of revenue from this product or service in the reporting year

34

Efficiency figure in the reporting year

85

Metric numerator

Other, please specify (Fluid Horsepower - Energy transferred to a pumped fluid. using this formula: WHP = HQ/ 3960 Where H is the total head of the water in feet and Q is the flow rate in gallons per minute)

Metric denominator

Other, please specify (Horsepower. Energy supplied to the pump shaft. Pump input horsepower is determined by measuring the speed and torque of the motor shaft input to the pump)

Comment

We measure the as-new efficiency of all pumping equipment sold by Weir Minerals. As an example, one of our centrifugal slurry pump's as-new efficiency has been used within the efficiency figure in the reporting year response. The overall efficiency of a centrifugal pump is the ratio of the water (output) power to the shaft and (input) power. Water horsepower is determined by the flow rate and pressure delivered from the pump. The shaft horsepower is delivered to the pump from the power unit. In 2022, centrifugal pumping equipment revenue was c.34% of our total continuing operations revenue and this figure has been used in the % revenue from this product or service in the reporting year response.

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6

(C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

	Investment in low-carbon R&D	Comment
Row 1	Yes	

C-CG9.6a

(C-CG9.6a) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for capital goods products and services over the last three years.

Technology area

Other, please specify (Other energy efficient products or efficiency drivers)

Stage of development in the reporting year

Applied research and development

Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

97

R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

94.5

Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

As outlined on pages 40&41 of our 2022 Annual Report, our technology strategy aims to tackle our customers' biggest sustainability challenges, which can be summarised into five simple themes:

- Move less rock
- Use less energy
- Use water wisely
- Create less waste; and
- Boost with digital.

This is fully aligned with our transition plan on page 51 of our 2022 Annual Report. We have a compelling shared goal with our customers to reduce our scope 3 footprint with this technology strategy focused on new or improved technologies to improve energy efficiency in key mining processes, and we are developing our avoided emissions value proposition to drive take-up by our customers.

We are increasing investment in R&D towards 2% of sales to address our customers' biggest challenges and drive growth. Two examples of this at different levels of technology readiness level (TRL) are as below

Technology area

Other, please specify (Mining process optimisation)

Stage of development in the reporting year

Small scale commercial deployment

Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

2

R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

5

Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

This is an consortium project in collaboration with Sustainable Development Technology Canada (SDTC) and other industrial partners. The SDTC project aims to achieve a minimum 15% reduction in energy consumption during comminution by optimizing particle size and eliminating low-grade waste from each stage of the process.

Technology area

Other, please specify (Mining process optimisation)

Stage of development in the reporting year

Full/commercial-scale demonstration

Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

1

R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

0.5

Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Our end-to-end solutions are transforming the mill circuit, delivering sustainability benefits beyond those of the individual parts combined. Integrating our Enduron® high pressure grinding rolls (HPGR) with STM's stirred grinding mills delivers substantial energy and cost savings for our customers in the most energy intensive parts of the mine - up to 40% energy savings compared to traditional technology as noted in our 2022 Annual Report, page 15.

Our next generation mill circuit pilot plant at our sustainable mining centre allows us to conduct R&D on a commercial scale with our customers materials

C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Third-party verification or assurance process in place

C10.1a

(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

ISAE 3000 2020 Statement_Weir_150223_v2_EXTERNAL.pdf

Page/ section reference

2

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1b

(C10.1b) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

ISAE 3000 2020 Statement_Weir_150223_v2_EXTERNAL.pdf

Page/ section reference

2

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

ISAE 3000 2020 Statement_Weir_150223_v2_EXTERNAL.pdf

Page/ section reference

2

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1c

(C10.1c) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
Scope 3: Capital goods
Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
Scope 3: Business travel
Scope 3: Employee commuting
Scope 3: Upstream leased assets
Scope 3: Investments
Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
Scope 3: Processing of sold products
Scope 3: Use of sold products
Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Scope 3: Downstream leased assets
Scope 3: Franchises

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

ISAE 3000 (2020) Statement (SLR) Weir (GHG Scope 3 2022) issued 10052023.pdf

Page/section reference

All

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?

No, we do not verify any other climate-related information reported in our CDP disclosure

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Yes

C11.1a

(C11.1a) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impacts your operations.

