



Energising
today

Advancing
tomorrow

Responsibly sourcing the commodities that advance everyday life

Our Values



Safety

We never compromise on safety. We look out for one another and stop work if it's not safe



Responsibility

We take responsibility for our actions. We talk and listen to others to understand what they expect from us. We work to improve our commercial, social and environmental performance



Simplicity

We work efficiently and focus on what's important. We avoid unnecessary complexity and look for simple, pragmatic solutions



Integrity

We have the courage to do what's right, even when it's hard. We do what we say and treat each other fairly and with respect



Openness

We're honest and straightforward when we communicate. We push ourselves to improve by sharing information and encouraging dialogue and feedback



Entrepreneurialism

We encourage new ideas and quickly adapt to change. We're always looking for new opportunities to create value and find better and safer ways of working

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Introduction



Introduction

Purpose

The purpose of this document is to provide information about the definitions and underlying processes applied for the collection and verification of specific Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) key performance indicators (KPIs).

These have been subject to independent Limited Assurance under ISAE 3000 (Revised) by Deloitte LLP as disclosed in the Glencore Annual Report, Climate Report, and Sustainability Report 2022 ('the Reports'), and the Glencore ESG Data Book. The Reports and the Glencore ESG Data Book are available online at glencore.com/publications¹.

Boundaries and scope of our ESG KPIs

The KPIs which are considered in this document are based on information and data from our industrial and marketing activities which cover health & safety, environment, social performance and human rights ('HSEC&HR'). Performance under each of these KPIs is subject to Limited Assurance under ISAE 3000 (Revised) by Deloitte LLP.

We have established specific organisational and operational boundaries to delineate the data and information which will be considered to measure performance in respect of the KPIs.

Organisational boundaries

For our industrial assets, where we have operational control, i.e. where Glencore directly or indirectly controls and directs the day-to-day management and operation of the entity engaging in such activity, whether by contract or otherwise, we report our data on a 100% basis, irrespective of our actual equity stake.

Industrial care and maintenance assets with suspended operations however report on a limited indicator set, reflecting their reduced activities and workforce.

Interests held in joint ventures where we do not have operational control are excluded from these KPIs that are subject to Limited Assurance under ISAE 3000 (Revised) by Deloitte LLP.

Our corporate and marketing offices do not report on environmental (e.g. energy, CO₂e emissions, water) or health and safety data given the immateriality of their contribution to the relevant KPIs.

Finally, we also exclude data and information in respect of investment and holding companies.

Operational boundaries

With the exception of any environmental spills were they to occur, we exclude environmental data from particular warehouses, terminals, ports and other small non-producing industrial assets, as well as pastoral assets under our operational control and certain industrial offices located off site, as we consider their contribution to our KPIs to be sufficiently small so as to be immaterial.

We do not include Scope 3 emissions related to third-party volumes traded by our marketing business in our emissions reporting, apart from emissions relating to marine fuel consumed by time-chartered shipping that is paid for and organised by our coal and oil marketing departments.

We do however report on the amount of payments made to governments in respect of the marketing business' performance.

Reporting period

The Reports contain data for the full reporting year. Acquisitions are only included if they were integrated before 1 July in the reporting year, except that with respect to CO₂e emissions and energy consumption from industrial assets acquired since the baseline date and falling within the organisational boundary, the data has been added to the CO₂e emissions and energy profiles respectively, including the baselines.

Data from divestments is included until the month before disposal, except that CO₂e emissions and energy consumption from sold industrial assets, which were previously within the organisational boundary, are removed from the relevant baselines for subsequent reporting periods.

¹ We aim to publish the Glencore Sustainability Report 2022 and Glencore ESG Data Book in May 2023.

Introduction *continued*

Data processing methodology in general

Glencore's internal reporting systems capture and retain the ESG data presented in the Reports. The metrics in the Reports reflect those used in the commodity markets, and sectors in which we operate and are primarily based on the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)².

In some instances, we have restated figures from previous years to reflect improvements in our data collection, analysis and validation systems. In case of material restatements, we provide explanations regarding the revised data in the ESG data section of our Sustainability Report, as well as in the *About this report* section and *Appendix two (Performance data)* of our *2022 Climate Report*. For the year ending 2022, we have restated our 2019 baseline industrial CO₂e emissions and energy data (given its close connection to CO₂e emissions), and the relevant changes are explained in the *About this report* section and *Appendix two (Performance data)* of our *2022 Climate Report*³.

² Due to confidentiality restrictions under applicable local laws, industrial assets may be unable to access the level of evidence in underlying documentation generally required to validate the classification of a Health & Safety incident in accordance with our incident classification procedures.

³ We have restated our 2019 baseline to reflect industrial asset portfolio changes from acquisitions and divestments (as recommended by the GHG Protocol). We have also taken the opportunity to make some changes to the scope of our reporting of Scope 3, categories 10 and 11 industrial emissions, resulting in the inclusion of Scope 3 emissions from coal production volumes under our operational control, and to reflect an updated approach to our emission factors sources and our enhanced market-based emissions intensity methodology. For further information refer to the *About this report* section of our *2022 Climate Report*.

All ESG metrics stated in the Reports represent the latest available data, unless referenced otherwise in the text. Some of the totals shown may reflect the rounding up or down of subtotals.

Glencore seeks to report on every HSEC&HR-related incident in the period when it occurs. Occasionally, our incident reporting may take place later due to an improved understanding of the incident or revisions to its classification. Where this results in a restatement⁴ of previously reported ESG data, we will publicly disclose the restatement and its rationale.

We may change our approach to how we report our ESG data in future Reports without prior announcement; we may also change the reporting of specific ESG data and its interpretation. We will provide relevant explanations in our Reports in case any such changes are material.

Unless otherwise stated in this document, all ESG data forming the basis of our KPIs needs to be reported in the Glencore HSEC&HR Database on a monthly (health and safety incidents, environmental incidents, social performance and human rights incidents) or quarterly basis (environmental data such as energy consumption, data underlying our Scope 1 and 2 CO₂e emissions, water use and discharge). The recording of ESG data follows a workflow usually involving the initial entry of the data, the review of the entered data and its verification. The different steps of the workflow are completed by different individuals. Glencore's Group HSEC&HR team applies additional quality control processes, beyond the assurance by our external assurance provider.

⁴ Deloitte LLP has not undertaken work to review accuracy and completeness for restated ESG data for previous reporting years and has not provided assurance for restated ESG data.

Health and safety



Health and safety

Fatalities

Definition

A fatality is a death of a worker resulting from an injury as a result of a work-related incident or an occupational disease. Fatalities as a result of occupational injuries and diseases are differentiated in our Glencore HSEC&HR Database.

The approach for classifying work-related fatalities is largely aligned with the ICMM's Health and Safety Performance Indicators Guidance, 2021.

Units

Number of fatalities resulting from an injury as a result of a work-related incident or an occupational disease.

Method

In addition to the general data processing methodology described in section 'Data processing methodology in general', any death of a worker linked to Glencore needs to be investigated by a person who is independent from the affected department. The results of the investigation are presented to the Board's HSEC Committee which decides on the final classification of the fatality.

Hours worked

Definition

Hours worked means the total number of hours worked by workers carrying out work-related activities during the recording period. Hours worked includes overtime (where recorded) and training but excludes annual leave, maternity leave, sick leave, public holidays and other authorised absences.

Units

Number of hours worked by workers.

Method

Refer to section 'Data processing methodology in general' regarding the overall data processing methodology applied for our KPIs.

Lost Time Injuries (LTIs)

Definition

An LTI is an occupational injury that is recorded when a worker is unable to work following a work-related incident.

We record lost days as beginning on the first rostered day that the worker is absent after the day of the work-related injury. The day of the work-related injury is not included. LTIs do not include restricted work injuries (RWIs) and fatalities.

Units

Number of work-related LTIs of workers.

Method

Refer to section 'Data processing methodology in general' regarding the overall data processing methodology applied for our KPIs.

Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR)

Definition

The LTIFR is the total number of LTIs recorded compared to the total hours worked.

Units

Number of LTIs per million hours worked.

Method

The LTIFR is calculated by the Glencore HSEC&HR Database based on the reported number of LTIs and the hours worked.

Refer also to section 'Data processing methodology in general' regarding the overall data processing methodology applied for our KPIs.

Health and safety *continued*

Medical Treatment Injuries (MTIs)

Definition

An MTI is an occupational injury not classified as an LTI or RWI, which requires treatment beyond first aid.