BC carbon tax
Canada federal fuel charge
Finland carbon tax
Newfoundland and Labrador carbon tax

C11.1c

(C11.1c) Complete the following table for each of the tax systems you are regulated by.

BC carbon tax	
Period start date	January 1 2022
Period end date	December 31 2022
% of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax	1.98
Total cost of tax paid	40033
Comment	
Canada federal fuel charge	
Period start date	January 1 2022
Period end date	December 31 2022
% of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax	12.46
Total cost of tax paid	236461
Comment	
Finland carbon tax	
Period start date	January 1 2022
Period end date	December 31 2022
% of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax	0.01
Total cost of tax paid	900
Comment	
Newfoundland and Labrador carbon tax	
Period start date	January 1 2022
Period end date	December 31 2022
% of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax	0.06
Total cost of tax paid	1181
Comment	

C11.1d

(C11.1d) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

As a global company we operate in a large number of countries, and without a single enterprise-wide carbon pricing scheme we are required to manage and monitor current and emerging legislation on a country-by-country basis.

In regards to carbon pricing, our strategy is to track our exposure to carbon pricing in jurisdictions where we know we have an existing obligation (such as Canada and Finland) and monitor our potential exposure to new carbon taxes in locations where we have a facility (such as China and South Africa) using tools such as the World Bank Carbon Pricing Dashboard which provides information on the status of carbon pricing regulation across different jurisdictions.

Overall responsibility for compliance with current and emerging local regulation is at local facility level. Current carbon pricing regulation is recorded inline with the SHE standards where each Division is required to keep a register of legal requirements along with actions taken to mitigate these requirements. The SHE committee monitors performance and compliance to the standards, and regularly reports to the Board. In addition local entities seek external expertise to assist with local carbon pricing regulation if required, such as in South Africa where external tax advisors conduct an annual review to determine if the local entity meets the carbon tax registration threshold.

The specific long-term compliance and regulatory strategies for any carbon pricing system are supported by the risk management process. We have identified carbon pricing as one of our key risks (see Risk 3, C2.3a). Our risk management approach requires key risks - including that related to legislative compliance – to be identified and reported at a project level and escalated to the operating company management, which in turn may be escalated to divisional management, and ultimately to the Risk Committee and the Board. This is achieved through risk dashboard reports, which are maintained and considered at operating company, divisional and Group levels.

Strategy in action example:

SITUATION: Our strategy is to rely on entities to flag future carbon tax exposure.

TASK: Our entities to provide an update on a regular basis of future carbon tax exposure

ACTION: In 2022, our Divisions were required to provide in their Strategic Plan submissions a breakdown of carbon taxes where charges are currently paid and any potential carbon tax liabilities based on changes in legislation and/or operational activity levels.

RESULT: When completing this year's CDP submission, the Group Sustainability Team were able to use the breakdown provided in the Strategic Plan to follow up and get an update on carbon taxes throughout the business where there is a risk of a liability. This breakdown was a more efficient tool for ensuring our carbon tax disclosure is complete. Our plan is collect the same data again for the 2023 Strategic Plan reporting cycle as we review more systematic ways of recording our carbon tax exposure.

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

No

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?

No, and we do not currently anticipate doing so in the next two years

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, our customers/clients

Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.

Type of engagement

Innovation & collaboration (changing markets)

Details of engagement

Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce climate impacts on products and services

% of suppliers by number

0.02

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

3

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

0

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

The coverage of our engagement of suppliers by number is intentionally low and targeted towards suppliers we have a mature relationship with and strategic alignment on reducing our footprint. In 2022 we engaged with our largest motor supplier, which provides a wide range of motors fitted to our slurry pump equipment sold to customers. The goal of this engagement was to find innovative ideas to improve the energy efficiency of the combined motor and pump during the use of sold products. Annually we purchase over 1,400 motors from this single supplier, and therefore our slurry pumps technology group have significant understanding of the key reasons behind pump-train energy losses when installed at mine sites.

The innovation challenge was hosted on our global platform (Weir Innovation Network) and run under the framework of a Joint Innovation Agreement, which allowed both parties to contribute under exclusivity terms, starting IP would be mutually covered for ideas arising from the challenge which would go on to commercialisation, an important factor within the mining industry. We do not attempt to calculate the % of supplier-related scope 3 emissions linked to this supplier (i.e. category 1, purchased good and services) because the purpose of the engagement is to drive down emissions in a different scope 3 category: use of sold products.