Medical treatment is defined as occurring when an injury requires a higher degree of patient management to ensure a full recovery.

Units

Number of work-related MTIs of workers.

Method

Refer to section 'Data processing methodology in general' regarding the overall data processing methodology applied for our KPIs.

Restricted Work Injuries (RWIs)

Definition

An RWI is a work-related injury which causes a worker to be physically or mentally unable to perform all, or part of, their normal duties or role (i.e., routine work functions) during any rostered shift subsequent to that on which the work-related injury occurred.

Units

Number of work-related RWIs of workers.

Method

Refer to section 'Data processing methodology in general' regarding the overall data processing methodology applied for our KPIs.

Total Recordable Injuries (TRIs)

Definition

Total recordable injuries (TRIs) are the sum of fatalities, lost time injuries (LTIs), restricted work injuries (RWIs) and medical treatment injuries (MTIs). The metric represents all injuries that require medical treatment beyond first aid.

Units

Number of work-related TRIs of workers.

Method

Refer to section 'Data processing methodology in general' regarding the overall data processing methodology applied for our KPIs.

Total Recordable Injury Frequency Rate (TRIFR)

Definition

The TRIFR is the total number of TRIs recorded compared to the total hours worked.

Units

Number of TRIs per million hours worked.

Method

The TRIFR is calculated by the Glencore HSEC&HR Database based on the reported number of TRIs and the hours worked.

Refer also to section 'Data processing methodology in general' regarding the overall data processing methodology applied for our KPIs.

Environment



Environment

Number of major (category 4) and catastrophic (category 5) environmental incidents

Definition

An environmental incident is any event that causes, or has the potential to cause, damage or loss related to hydrocarbon/chemical spills, discharges, emissions to the atmosphere including dust, waste disposal, subsidence, biodiversity/rehabilitation/land, noise, odour, blast or vibration as well as archaeological/cultural heritage.

We classify the severity of environmental incidents on a five-point scale:

- Category 1: negligible
- Category 2: minor
- Category 3: moderate
- Category 4: major
- Category 5: catastrophic.

Major environmental incidents are defined as 'Widespread, but reversible, environmental impact to ecosystems, habitat or species (2 to 10 years to remediate)' while catastrophic environmental incidents are defined as 'Widespread environmental impact to ecosystems, habitat or species (irreversible, or >10 years to remediate)'.

Units

Number of major and catastrophic environmental incidents.

Method

Environmental incidents classified as higher than category 2 need to be investigated. If

applicable, the results of the investigation of environmental category 4 and 5 incidents are presented to the Board HSEC Committee which decides on the final classification of the incident.

Refer also to section 'Data processing methodology in general' regarding the overall data processing methodology applied for our KPIs.

Direct and indirect energy consumption

Definition

Direct energy

Primary energy used by our industrial assets including energy generated by combustion in our boilers, furnaces and vehicles. Sources include coal, coke, diesel, gasoline, biomass, biodiesel, fuel oil, jet fuel, kerosene, LPG, naphtha, natural gas, propane, and electricity generated from renewable sources and coal seam emissions or recovered on-site.

Indirect energy

Secondary energy used by our industrial assets, but generated and supplied by third parties, often as electricity. This includes electricity, steam and heat/cooling.

Units

Petajoules

Method

Energy-related data is entered by our industrial assets based on the Glencore Carbon and Energy Reporting Procedure. This requires the reporting of the activity data (i.e., quantity of consumed fuel/electricity) while the energy related to the

consumed fuels is automatically calculated by the Glencore HSEC&HR Database based on the net calorific values provided by the IPCC⁵.

Refer also to section 'Data processing methodology in general' regarding the overall data processing methodology applied for our KPIs.

Scope 1 emissions

Definition

CO₂e emissions generated by the industrial assets (i.e. direct emissions) under our operational control, including those stemming from the following activities:

- Stationary combustion (such as boilers and generation plants, and including flaring if relevant)
- Mobile combustion (such as vehicles, drilling and hauling plant and equipment)
- Process emissions (such as vented CO₂ or methane, emissions from roasting of calcium carbonate, or use of reductants); and
- Fugitive emissions (uncontrolled emissions such as coal seam emissions).