In this case, leverage is very considerable: 97% of our total footprint across scopes 1, 2 and 3 results from use of sold products. In 2022 this amounted to 37.5 million tCO₂e, of which around 85% was from the operation of electric motors used to drive the majority of our equipment.

Therefore effective engagement with motor suppliers to improve access to the most efficient motor technology and incentivise innovation is critical to help build mutual understanding of ways to reduce scope 3 emissions.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Measures of success

Engagement – When launched the challenge team aimed to generate ~10 new ideas. The mutual innovation challenge saw a total of 300 visitors, generating 20 new ideas from both the Weir team and representatives of our key supplier, the level of engagement exceeded the measure. These ideas received over 100 votes as well as quantitative and qualitative reviews by a panel of subject matter experts from both organisations. The high level of engagement between the two parties indicated the commitment to mutually reducing scope 3 emissions across a large installed base.

Impact of engagement

Of the 20 ideas generated, 4 have been agreed and selected for implementation and further development in 2023. These ideas have been evaluated against the estimated energy efficiency improvements, with the selected ideas all being peer-reviewed as potentially offering between 1% and 5% energy efficiency improvements during the use-phase of the pump-set (combined motor and pump sold to customers).

The four ideas selected address key focal points of our engineering solutions:

1. Evaluating and utilising alternative motor technologies, as well as revising the physical layout of the pump-set sold to customers, to minimise energy losses such as mechanical efficiency, hydraulic efficiency, friction reduction, and optimising the Best Efficiency Point.
2. Enhancing our pump configuration tool to select the optimal combination of pump and motor for carbon footprint reductions through the operating life of the pump-set.
3. Digital performance monitoring through a new approach to data analytics via connected assets to optimise the energy performance of the combined pump-set in use at customers' sites.
4. Knowledge exchange on materials research to improve energy efficiency and extend wear life of our combined pump-set and mean-time-between-failure (therefore reducing waste).

In 2023 the supplier partnership will continue to pursue these opportunities and measure energy efficiency improvements alongside other sustainability benefits.

Comment

Our engagement with this key supplier began in 2022 and activities are being extended to other product lines and technical sustainability challenges in 2023. We are currently exploring similar innovation partnerships with other tier 1 suppliers to access ideas to improve the energy efficiency of other leading product lines with significant installed bases globally.

C12.1b

(C12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your customers.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Education/information sharing	Run an engagement campaign to educate customers about the climate change impacts of (using) your products, goods, and/or services
-------------------------------	---

% of customers by number

72

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

0

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

Rationale for the group of customers selected:

As part of our commitment to knowledge transfer on sustainability in the mining sector, we commissioned in 2020 a comprehensive assessment of energy consumption in key mining processes and minerals, endorsed by the Coalition for Energy Efficient comminution (CEEC). The study covered five key commodities (copper, gold, iron ore, nickel and lithium). It found that mining consumes approximately 3.5% of total final energy consumption globally and that comminution, the process of crushing and grinding rocks, is the single most energy intensive process.

Our market-leading technology, High Pressure Grinding Rolls (HPGRs), can reduce energy consumption by up to 40% compared with traditional comminution technologies and is, therefore, directly relevant to mining companies. We shared study results, together with information about the HPGR energy saving opportunity, with our Minerals Division's entire customer base. In 2022, we expanded our offer in energy efficient comminution with partnerships to supply two adjacent technologies – vertical stirred mills and coarse particle flotation – that can increase energy efficiency gains when used in conjunction with HPGR.

The % customers by number is calculated on the proportion of 2022 total Group revenue from our Minerals Division.

Scope of Engagement:

Our sustained HPGR marketing campaign was executed across a combination of channels and focused on energy savings resulting from the technology, particular for harder ores being crushed into smaller sizes at higher volumes, as well as the potential to consume much less water, a top priority for the mining industry. It achieved excellent reach to all significant target mining companies, as well as the media and other stakeholders.