Units

Million tonnes of CO₂e

Method

Scope 1-related data is entered into our Glencore HSEC&HR Database by our industrial assets based on the Glencore Carbon and Energy Reporting Procedure. Depending on the indicator, the Scope 1 emissions are either entered as activity data

⁵ 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, Volume 2, Energy, Chapter 1

(i.e., quantity of consumed fuels) and automatically converted into Scope 1 emissions by the Glencore HSEC&HR Database, or directly entered as Scope 1 emissions by the relevant industrial assets (e.g. coal seam emissions, CO₂e emissions related to processes that are not covered elsewhere).

Glencore's CO₂e emission reporting generally follows the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised edition). The applied emission factors are primarily based on the IPCC and the related Greenhouse Gas Protocol as shown in Appendix 1.

Our CO₂e emissions include CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O. Other greenhouse gases are not included, pursuant to our most recent materiality assessment, which concluded that their contribution to the overall CO₂e emissions of our industrial assets is sufficiently small so as to be immaterial in the context of our industrial CO₂e emissions profile⁶.

The CO₂e emissions are converted based on the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report, 2014 (AR5), GWP values for 100-year time horizon.

Refer also to section 'Data processing methodology in general' regarding the overall data processing methodology applied for our KPIs.

Scope 2 emissions – general

Scope 2 emissions are indirect CO₂e emissions associated with the generation of purchased electricity, steam, and heat/cooling which are consumed by the industrial assets under our operational

⁶ We last performed the relevant materiality assessment in 2015/2016 and we intend to update this assessment in 2023.

Environment *continued*

control. These CO₂e emissions are considered indirect as they are a consequence of Glencore's activities but occur at sources owned or controlled by other organisations – i.e., third-party electricity generators or utilities.

As set out in our *2022 Climate Report*, calculating Scope 2 emissions requires a method of allocating the CO₂e emissions created by electricity generation to the end consumers of a given grid. Two methods are used as further explained below:

- Location-based method; and
- Market-based method.

Future assessment of our industrial Scope 2 performance versus our industrial CO₂e emissions reduction targets will be based on the market-based approach. As such, the total inventory of the reported CO₂e emissions of our industrial assets will include our market-based Scope 2 emissions, which will be our primary Scope 2 method, but for transparency and comparability we will continue to report separate figures using both Scope 2 methodologies, as recommended by the GHG Protocol⁷.

⁷ In 2022, we changed our Scope 2 market-based approach by expanding our reporting to cover all industrial assets under Glencore's operational control. This approach has been retroactively applied back to our baseline year in 2019. Our previous reporting applied the market-based approach exclusively for industrial assets with a material impact on our Scope 2 emissions that were located in regions with a choice of contractual instruments. For all other sites the residual and location-based emission factors, respectively, were applied.

Scope 2 emissions – location-based

Definition

The location-based method applies the average CO₂e emissions intensity of grids on which energy consumption physically occurs, regardless of specific renewable electricity contracts (as recommended by the Scope 2 Guidance of the GHG Protocol).

This method emphasises the connection between collective consumer demand for electricity and the CO₂e emissions resulting from local electricity production.

Units

Million tonnes of CO₂e

Method

Scope 2-related data is entered into our Glencore HSEC&HR Database by our industrial assets based on the Glencore Carbon and Energy Reporting Procedure which requires the reporting of the relevant activity data (i.e., quantity of purchased and consumed electricity, heat/cooling, or steam).

The Scope 2 emissions are automatically calculated by our Glencore HSEC&HR Database, applying the GHG Protocol's location-based approach. For this, the reported electricity, heat/cooling, or steam data is multiplied by the applicable country-specific grid-emission factors.

For most countries, national grid-emission factors are sourced from the annual 'IEA Emission Factors' publications produced by the International Energy Agency (IEA). For the following countries, regional emission factors are applied as follows:

Region	Source / description
Australia	Australia National Greenhouse Account Factors (NGER)
Canada	Electricity in Canada: Summary and Intensity Tables of Canada's National Inventory submission to UNFCC
USA	eGRID datasets, United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA)
New Caledonia	821 g/kWh ⁸

We apply the latest versions of the applicable emission factor sources as available at the end of a given reporting year⁹.

Our Scope 2 location-based CO₂e emissions include CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O.

The CO₂e emissions are converted based on the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report, 2014 (AR5), GWP values for 100-year time horizon, where the granularity of the published emission factors allows such a conversion.

Refer also to section 'Data processing methodology in general' regarding the overall data processing methodology applied for our KPIs, and to the *About this report* section of our *2022 Climate Report*.

⁸ IEA suggests the use of the grid emissions factor "Non-OECD Asia" for New Caledonia, however, given that electricity generation in New Caledonia is mainly coal-based, we believe a higher and more conservative grid emission factor of 821 g/kWh is appropriate.

⁹ In the past and for 2022, we restated our emission factors over time to align the reporting year with the emission factor year (which only become available with a time lag). Going forward, we will no longer restate for emission factors but continue to apply the emission factors that are available at the end of a reporting year for the given reporting year.

Scope 2 emissions – market-based

Definition

The market-based method reflects the CO₂e emissions from the generators from which the industrial assets under our operational control contractually purchased electricity, steam and heat/cooling bundled with Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs), or unbundled electricity (or steam or heat/cooling) with EACs on their own, and for which specific emissions factors are known, in accordance with the Scope 2 Guidance of the GHG Protocol¹⁰. This guidance covers the following contractual instruments and emissions factors:

- EACs (such as Guarantees of Origin and Renewable Energy Certificates);
- Direct contracts such as power purchase agreements (PPAs) and contracts from specified sources, where other instruments or EACs do not exist;
- Supplier-specific emission factors; and
- Residual emissions factor i.e., the CO₂e emissions rate left after renewable claims have been removed from the grid system.

Units

Million tonnes of CO₂e

¹⁰ GHG Protocol, Scope 2 Guidance, An amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, World Resources Institute, 2015

Environment *continued*

Method

Scope 2-related data is entered into our Glencore HSEC&HR Database by our industrial assets based on the Glencore Carbon and Energy Reporting Procedure which requires the reporting of the relevant activity data (i.e. quantity of purchased and consumed electricity, heat/cooling, or steam).

With regards to the applicable emission factors, our method for the reporting of market-based Scope 2 emissions follows various steps which are largely aligned with the Scope 2 Guidance of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol¹¹.

1. Collect all activity data and emission factor data from EACs and equivalents (if available)
2. Assign renewable EAC activity data to individual electricity consuming industrial assets and multiply by associated emission factor;
3. If the renewable EACs do not account for the entire industrial asset's activity data, the remaining portion must be accounted for by multiplying with other contractual instruments that meet the quality criteria from the market-based emissions hierarchy, i.e., supplier or utility provided emission factors;
4. Multiply the remaining portion of activity data by supplier or utility provided emission factors;
5. If supplier or utility emission factors are not available, multiply the remaining portion of the activity data by the country or regional residual emission factor;

6. If a residual emission factor is not available for a given country or region, multiply the remaining activity data by country or regional average emission factors (i.e., grid emission factors; refer to Scope 2 emissions – location-based).

Our industrial assets are requested to ensure that they use the most appropriate, accurate, precise, and highest quality instruments available in their respective energy markets.

Residual emission factors are currently applied for the following regions:

Region	Source
Australia	Climate Active Electricity Accounting approach where the published National Greenhouse Accounts (NGA) national electricity factor is adjusted to remove the emissions benefit of all claimable renewable generation (through Large Generation Certificates – LGCs). For this, the Renewable Power Percentage (RPP) has been applied for all Australian sites that are connected to the public grid. In 2022, the RPP was 18.64%.
Europe	European Residual Mix published by the Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB)
USA	Green-e® Residual Mix Emissions Rates published by the Center for Resource Solutions (CRS)

Refer also to section 'Data processing methodology in general' regarding the overall data processing methodology applied for our KPIs.

Scope 3 emissions

Our Scope 3 emissions are our indirect CO₂e emissions across our industrial assets' value chain. They include industrial CO₂e emissions from upstream supply chains, downstream customer use of our products, third-party logistics and transportation, and CO₂e emissions associated with certain joint ventures that we do not operate.

Our assured Scope 3 emissions KPIs are in relation to Scope 3 emissions from transmission and distribution losses (category 3c), and from the use of sold coal and oil (category 11). These are set out below. For further details of our Scope 3 emissions reporting methodology, more broadly, please see the *About this report* section and *Appendix two (Performance data)* of our 2022 Climate Report.

Scope 3 emissions – from transmission and distribution losses (category 3c)

Definition

This indicator refers to the Scope 3 emissions associated with the transmission and distribution (T&D) losses of the electricity, heat/cooling or steam purchased and used by the industrial assets under our operational control.

Units

Million tonnes of CO₂e

Method

Activity data is entered by our industrial assets based on the Glencore Carbon and

Energy Reporting Procedure which requires the reporting of the relevant activity data (i.e. quantity of purchased and consumed electricity, heat/cooling, or steam). These CO₂e emissions are calculated by applying the latest available country specific T&D losses as presented by the IEA¹² (in grams of CO₂e per kWh) and multiplying these by the country specific indirect electricity purchased and used by industrial assets under our operational control.

Refer also to section 'Data processing methodology in general' regarding the overall data processing methodology applied for our KPIs.

Scope 3 emissions – from the use of sold products (coal and oil) (category 11)

Definition

Scope 3 emissions from the use of our sold products relate to the use of saleable coal and oil produced by industrial assets under Glencore's operational control. Coal and oil are deemed saleable once they do not require further processing before use.

Units

Million tonnes of CO₂e

Method

Data related to the production of saleable coal and oil is reported by our industrial assets to Glencore's accounting team.

For the calculation of our Scope 3 emissions associated with the use of our saleable thermal and metallurgical coal as well as oil

¹² As presented in the IEA's annual CO₂ Emission Factors edition.

¹¹ https://ghgprotocol.org/scope_2_guidance

Environment *continued*

produced, it is assumed that these are fully incinerated by customers. Based on this assumption, 100% of saleable coal and oil produced by industrial assets under Glencore's operational control are multiplied by the applicable emission factors provided by the IPCC¹³.

Our CO₂e emissions include CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O.

The CO₂e emissions are converted based on the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report, 2014 (AR5), GWP values for 100-year time horizon.

Refer also to section 'Data processing methodology in general' regarding the overall data processing methodology applied for our KPIs.

Water withdrawal

Definition

This category includes water that is withdrawn from the environment (surface water, groundwater, seawater or precipitation) or provided by third parties (this covers supplied potable water and water of lower quality, e.g. treated wastewater that can be used for production purposes). It also includes water that is shared across our industrial assets, which can partially result in double-counting. The quantity of water shared across our industrial assets can be found in Glencore's overall water balance as specified in our annual Sustainability Report.

This category excludes diverted water, which is actively managed (e.g., physically pumped, actively treated, or has material consumptive losses) by the industrial asset but does not enter the operational water system used to

supply the operational water demand (i.e. is not used by the industrial asset in an operational task or activity).

Our total water withdrawal does not include water that is entrained in ore and raw material. This is reported separately.

Units

Million m³

Method

Water-related data needs to be reported by our industrial assets in our Glencore HSEC&HR Database, in accordance with the Glencore Environment Standard and Water Reporting Guideline which is aligned with ICMM Guidance¹⁴.

Refer also to section 'Data processing methodology in general' regarding the overall data processing methodology applied for our KPIs.

Water discharge

Definition

Water discharge is defined as water that is released back to the water environment (surface water, groundwater or seawater) or to a third party. This includes water that is shared across our industrial assets, which can partially result in double-counting. The quantity of water shared across our industrial assets can be found in Glencore's overall water balance as specified in our annual Sustainability Report.

This category excludes diverted water that is actively managed (e.g., physically pumped, actively treated or has material consumptive losses) by the industrial asset but does not enter the operational water system used to supply the operational water demand (i.e. is not used by the industrial asset in an operational task or activity).

Our total water discharge does not include water that is entrained in waste (e.g., tailings) or products. This is reported separately.

Units

Million m³

Method

Water-related data needs to be reported by our industrial assets in our Glencore HSEC&HR Database, in accordance with the Glencore Environment Standard and Water Reporting Guideline which is aligned with ICMM Guidance¹⁵.

Refer also to section 'Data processing methodology in general' regarding the overall data processing methodology applied for our KPIs.

¹³ 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, Volume 2, Energy, Chapter 1.

¹⁴ Water Reporting, Good practice guide, 2nd Edition, ICMM, 2021

Responsible citizenship



Responsible citizenship

Total amount of payments made to governments

Definition

All relevant tax, royalty and levy payments made to the governments of the countries in which we operate based on the boundaries and scope defined in this document, as required by local and national regulation. This includes local, national, sales and employment taxes, government royalties and licence and permitting fees, reported on a cash-paid basis during the reporting period.

Units

Million USD

Method

Payments to governments data is reported periodically into Glencore's tax reporting system Global Tax Center (GTC) by the industrial assets, corporate and marketing offices within the boundaries and scope defined in this document. Tax types are defined and reporting principles outlined along with instructions to GTC in distributed guidance documents. Glencore's Corporate Tax Reporting team applies additional quality control processes against this guidance, beyond the assurance given by our external assurance provider.



Additional information



Additional information

Appendix 1: Greenhouse gas emission factors - Scope 1

Region	Type	Greenhouse Gas	Value	Unit	Effective Date	Description
Global	Natural Gas	Carbon Dioxide	56,100	kg GHG/TJ	01/01/2014	GHG Protocol Cross-Sector Tools - Stationary Combustion - (April 2014)
Global	Natural Gas	Methane	5.00000	kg GHG/TJ	01/01/2014	
Global	Natural Gas	Nitrous Oxide	0.10000	kg GHG/TJ	01/01/2014	
Global	Residual fuel oil	Carbon Dioxide	3,127	kg GHG/t (metric)	01/01/2014	
Global	Residual fuel oil	Methane	0.40400	kg GHG/t (metric)	01/01/2014	
Global	Residual fuel oil	Nitrous Oxide	0.02424	kg GHG/t (metric)	01/01/2014	
Global	Anthracite	Carbon Dioxide	2,625	kg GHG/t (metric)	01/01/2014	
Global	Anthracite	Methane	0.26700	kg GHG/t (metric)	01/01/2014	
Global	Anthracite	Nitrous Oxide	0.04005	kg GHG/t (metric)	01/01/2014	
Global	Coke oven coke	Carbon Dioxide	3,017	kg GHG/t (metric)	01/01/2014	
Global	Coke oven coke	Methane	0.28200	kg GHG/t (metric)	01/01/2014	
Global	Coke oven coke	Nitrous Oxide	0.04230	kg GHG/t (metric)	01/01/2014	
Global	Other kerosene	Carbon Dioxide	2.51938	kg GHG/L	01/01/2014	
Global	Other kerosene	Methane	0.00035	kg GHG/L	01/01/2014	
Global	Other kerosene	Nitrous Oxide	0.00002	kg GHG/L	01/01/2014	
Global	Gas/Diesel oil	Carbon Dioxide	2.67649	kg GHG/L	01/01/2014	
Global	Gas/Diesel oil	Methane	0.00036	kg GHG/L	01/01/2014	
Global	Gas/Diesel oil	Nitrous Oxide	0.00002	kg GHG/L	01/01/2014	
Global	Naphtha	Carbon Dioxide	2.51162	kg GHG/L	01/01/2014	
Global	Naphtha	Methane	0.00034	kg GHG/L	01/01/2014	
Global	Naphtha	Nitrous Oxide	0.00002	kg GHG/L	01/01/2014	
Global	Liquified Petroleum Gases	Carbon Dioxide	1.61170	kg GHG/L	01/01/2014	
Global	Liquified Petroleum Gases	Methane	0.00013	kg GHG/L	01/01/2014	
Global	Liquified Petroleum Gases	Nitrous Oxide	0.00000	kg GHG/L	01/01/2014	
Global	Gasoline/Petrol	Carbon Dioxide	8.59873	kg GHG/gal (US)	01/01/2014	GHG Protocol Cross-Sector Tools - Transport Fuel Use - (April 2014)
Global	On-Road Diesel Fuel	Carbon Dioxide	10.13100	kg GHG/gal (US)	01/01/2014	
Global	Heavy fuel oil	Carbon Dioxide	11.12500	kg GHG/gal (US)	01/01/2014	
Global	Methane combusted	Carbon Dioxide	2.81016	t GHG (metric)/t (metric)	01/01/2006	Australian National Greenhouse Accounts (NGA) factors 2006 - Table 2.3: (Coal mine waste gas that is captured for combustion)
Global	Limestone flux reductant	CO ₂ e	0.44000	kg GHG/kg	01/01/2006	GHG Protocol sector-specific - Iron and steel 2008

Important notice

Refer to the section 'Important notice concerning this report including forward looking statements' on page 78 in our *2022 Climate Report*.

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