In 2022 we conducted a detailed lifecycle assessment of HPGR and calculated avoided emissions using industry-standard tumbling mills as the reference technology. This work demonstrated avoided emissions benefits from operating energy savings of up to 40%, relative to tumbling mills as well as significant embodied emissions benefits because HPGR doesn't use grinding media. Taken together, a single HPGR can save up to 16,000 tonnes of CO2e per year. Our next step is to confirm our avoided emissions reporting framework and seek independent verification.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

MEASURES OF SUCCESS

We aimed to:

1. Increase reach and influence at all significant mining companies, with a target to increase our existing social media engagement rate of 2.8%;
2. To present results at key mining sector conferences;
3. To secure articles in global mining publications; and
4. To increase our sales of our HPGR technology.

IMPACT OF ENGAGEMENT:

1. The campaign achieved a 3.8% social media engagement rate, comfortably exceeding the target, as well as achieving its wider objective to raise awareness of the opportunity to improve energy and water efficiency in mining from using HPGRs.

2. In October 2022, we presented HPGR benefits to the Procemin-Geomet international conference on mineral processing and geometallurgy and have been asked to present at other leading events during 2023 to broaden reach across the sector still further.

3. We secured 19 HPGR articles in the mining industry's top international publications

4. Results of our HPGR avoided emissions study were presented at our Capital Markets Event focusing on sustainability and technology strategy in December 2022, as well as our 2022 Annual Report and Accounts. Overall the campaign contributed to a 60% increase in comminution orders, and a 45% increase in Group-wide original equipment orders .

C12.1d

(C12.1d) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain.

1. Technology Partners for climate related R&D

Weir Group has a number of key R&D hubs around the globe, each with academic and industrial partnerships that help us deliver against our smart, sustainable, efficient technology strategy.

1. Weir Advanced Research Centre (WARC) is an academic-industrial partnership, which partners with over 15 external centres of excellence to provide specialist technical capabilities and increasingly focuses on climate-related themes across the mining sector; improving energy efficiency, extending wear life and reducing water usage across processes. Partnerships for sustainability-focused R&D include Australia's Commonwealth Scientific & Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO), the UK's Manufacturing Technology Centre (MTC) and the Indian Institute of Technology Madras (IITM).

Relevant 2022 R&D awards included:

- *Industrial Energy Efficiency Accelerator*: Sustainable manufacturing of large patterns using robotic 3D printing over 2 year duration
- *Strathclyde Research Studentship Scheme*: Development of Sustainable Mining Equipment using Novel Fracture Mechanics based Structural Design Optimisation PhD.
- *Innovate UK KTP*: Developing Capability in DEM Modelling for Pumps.
- *Innovate UK KTP*: Developing Capability in DEM Modelling for Screens.

2. Sustainable Finance partners

Weir manages the process of engaging with our shareholders through our Head of Investor Relations, our Communication and Public Affairs team and our Company Secretary. In 2022 we held regular calls with investors on ESG topics, including climate change, and maintain a regular ESG dialogue process with our biggest investors. Furthermore, we held Capital Markets Event focusing on sustainability and technology strategy in December 2022.

We also continue to engage with many of the key sustainability rating agencies that our investors view as driving sustainability transparency and strategic value. As a result of our progress against our sustainability roadmap commitments, our 2022 ESG ratings have improved or been maintained vs 2021, including reduction in our Sustainalytics risk rating to 21.9 and increase in our FTSE4Good score from 2.8 to 3.6. As a direct result of investor engagement, we submitted a science based target for verification to the SBTi in 2022, with these approved in March 2023.

In 2021 we completed our first ever syndicated bond deal, linked to reduction in Scope 1&2 emissions, which received a very positive response in the market. A further sustainability-linked bond was issued in May 2023, reflecting our updated science based scope 1&2 emissions targets, again with a very positive response.

Measures of success include:

- Further strengthened customer partnerships
- Employee engagement
- Access to lower cost of capital
- Reduced energy, water and waste operating costs
- Improved investor ratings

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

No, but we plan to introduce climate-related requirements within the next two years

C12.3

(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?

Row 1

External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, we engage directly with policy makers

Yes, our membership of/engagement with trade associations could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, we fund organizations or individuals whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

No, but we plan to have one in the next two years

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

<Not Applicable>

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

The mining industry is undertaking a technology transformation to meet the future demand for the key commodities critical for decarbonisation and mass electrification. As such, mining plays a fundamental role in enabling the Transition to Net Zero. Ensuring policy and green taxonomies are consistent with this enablement will be a critical component in the speed of carbon transition.

The Group's Communication and Public Affairs function has responsibility for all senior interactions with policy makers around the world, providing consistency in approach as well as in shared corporate information, including that related to climate change issues. Interactions take account of, for example, our defined sustainability priorities, SHE Standards (and related performance), Risk Management Policy and Framework, Risk Appetite Statement, Viability Statement, current and planned research and development activity, and key product and technology innovations.

The Groups Communications and Public Affairs function led discussions, with input and consultation from the Sustainability Team, on Weir's activity and engagement with senior officials on international trade. The Group's Director of Communications reports directly to the CEO.

In 2020, the Weir Group reorganised its structure regarding sustainability, with Group Head of Strategy and Sustainability becoming Weir's first Chief Strategy and Sustainability Officer (CS&SO) within the Group Executive. The CS&SO reports directly to the CEO and has accountability for three functions – Group Strategy, Sustainability and Innovation and Research. Our Sustainability team liaise directly with the Group Communication and Public Affairs team so that public policy engagement remains consistent with our overall strategy as it progresses and evolves.

Primary reason for not engaging in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

<Not Applicable>

C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Paris Agreement – ongoing implementation and targets

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Climate change mitigation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Climate-related targets

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

Global

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

<Not Applicable>

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

We have continued to engage, via trade associations, with policy makers. This has included one-on-one meetings with key influencers in the trade associations, and through participation in events. Our Minerals Division President participated in the 2022 World Copper Conference, held in Santiago, Chile, speaking on the need to optimise and transform mining technology to deliver emissions improvements and partner to take collective action on Net Zero.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?

This policy is central to the achievement of our climate transition plan, particularly for scope 3 where the majority of our equipment is powered by electricity and so grid decarbonisation will contribute substantially to our scope 3 reduction target, which is currently aligned to SBTi WB2C trajectory and assumes grid decarbonisation and emissions factors aligned to the IEA Stated Policy Scenario (SPS). Implementation of the Paris Agreement will support grid decarbonisation and help to increase emphasis on a faster transition, along the IEAs sustainable development scenario (SDS), and would enable a 1.5C trajectory for our scope 3 target.

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization is a member of, or engages with, which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.

Trade association

National Association of Manufacturers

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

No, we did not attempt to influence their position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The NAM's position on climate is broadly consistent with our position.

At a high level, NAM's policy is as follows: "The time for bold climate action is now. Manufacturers are committed to acting responsibly in helping to maintain a clean and prosperous environment. We owe this to the people and communities we serve, to our customers across the globe and to the millions of men and women who make things in America. We're calling for action . . . Why? Because manufacturing holds the key to solving this global challenge. Think about the technologies that will get us there. Clean energy. Carbon capture. Batteries. Microgrids. Efficiency. Advanced vehicles. Manufacturers make these products and technologies and will continue to invent new ones. Confronting climate change will not be easy. But it is neither the first nor the last challenge that manufacturing ingenuity will solve. And if we work together—if we rise above politics and partisanship and focus on solving problems—we can make our vision of a brighter tomorrow into reality. The NAM recommends Congress enact a single unified climate policy that meets science-based targets, ensures a level playing field without carbon leakage and preserves consumer choice and manufacturing competitiveness."

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

50000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Membership fee – though UK-based, a significant percentage of the Weir Group's revenue and workforce is based in North America. It is important to gain access to emerging legislation and policy developments at national level.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify (China Britain Business Council)

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

No, we did not attempt to influence their position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

CBBC's position of climate change is broadly consistent with our position. It's environmental policy states that "We will ensure that every aspect of our activities is conducted in accordance with sound environmental practices. CBBC aims to foster among its staff, suppliers, customers, shareholders and communities local to its operations an understanding of environmental issues in the context of its business. Our collective task is to ensure that we continually improve the environmental impact of our total global activities. CBBC recognises its responsibility towards protection of the environment and issues this statement as a commitment of both management and employees to minimising the environmental impact of its operations. CBBC promotes and facilitates engagement between UK and Chinese businesses and institutions in facing the global challenge of climate change and in support of our two nations' Net Zero targets."

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

10500

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Membership fee – though UK-based, we have operations and activities in China. It is important to gain access to emerging legislation and policy developments at national level.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.3c

(C12.3c) Provide details of the funding you provided to other organizations or individuals in the reporting year whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate.

Type of organization or individual
Independent consultant

State the organization or individual to which you provided funding
AFT Metallurgy – A private consultancy affiliated with the Coalition for Energy Efficient Comminution (CEEC)

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
40000

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate
In 2022, we funded a report into water use in mining. Water consumption is a key climate-related topic in the mining sector and the study addressed water impacts across mining processes providing us with key data to inform our water-related technology strategies, to reduce consumption, increase recovery from eg tailings facilities, and improve water management.

This work followed a project in 2021, where we funded in 2021 a comprehensive assessment of energy consumption in key mining processes and minerals, endorsed by the CEEC, as part of our commitment to knowledge transfer on sustainability in the mining sector. The study covered five key commodities (copper, gold, iron ore, nickel and lithium). It found that mining consumes approximately 3.5% of total final energy consumption globally and that comminution, the process of crushing and grinding rocks, is the single most energy intensive process.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization’s response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication
In mainstream reports, incorporating the TCFD recommendations

Status
Complete

Attach the document
2022 AR.pdf

Page/Section reference
42-43 (Strategic overview), 48-49 (footprint reduction and Sustainable Solutions), 50 (Emissions strategy), 51 (transition plan), 52-53 (governance), 54-59 (emissions reporting and TCFD)

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets

Comment

C12.5

(C12.5) Indicate the collaborative frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments related to environmental issues for which you are a signatory/member.

	Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment	Describe your organization's role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment
Row 1	We are not a signatory/member of any collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment related to environmental issues	<Not Applicable>

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity	Scope of board-level oversight
Row 1	No, but we plan to have both within the next two years	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C15.2

(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	No, but we plan to do so within the next 2 years	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impacts and dependencies of its value chain on biodiversity?

Impacts on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

No, but we plan to within the next two years

Value chain stage(s) covered

<Not Applicable>

Portfolio activity

<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity

<Not Applicable>

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)

<Not Applicable>

Dependencies on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

No, but we plan to within the next two years

Value chain stage(s) covered

<Not Applicable>

Portfolio activity

<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity

<Not Applicable>

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)

<Not Applicable>

C15.4

(C15.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to biodiversity- sensitive areas in the reporting year?

Not assessed

C15.5

(C15.5) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments
Row 1	No, we are not taking any actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments, but we plan to within the next two years	<Not Applicable>

C15.6

(C15.6) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	No	Please select

C15.7

(C15.7) Have you published information about your organization’s response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
No publications	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C16. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

N/a

C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	CEO	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

(SC0.0) If you would like to do so, please provide a separate introduction to this module.

Revenue relates to the Weir Group PLC (continuing operations in 2022).
ISIN number provided is for the Weir Group PLC
Emissions allocated are apportioned based on sales.

SC0.1

(SC0.1) What is your company’s annual revenue for the stated reporting period?

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	2472100000

SC1.1

(SC1.1) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Requesting member

Van Oord NV

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

150.612

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

Manufacturing operations

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Scope 1 and 2 emissions are calculated through our sustainability software system adhering to the GHG Protocol. We have then apportioned emissions for ESCO (as disclosed in C7.3a and C7.6a) to Van Oord based on the % of Van Oord revenue of ESCO total revenue (as disclosed in our 2022 Annual Report).

Requesting member

Van Oord NV

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

174.437

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

Manufacturing operations

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Scope 1 and 2 emissions are calculated through our sustainability software system adhering to the GHG Protocol. We have then apportioned emissions for ESCO (as disclosed in C7.3a and C7.6a) to Van Oord based on the % of Van Oord revenue of ESCO total revenue (as disclosed in our 2022 Annual Report).

SC1.2

(SC1.2) Where published information has been used in completing SC1.1, please provide a reference(s).

- ESCO revenue - 2022 Annual Report
- ESCO emissions - Section 7 of CDP submission

SC1.3

(SC1.3) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges
Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective	

SC1.4

(SC1.4) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Yes

SC1.4a

(SC1.4a) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities.

Under our Creating Sustainable Solutions priority area of the Weir Groups Sustainability Roadmap we have projects, most notably our avoided emissions project, in place to define the metrics which relate to the allocation of emissions to our customers across scope 1,2 and 3 with particular emphasis on the emissions of our products and services.

SC2.1

(SC2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial climate-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

SC2.2

(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?

No

SC4.1

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization’s goods or services?

No, I am not providing data

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms