CDP

2024 SUBMISSION

COVERING FY 2023

(**CLIMATE CHANGE**, **WATER**, **FORESTS**)

MAGNA INTERNATIONAL INC.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements in this document constitute "forward-looking information" or "forward-looking statements" (collectively, "forward-looking statements"), including statements relating to our activities to mitigate risks, or realize opportunities, from climate change, water use, and/or forests, and statements relating to achievement of our near term and net zero GHG emissions reduction and other targets.

Forward-looking statements may include financial and other projections, as well as statements regarding our future plans, strategic objectives or economic performance, or the assumptions underlying any of the foregoing, and other statements that are not recitations of historical fact. We use words such as "may", "would", "could", "should", "will", "likely", "expect", "anticipate", "assume", "believe", "intend", "plan", "aim", "forecast", "outlook", "project", "potential", "cyclicality", "estimate", "target" and similar expressions suggesting future outcomes or events to identify forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements are based on information currently available to us and are based on assumptions and analyses made by us in light of our experience and our perception of historical trends, current conditions and expected future developments, as well as other factors we believe are appropriate in the circumstances. While we believe we have a reasonable basis for making any such forward-looking statements, they are not a guarantee of future performance or outcomes. Whether actual results and developments conform to our expectations and predictions is subject to a number of risks, assumptions, and uncertainties, many of which are beyond our control, and the effects of which can be difficult to predict, including, without limitation:

Macroeconomic, Geopolitical and Other Risks
- inflationary pressures;
- interest rates;
- geopolitical risks;

Risks Related to the Automotive Industry
- economic cyclicality;
- regional production volume declines;
- deteriorating vehicle affordability;
- misalignment between EV production and sales;
- intense competition;

Customer-Related Risks
- customer concentration;
- growth with Asian OEMs;
- growth of EV-focused OEMs;
- risks of conducting business with newer EV-focused OEMs;
- Fisker's ability to continue as a going concern;
- dependence on outsourcing;
- customer cooperation and consolidation;
- EV program deferrals;
- market shifts;
- consumer take rate shifts;
- quarterly sales fluctuations;
- customer purchase orders;
- potential OEM production-related disruptions;

Strategic Risks
- alignment with "Car of the Future";
- evolving business risk profile;
- technology and innovation;
- investments in mobility and technology companies;

Supply Chain Risks
- semiconductor chip supply disruptions and price increases;
- supply chain disruptions;
- regional energy supply and pricing;
- supply base condition;

Manufacturing/Operational Risks
- product launch;
- operational underperformance;
- restructuring costs;
- impairments;
- labour disruptions;
- skilled labour attraction/retention;
- leadership expertise and succession;

Pricing Risks
- quote/pricing assumptions;
- customer pricing pressure/contractual arrangements;
- commodity cost volatility;
- scrap steel/aluminum price volatility;

Warranty/Recall Risks
- repair/replace costs;
- warranty provisions;
- product liability;

Climate Change Risks
- transition risks and physical risks;
- strategic and other risks;

IT Security/Cybersecurity Risks
- IT/cybersecurity breach;
- product cybersecurity;

Acquisition Risks
- acquisition of strategic targets;
- inherent merger and acquisition risks; • acquisition integration and synergies;

Other Business Risks
- joint ventures;
- intellectual property;
- risks of doing business in foreign markets;
- relative foreign exchange rates;
- currency devaluation in Argentina;
- pension risks;
- tax risks;
- returns on capital investments;
- financial flexibility;
- credit ratings changes;
- stock price fluctuation;
- dividends;

Legal, Regulatory and Other Risks
- antitrust proceedings;
- legal and regulatory proceedings;
- changes in laws;
- trade agreements;
- trade disputes/tariffs; and
- environmental compliance.

In evaluating forward-looking statements, we caution readers not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking statement. Additionally, readers should specifically consider the various factors which could cause actual events or results to differ materially from those indicated by such forward-looking statements, including the risks, assumptions and uncertainties above which are:

- discussed under the "Industry Trends and Risks" heading of our Management's Discussion and Analysis; and
- set out in our Annual Information Form filed with securities commissions in Canada, our annual report on Form 40-F filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, and subsequent filings.

Readers should also consider discussion of our risk mitigation activities with respect to certain risk factors, which can also be found in our Annual Information Form. Additional information about Magna, including our Annual Information Form, is available through the System for Electronic Data Analysis and Retrieval+ (SEDAR+) at www.sedarplus.com.

Magna International Inc.

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions
This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.
Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP

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10/04/2024, 05:58 pm

Contents

C1. Introduction

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Magna is more than one of the worlds largest suppliers in the automotive space; we are a mobility technology company with a global entrepreneurial minded team of over 179,000 employees and an organizational structure designed to innovate like a startup Our global network includes 342 manufacturing operations and 104 product development engineering and sales centres spanning 28 countries We are positioned to support advancing mobility in a transforming industry with 65 years of expertise and a systems approach to design engineering and manufacturing that touches nearly every aspect of the vehicle including body chassis exterior seating powertrain active driver assistance electronics mechatronics mirrors lighting and roof systems We also have electronic and software capabilities across many of these areas In addition we are leveraging our capabilities and platform technologies in areas such as battery management software stack and sensors to enter growing adjacent mobility markets such as micromobility Our common shares trade on the Toronto Stock Exchange MG and the New York Stock Exchange MGA For further information about Magna visit our website at www.magna.com.
[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

12/31/2023

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 2 years

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 2 years

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 2 years

[Fixed row]

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

MG (Toronto Stock Exchange)

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

20-151-6002

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

MGA (New York Stock Exchange)
[Add row]

(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No, this is confidential data	*Geolocation data is considered confidential at Magna and therefore cannot be disclosed.*

[Fixed row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 4+ suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Magna is a Tier 1 supplier to OEMs. We have indicated our direct suppliers as Tier 1 (although they are Tier 2 for the industry as a whole). The process of mapping our value chain consists of different activities and tasks. As a key activity we are using an AI based supply/value chain monitoring and mapping tool. All our suppliers for direct production material are stored in this tool and we initiated mapping of certain value chains incl. leather, due diligence legislation related commodities, other commodities/products of concern (e. g. semiconductors, aluminum, …) facilitating the AI tool. In addition to the AI tool we are utilizing our Procurement organization to reach out to key suppliers for disclosure of their value chains, which enables us in many cases to go beyond the our tier 1 (industry tier 2) level. Additionally assessing existing documents to capture and verifying the full range of activities has been carried out. This includes documenting all key activities, resources and business relationships throughout the value chain, including upstream, operational and downstream elements.
[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

	Plastics mapping	Primary reason for not mapping plastics in your value chain	Explain why your organization has not mapped plastics in your value chain
	Select from:	*Select from:*	*We have begun the process but have not yet created a standardized procedure around the topic.*

	Plastics mapping	Primary reason for not mapping plastics in your value chain	Explain why your organization has not mapped plastics in your value chain
	☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years	☑ No standardized procedure	

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

2

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Aligns with Magna's two-year financial outlook period

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

3

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Aligns with Magna's financial planning process

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

6

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

10

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Aligns with Magna's strategic longer-term planning/considerations that looks beyond short- and medium terms
[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

(2.2.1) Process in place

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.2) Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process

Select from:

☑ Impacts only

(2.2.4) Primary reason for not evaluating dependencies and/or impacts

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(2.2.5) Explain why you do not evaluate dependencies and/or impacts and describe any plans to do so in the future

Magna acknowledges the importance of environmental sustainability and the role it plays in our operations. However, we currently do not identify, assess, and manage environmental dependencies for the following reasons: Focus on Direct Environmental Impacts: Our primary environmental strategy has been centered around reducing direct environmental impacts such as emissions, waste, and water. This includes initiatives to improve the fuel efficiency of our products and reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated with our operations and supply chain. Resource Allocation: Given the complexity and scale of our operations, our resources have been prioritized towards compliance with regulatory requirements and implementing immediate environmental improvements, as well as compliance with emerging regulation (such as the CSRD) that is impact-focused. This has limited our capacity to extend our focus to broader environmental dependencies. Data Availability and Methodology: Identifying and assessing environmental dependencies requires comprehensive data and robust methodologies, which are currently under development. We are in the process of enhancing our data collection and analysis capabilities to better understand these dependencies in the future. Strategic Alignment: Our current environmental management strategies are aligned with our core business objectives and stakeholder expectations. While we recognize the importance of managing environmental dependencies, our immediate focus remains on areas where we can have the most significant and measurable impact. Future Plans: We are committed to continuous improvement and are actively exploring ways to integrate the assessment and management of environmental dependencies into our sustainability strategy. This includes engaging with industry experts, stakeholders, and adopting best practices to enhance our environmental stewardship. [Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Internal company methods

International methodologies and standards

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard
☑ Life Cycle Assessment

Databases
☑ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards
☑ Other databases, please specify :RE MUNICH

Other
☑ Scenario analysis
☑ Desk-based research
☑ External consultants
☑ Materiality assessment
☑ Internal company methods
☑ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical
☑ Drought
☑ Tornado
☑ Wildfires
☑ Heat waves
☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical
☑ Heat stress
☑ Water stress
☑ Sea level rise
☑ Changing wind patterns
☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events
☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level
☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

☑ Changes to national legislation

☑ Lack of mature certification and sustainability standards

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

☑ Changing customer behavior

Reputation

☑ Impact on human health

☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback

☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

☑ Stigmatization of sector

Technology

☑ Data access/availability or monitoring systems

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

☑ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability

☑ Exposure to litigation

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Regulators

☑ Local communities

☑ Indigenous peoples

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

We have applied a global double materiality approach to assess the interconnections between impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs). The results of this assessment will be if necessary updated annually as required under the EU CSRD (Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive). Our double materiality approach is divided into four main steps: First, we created a comprehensive list of sustainability-related topics, subtopics and sub-sub-topics. This list included topics related to the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) as well as entity-specific topics. The second step focused on understanding the full scope of our activities by evaluating the existing documentation. This included documenting the material activities, resources and business relationships across our value chain, including our own operations as well as upstream and downstream activities. Thirdly, each sustainability aspect was examined to identify IROs throughout the value chain. Impact statements were prepared to determine the potential impact of business activities on people and the environment. Risk or opportunity statements were developed to identify any financial impacts related to sustainability issues, such as impacts on financial position, performance, cash flow, access to finance and capital. An scoring framework with qualitative and quantitative criteria was used to evaluate these statements, taking into account factors such as severity (scale, scope, irremediability) and likelihood. A stakeholder engagement plan was then developed to identify the stakeholders best able to provide insights and input on each sustainability topic. Internal and external stakeholder perspectives were considered and internal subject matter experts were identified for each sustainability topic. This engagement allowed us to refine and evaluate the IROs. Additionally we maintain a global property risk control program to support our efforts to mitigate risks to our employees' safety, physical property risks and potential for business interruption due to extreme weather events. The program, which includes risk engineering with support from a third party property risk engineering consulting firm, includes the following elements to promote the physical resiliency of our facilities & minimize the risk of disruption to our operations: pre-screening of facility site selection; acquisition risk assessments; periodic facility inspections; facility construction design review and recommendations; and training and education. In certain circumstances, the program extends the risk assessment to our direct suppliers by identifying and evaluating potential exposures to our direct supply chain (including natural hazards) which could disrupt business operations. Where such supply chain exposures are identified, a more detailed assessment may be performed to better understand the supply chain risk, including further on-site assessment, where practicable. Our advisor engages in almost 200 physical on-site surveys annually to evaluate various risks, including pertaining to natural hazards. Using the Swiss Re NatCat database, the advisor analyzed 400 unique Magna locations to assess climate related exposures, including: flood, wind, storm surge, wildfire, tornado, tsunami, hailstorm, lightning, temperature change, precipitation, sea level rise risk and water security.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ EcoVadis

☑ WRI Aqueduct

☑ Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify **:**IBAT - Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Internal company methods

International methodologies and standards

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard
☑ Life Cycle Assessment

Databases
☑ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards
☑ Other databases, please specify :RE MUNICH

Other
☑ Scenario analysis
☑ Desk-based research
☑ External consultants
☑ Materiality assessment
☑ Internal company methods
☑ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical
☑ Drought
☑ Tornado
☑ Wildfires
☑ Heat waves
☑ Toxic spills
☑ Pollution incident
☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical
☑ Water stress
☑ Sea level rise
☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events
☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level
☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Policy

☑ Changes to national legislation

☑ Introduction of regulatory standards for previously unregulated contaminants

☑ Lack of mature certification and sustainability standards

☑ Mandatory water efficiency, conservation, recycling, or process standards

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

☑ Changing customer behavior

Reputation

☑ Impact on human health

☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback

☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

☑ Stigmatization of sector

Technology

☑ Data access/availability or monitoring systems

☑ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability

☑ Exposure to litigation

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Regulators

☑ Local communities

☑ Indigenous peoples

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

We have applied a global double materiality approach to assess the interconnections between impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs). The results of this assessment will be if necessary updated annually as required under the EU CSRD (Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive). Our double materiality approach is divided into four main steps: First, we created a comprehensive list of sustainability-related topics, subtopics and sub-sub-topics. This list included topics related to the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) as well as entity-specific topics. The second step focused on understanding the full scope of our activities by evaluating the existing documentation. This included documenting the material activities, resources and business relationships across our value chain, including our own operations as well as upstream and downstream activities. Thirdly, each sustainability aspect was examined to identify IROs throughout the value chain. Impact statements were prepared to determine the potential impact of business activities on people and the environment. Risk or opportunity statements were developed to identify any financial impacts related to sustainability issues, such as impacts on financial position, performance, cash flow, access to finance and capital. An scoring framework with qualitative and quantitative criteria was used to evaluate these statements, taking into account factors such as severity (scale, scope, irremediability) and likelihood. A stakeholder engagement plan was then developed to identify the stakeholders best able to provide insights and input on each sustainability topic. Internal and external stakeholder perspectives were considered and internal subject matter experts were identified for each sustainability topic. This engagement allowed us to refine and evaluate the IROs. Additionally we maintain a global property risk control program to support our efforts to mitigate risks to our employees' safety, physical property risks and potential for business interruption due to extreme weather events. The program, which includes risk engineering with support from a third party property risk engineering consulting firm, includes the following elements to promote the physical resiliency of our facilities & minimize the risk of disruption to our operations: pre-screening of facility site selection; acquisition risk assessments; periodic facility inspections; facility construction design review and recommendations; and training and education. In certain circumstances, the program extends the risk assessment to our direct suppliers by identifying and evaluating potential exposures to our direct supply chain (including natural hazards) which could disrupt business operations. Where such supply chain exposures are identified, a more detailed assessment may be performed to better understand the supply chain risk, including further on-site assessment, where practicable. Our advisor engages in almost 200 physical on-site surveys annually to evaluate various risks, including pertaining to natural hazards. Using the Swiss Re NatCat database, the advisor analyzed 400 unique Magna locations to assess climate related exposures, including: flood, wind, storm surge, wildfire, tornado, tsunami, hailstorm, lightning, temperature change, precipitation, sea level rise risk and water security.

[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

We have applied a global double materiality approach to assess the interconnections between impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs). This approach is divided into four main steps: First, we created a comprehensive list of sustainability-related topics, subtopics and sub-sub-topics. This list included topics related to the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) as well as entity-specific topics. The second step focused on understanding the full scope of our activities by evaluating the existing documentation, processes and practices. This included documenting the material activities, resources and business relationships across our value chain, including our own operations as well as upstream and downstream activities. Thirdly, each sustainability aspect was examined to identify IROs throughout the value chain. Impact statements were prepared to determine the potential impact of business activities on people and the environment. Risk or opportunity statements were developed to identify any financial impacts related to sustainability issues, such as impacts on financial position, performance, cash flow, access to finance and capital. A scoring framework with qualitative and quantitative criteria was used to evaluate these statements, taking into account factors such as severity (scale, scope, irremediability) and likelihood. A stakeholder engagement plan was then developed to identify the stakeholders best able to provide insights and input on each sustainability topic. Internal and external stakeholder perspectives were considered and internal subject matter experts were identified for each sustainability topic. This engagement allowed us to refine and evaluate the IROs as well as assess the interconnections between them.
[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

☑ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities

☑ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

To identify priority locations across our value chain, we follow a comprehensive process that focuses on our direct operations. This is part of our global property risk control program, which aims to mitigate risks to employee safety, physical property, and business continuity due to extreme weather events. We collaborate with a third-party property risk engineering consulting firm to enhance the physical resiliency of our facilities and minimize operational disruptions. This includes pre-screening facility site selection, conducting acquisition risk assessments, performing periodic facility inspections, reviewing and recommending facility construction designs, and providing ongoing training and education. In certain cases, we extend our risk assessments to direct suppliers to identify and evaluate potential exposures, including natural hazards, that could disrupt our operations. If significant risks are identified, we perform detailed assessments, which may include on-site evaluations. Our advisor conducts nearly 200 physical on-site surveys annually to evaluate various risks, including natural hazards. Using the Swiss Re NatCat database, we analyzed over 400 unique Magna locations to assess climate-related exposures such as floods, wind, storm surges, wildfires, tornadoes, tsunamis, hailstorms, lightning, temperature changes, precipitation, sea level rise, and water security. The results of these analyses inform discussions with our engineering advisor about potential risk control measures for our facilities. We also apply a global approach of double materiality to assess and prioritize the impacts, risks and opportunities that are most relevant to the activities in our value chain. We mapped our value chain by assessing existing documentation to capture all activities, documenting all key activities, resources and business relationships throughout the value chain (including upstream, operational and downstream elements) and distributing a preliminary version of the value chain to our divisions to ensure its accuracy. We then prepared IRO statements to evaluate and assess the impact of the company's activities on people and the environment, as well as the associated financial impact. We refined and evaluated our scoring by engaging with internal and external stakeholders. A more detailed description of our double materiality analysis can be found in question 2.2.7.

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

☑ No, we have a list/geospatial map of priority locations, but we will not be disclosing it

[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

☑ Other, please specify **:**Please see "Application of definition"

(2.4.7) Application of definition

At the corporate level, Magna approaches the definition of "substantive impact" for climate-related risks in a manner consistent with its approach to other potential risks. A starting reference point is determination of whether a climate-related risk may be "material" in the context of risk disclosure required for securities law purposes. While materiality is determined on a subjective basis taking into account a range of factors, one general objective reference point for materiality is 10% of earnings, a threshold which Magna also uses to determine whether an impairment charge is considered a substantive financial impact. For the 2023 reporting year, the 10% threshold would translate to approximately USD121 million based on Magna's net income that year. Where a climate-related risk is not "material" for securities law purposes, we determine its potential significance by reference to a range of factors, which may include its ability to: impact the implementation of our strategy; disrupt our manufacturing operations; eliminate or significantly reduce future business prospects for, cash flows expected from or returns generated by, company assets; impair the company's ability to secure capital; harm our ability to attract and retain necessary human talent; diminish our reputation; aggravate other risks faced by the company, as a result of risk interdependencies; or otherwise cause significant destruction of economic value. Part of Magna's Global Environmental Program is to conduct Audits and Inspections to assess all relevant regulatory, corporate environmental and industry best practice requirements. Any deficiencies

identified are assessed for risk on a scale of OFI (Opportunity For Improvement) up to severe or critical. Failure to address severe environmental issues result in a Red Flag designation that requires senior Operating Group management involvement until resolved. Accountability for closure of red flag items is managed through regular review of red flags by the CEO with Operating Group management. These red flags can be considered substantive impacts if not properly mitigated. A quantitative example of a red flag is if Magna were impacted by either an increase or decrease of USD 1 million across our operations.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

☑ Other, please specify **:**Please see "Application of Definition"

(2.4.7) Application of definition

At the corporate level, Magna approaches the definition of "substantive impact" for climate-related opportunities in a manner consistent with its approach to other potential opportunities. A starting reference point is determination of whether a climate-related opportunity may be "material" in the context of risk disclosure required for securities law purposes. While materiality is determined on a subjective basis taking into account a range of factors, one general objective reference point for materiality is 10% of earnings, a threshold which Magna also uses to determine whether an impairment charge is considered a substantive financial impact. For the 2023 reporting year, the 10% threshold would translate to approximately USD121 million based on Magna's net income that year. Where a climate-related opportunity is not "material" for securities law purposes, we determine its potential significance by reference to a range of factors, which may include its ability to: assist with the implementation of our strategy; augment our manufacturing operations; increase future business prospects for, cash flows expected from or returns generated by, company assets; assist the company's ability to secure capital; bolster our ability to attract and retain necessary human talent; enhance our reputation; or support other opportunities available to the company, as a result of business interdependencies; or otherwise cause significant enhancement of economic value.
[Add row]

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:
☑ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

We classify and identify potential water pollutants based on regulatory requirements and definitions. Magna has also developed minimum corporate environmental standards that are applied globally, whether or not regulation exists. For example, if regulation in one jurisdiction limits pollutants to a certain amount, Magna typically would require that same limit even in a jurisdiction that does not regulate the amount of such pollutant.
[Fixed row]

(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Oil

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Oil has a detrimental impact on water quality and fish/wildlife habitat.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

☑ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

☑ Provision of best practice instructions on product use

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

We have standard operating procedures for all of our facilities to prevent the discharge of oil, oily water or other contaminants from reaching sanitary/storm sewers, surface water and/or groundwater. Our operating procedures are supplemented by training and best practice sharing. Our program also includes a robust system of audits and inspections by our Environmental and Health & Safety (HSE) department, including oversight, performance tracking, an Management escalation process (if necessary), and periodic reporting to a Board-level committee.
[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(3.1.3) Please explain

We have not identified any environmental risks related to plastics that have had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year. This is primarily because we currently do not have a standardized procedure in place to assess these risks. However, we are aware of the potential environmental risks associated with plastics, particularly in terms of plastic packaging and its use in the transport of our own products.
[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:
☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical
☑ Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply
☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

A loss scenario potential financial impact analysis was conducted by our Risk Management group which examined risk related to our operations in South Carolina. The Atlantic hurricane season has intensified over time due to climate change resulting in more frequent and severe storms with the potential to impact property further inland than in the past. While Magna Divisions in the region are not coastal, the loss scenario recognizes that a concentration of Divisions could be exposed to hurricane force winds and rain that may result in significant impact to operations throughout the State of South Carolina. Damages to local critical infrastructure such as roadways, railways, electrical distribution, sanitary water and other key systems could delay recovery response including competition over finite recovery resources. Direct damages and business interruption may result to Magna facilities, critical suppliers or local customers.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Decreased revenue, non-recovery of costs, potential customer penalties/business interruption claims

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

With the increased frequency and severity of extreme weather events associated with climate change, including floods, windstorms, wildfires, tornados, tsunamis, hailstorms and other natural weather hazards, we face the risk that such an event could cause significant damage to one or more of our facilities or those of our customers and/or sub-suppliers. While our primary concern in an acute climate event affecting one of our facilities would be the safety and well-being of our employees, property damage and business interruption would represent the primary financial risk. An acute climate event that significantly damages one of our facilities, could disrupt our production and/or prevent us from supplying products to our customers. Such an event could lead to us incurring a number of costs, many

of which may be unrecoverable, including: costs related to the physical repair of any damage to our facility; costs related to premium freight or re-sourcing of supply; penalties or business interruption claims by our customers; loss of future business and reputational damage; and higher insurance costs going forward.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

44872543

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

189272907

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Estimated potential loss of sales for 5 Magna Divisions concentrated in the U.S.A. State of South Carolina (areas of Greer, Moore, Piedmont and Spartanburg) in the event of a severe weather event directly impacts all such Divisions, or impacts local critical infrastructure. The range represents the aggregate potential lost sales for the 5 Divisions in the event the extreme weather event prevents operation of the facilities for a specified period (1 week in a best case scenario or 1 month in a worst case scenario). The calculation is based on determining an estimated sales per shift at each facility. This figure was calculated by using 2023 aggregate sales (1,976,786,000) for the 5 facilities divided by the estimated number of total shifts (2,936) per year for the facilities. The estimated annual total shifts for each of the 5 facilities considered statutory holidays, planned seasonal shutdowns (typically summer and Christmas), as well as the number of days with shifts monthly (26 days for 2 Divisions operating shifts 6 days a week and 22 days for 3 Divisions operating shifts 5 days a week).

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Implementation of environmental best practices in direct operations

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

41963775

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Aggregate of (i) expenditures in 2023 for evaluation of natural hazard/climate related risks by third party risk engineering consultant (approx. 1,523,775), & (ii) expenditures in 2023 to complete risk control recommendations related to natural hazard exposures in several facilities (approx. 440,000), including augmenting natural hazard emergency response plans (several Divisions), reinforcing against hurricane windstorm (1 Division in Brazil and 1 in the U.S.), addressing roof ponding/draining and securement (2 Divisions in Germany, 3 Divisions in Canada, 1 in Poland & 1 in Brazil), improving earthquake bracing (1 Division Romania) and installing/improving seismic protection (1 Division in China). The measures resulted in a reduction of loss exposures of approx. USD 57 million across 15 Divisions in 9 countries, including the U.S. which is the subject of the potential loss scenario described.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We maintain a global property risk control program to support our efforts to mitigate risks to our employees' safety, physical property risks and potential for business interruption due to extreme weather events. The program, which includes risk engineering with support from a third party property risk engineering consulting firm, includes the following elements to promote the physical resiliency of our facilities & minimize the risk of disruption to our operations: pre-screening of facility site selection; acquisition risk assessments; periodic facility inspections; facility construction design review and recommendations; and training and education. In certain circumstances, the program extends the risk assessment to our direct suppliers by identifying and evaluating potential exposures to our direct supply chain (including natural hazards) which could disrupt business operations. Where such supply chain exposures are identified, a more detailed assessment may be performed to better understand the supply chain risk, including further on-site assessment, where practicable. Our advisor engages in almost 200 physical on-site surveys annually to evaluate various risks, including pertaining to natural hazards. Using the Swiss Re NatCat database, the advisor analyzed 400 unique Magna locations to assess climate related exposures, including: flood, wind, storm surge, wildfire, tornado, tsunami, hailstorm, lightning, temperature change, precipitation, sea level rise risk and water security. The results of the analysis form the basis of discussions with such engineering advisor regarding potential risk control recommendations in our facilities, including the completed recommendations detailed under "Explanation of Cost Calculation".

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk5

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Flooding (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Mexico

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Bravo

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

A loss scenario potential financial impact analysis was conducted by our Risk Management group which examined risk related to our operations in Ramos Arizpe. The region in Mexico is a dry & arid region susceptible to flooding in the event of rapid rainfall. With rainfall expected to intensify as a result of climate change, the following loss scenario has been devised evaluating the financial impact to Magna divisions in the region resulting from a signfiicant storm. Impacts may include rainfall overwhelming local infrastructure and with ground conditions being unable to sufficiently absorb the water, & resultant floodings. Damages may include loss of critical infrastructure such as roadways, railways, electrical distribution, sanitary water and other key systems which could delay recovery response with locals competing over finite resources. Direct damages & business interruption may result to Magna facilities, critical suppliers or local customers.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Disruption in production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

With the increased threat of water scarcity associated with climate change, we face the risk that such circumstances could cause interruptions to one or more of our facilities or those of our customers and/or sub-suppliers. Business interruption would represent the primary financial risk. An acute water scarcity situation that impacts the ability of one or more of our facilities to operate, could disrupt our production and/or prevent us from supplying products to our customers. Such an event could lead to us incurring a number of costs, many of which may be unrecoverable, including: costs related to premium freight or re-sourcing of supply; penalties or business interruption claims by our customers; loss of future business and reputational damage; and higher insurance costs going forward.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

65429782

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

282728499

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Estimated potential loss of sales for 7 Magna Divisions concentrated in the Ramos Arizpe / Saltillo region in Mexico in the event of a severe weather event directly impacts all such Divisions, or impacts local critical infrastructure. The range represents the aggregate potential lost sales for the 7 Divisions in the event the extreme weather event prevents operation of the facilities for a specified period (1 week in a best case scenario or 1 month in a worst case scenario). The calculation is based on determining an estimated sales per shift at each facility. This figure was calculated by using 2023 aggregate sales (3,024,180,000) for the 7 facilities divided by the estimated number of total shifts (5,884) per year for the facilities. The estimated annual total shifts for each of the 7 facilities considered statutory holidays, planned seasonal shutdowns (typically summer and Christmas), as well as the number of days with shifts monthly (26 days for 3 Divisions operating shifts 6 days a week, 22 days for 1 Divisions operating shifts 5 days a week, and 30 days for 3 Divisions operating shifts 7 days a week).

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Implementation of environmental best practices in direct operations

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

41963775

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Aggregate of (i) expenditures in 2023 for evaluation of natural hazard/climate related risks by third party risk engineering consultant (approx. 1,523,775), & (ii) expenditures in 2023 to complete risk control recommendations related to natural hazard exposures in several facilities (approx. 440,000), including augmenting natural hazard emergency response plans (several Divisions), reinforcing against hurricane windstorm (1 Division in Brazil and 1 in the U.S.), addressing roof ponding/draining and securement (2 Divisions in Germany, 3 Divisions in Canada, 1 in Poland & 1 in Brazil), improving earthquake bracing (1 Division Romania) and installing/improving seismic protection (1 Division in China). The measures resulted in a reduction of loss exposures of approx. USD 57 million across 15 Divisions in 9 countries.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We maintain a global property risk control program to support our efforts to mitigate risks to our employees' safety, physical property risks and potential for business interruption due to extreme weather events or water scarcity. The program, which includes risk engineering with support from a third party property risk engineering consulting firm, includes the following elements to promote the physical resiliency of our facilities & minimize the risk of disruption to our operations: pre-screening of facility site selection; acquisition risk assessments; periodic facility inspections; facility construction design review and recommendations; and training and education. In certain circumstances, the program extends the risk assessment to our direct suppliers by identifying and evaluating potential exposures to our direct supply chain (including natural hazards) which could disrupt business operations. Where such supply chain exposures are identified, a more detailed assessment may be performed to better understand the supply chain risk, including further on-site assessment, where practicable. Our advisor engages in almost 200 physical on-site surveys annually to evaluate various risks, including pertaining to natural hazards. Using the Swiss Re NatCat database, the advisor analyzed 400 unique Magna locations to assess climate related exposures, including: flood, wind, storm surge, wildfire, tornado, tsunami, hailstorm, lightning, temperature change, precipitation, sea level rise risk and water security. The results of the analysis form the basis of discussions with such engineering advisor regarding potential risk control recommendations in our facilities, including the completed recommendations detailed previously.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Technology

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ Serbia
☑ Sweden
☑ Turkey
☑ Austria
☑ Czechia
☑ Slovakia
☑ Slovenia
☑ Thailand
☑ Argentina
☑ North Macedonia
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Mexico
☑ Poland
☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Ireland
☑ Morocco
☑ Romania
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

As concerns about climate change accelerate, there is a risk that consumer and customer demand for combustion engine technology and products may stagnate or decline, impacting sales and revenues of Magna. Additionally, as demand for electrified products grows, pricing pressures may arise, shifting value away from non-electrified products.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

We believe that approximately 25% of a vehicle's content is directly related to vehicle propulsion and may be negatively impacted by the shift from internal combustion engines (ICE) to electrified propulsion systems. However, the majority of vehicle systems, including body, chassis, seating, exteriors and mechatronics are positively aligned with industry megatrends and will remain integral to the "Car of the Future." In fact, we believe Magna's product portfolio is less sensitive to electrification than the industry average, with about 90% of its products remaining highly relevant. The remaining 10% of Magna's product portfolio, which includes manual transmissions, mechanical AWD/4WD systems, and fuel tank systems, is negatively affected by the trend toward vehicle electrification. While Magna believes that assets and expertise associated with transmission and AWD/4WD products can be redeployed to align with the "Car of the Future," the fuel tank systems business is expected to be heavily impacted by the transition to electric vehicles.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☑ Develop new products, services and/or markets

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

3000000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Forecast Operating Group & Corporate engineering expenditures/investments (2023-2025) in areas that address megatrends, including a significant portion related to electrification. Figure does not account for potential customer recovery/reimbursement of such expenses, nor expected capital spending. Based on our second quarter 2024 outlook, capital spending is expected to be approx. 2.3-2.4 billion for 2024. We have also developed and produce new lines of products that have only emerged as a result of the growth of Electric Vehicles, such as battery enclosures which is a growing business for Magna.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

As part of our long-term strategy, we have distilled the impacts of global megatrends into 3 long-term strategic factors we see defining the "Car of the Future" – e-drives, ADAS and battery enclosures. One key element of our strategy involves increasing capital deployment in product areas aligned with the Car of the Future. Electrification is the automotive trend most closely linked to issues of climate change given the historical prevalence of the Internal Combustion Engine ("ICE") in vehicles. We possess an enhanced e-drive portfolio with a range of products that addresses the roadmap for the transition to Electric Vehicles allowing us to win new EV business. To address the potential decline in products such as manual transmissions (MT), mechanical AWD/4WD systems & fuel tank systems, we continue to proactively manage our portfolio & evolving product mix and accelerate capital deployment towards megatrend/high-growth areas. Our expectation is that from 2023-2027, sales in areas aligned with/positively impacted by, the megatrends will significantly exceed any potential decline in the affected product areas. For examples in Michigan Magna built a new state-of-the art facility to produce complex battery enclosures for GMC Electric Full Size Trucks and SUVS with 1,112,000 sq. ft. in total. This project aligns with the industry's move toward electrification and strengthens our focus on a lower emission future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Flooding (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Austria

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

A loss scenario potential financial impact analysis was conducted by our Risk Management group which examined risk related to our operations in Austria. In recent years, Austria has been hit by a series of extreme flood events, gravely impacting its infrastructure and people. Despite measures put in place to tackle flood risk, devastating flood events affect the country every year (Ambiental Technical Solutions Ltd, 2022) and will continue as global warming progresses. Based on the most recent SwissRe and MunichRe data, there are at least 3 Magna locations in Austria with a 1% chance of a fluvial flood occurring annually and at least 8 locations with a 2% chance of the same. These locations total close to 2.5B in total insurable values. Austria's mountainous geography causes the country to be vulnerable to long-lasting and extensive flood events that affect flat and hilly regions. Flooding would result in property damage for Magna, its customers and suppliers, as well as sustained interruption to business from damage and destruction to critical infrastructure.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Decreased revenue, non-recovery of costs, potential customer penalties/business interruption claims

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

With the increased frequency and severity of extreme weather events associated with climate change, including floods, windstorms, wildfires, tornados, tsunamis, hailstorms and other natural weather hazards, we face the risk that such an event could cause significant damage to one or more of our facilities or those of our customers and/or sub-suppliers. While our primary concern in an acute climate event affecting one of our facilities would be the safety and well-being of our employees, property damage and business interruption would represent the primary financial risk. An acute climate event that significantly damages one of our facilities, could disrupt our production and/or prevent us from supplying products to our customers. Such an event could lead to us incurring a number of costs, many of which may be unrecoverable, including: costs related to the physical repair of any damage to our facility; costs related to premium freight or re-sourcing of supply; penalties or business interruption claims by our customers; loss of future business and reputational damage; and higher insurance costs going forward.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

12871968

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

55663715

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Estimated potential loss of sales for 3 Magna Divisions on Albersdorf / Austria in the event of a severe weather event directly impacts all such Divisions, or impacts local critical infrastructure. The range represents the aggregate potential lost sales for the 3 Divisions in the event the extreme weather event prevents operation of the facilities for a specified period (1 week in a best case scenario or 1 month in a worst case scenario). The calculation is based on determining an estimated sales per shift at each facility. This figure was calculated by using 2023 aggregate sales (1,326,603,000) for the 3 facilities divided by the estimated number of total shifts (2,274) per year for the facilities. The estimated annual total shifts for each of the 3 facilities considered statutory holidays, planned seasonal shutdowns (typically summer and Christmas), as well as the number of days with shifts monthly (26 days for 2 Divisions operating shifts 6 days a week and 22 days for 1 Divisions operating shifts 5 days a week).

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Implementation of environmental best practices in direct operations

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

41963775

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Aggregate of (i) expenditures in 2023 for evaluation of natural hazard/climate related risks by third party risk engineering consultant (approx. 1,523,775), & (ii) expenditures in 2023 to complete risk control recommendations related to natural hazard exposures in several facilities (approx. 440,000), including augmenting natural hazard emergency response plans (several Divisions), reinforcing against hurricane windstorm (1 Division in Brazil and 1 in the U.S.), addressing roof ponding/draining and securement (2 Divisions in Germany, 3 Divisions in Canada, 1 in Poland & 1 in Brazil), improving earthquake bracing (1 Division Romania) and installing/improving seismic protection (1 Division in China). The measures resulted in a reduction of loss exposures of approx. USD 57 million across 15 Divisions in 9 countries.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We maintain a global property risk control program to support our efforts to mitigate risks to our employees' safety, physical property risks and potential for business interruption due to extreme weather events. The program, which includes risk engineering with support from a third party property risk engineering consulting firm,

includes the following elements to promote the physical resiliency of our facilities & minimize the risk of disruption to our operations: pre-screening of facility site selection; acquisition risk assessments; periodic facility inspections; facility construction design review and recommendations; and training and education. In certain circumstances, the program extends the risk assessment to our direct suppliers by identifying and evaluating potential exposures to our direct supply chain (including natural hazards) which could disrupt business operations. Where such supply chain exposures are identified, a more detailed assessment may be performed to better understand the supply chain risk, including further on-site assessment, where practicable. Our advisor engages in almost 200 physical on-site surveys annually to evaluate various risks, including pertaining to natural hazards. Using the Swiss Re NatCat database, the advisor analyzed 400 unique Magna locations to assess climate related exposures, including: flood, wind, storm surge, wildfire, tornado, tsunami, hailstorm, lightning, temperature change, precipitation, sea level rise risk and water security. The results of the analysis form the basis of discussions with such engineering advisor regarding potential risk control recommendations in our facilities, including the completed recommendations detailed above.
[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ Assets

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

261000000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ 100%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

261000000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

The example given is related to Magna's business relationship with Fisker Inc. and the production of Fisker's new EVs. As we have disclosed in our general Risk Factors, investments with new EV entrants are vulnerable to environmental risks for several reasons. Primarily, Fisker Inc. was a new player in the highly competitive and emerging electric vehicle market. Fisker is currently undergoing bankruptcy proceedings. The volatility of this market posed a significant risk as it was difficult to predict consumer acceptance of Fisker's products, their profitability, and ability to continue as a going concern. Furthermore, at the time of investment, general consumer adoption of EVs was relatively low, further complicating market forecasts. In addition, the impact of regulations and other macroeconomic uncertainty was a challenge. Changes in policy and regulations have a significant impact on the automotive industry and influence consumer behavior and market dynamics which may put our investments in the transition to EVs at greater risk.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ OPEX

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

65429782

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 100%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

65429782

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

The example provided relates to our analysis of the potential financial impact of a loss scenario conducted by our risk management group, which examined the risk of flooding associated with our operations in Ramos Arizpe / Mexico (details in the answer to question 3.1.1). As the probability of this event occurring is "unlikely", the financial amount stated is the minimum anticipated financial risk.
[Add row]

(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

☑ Other, please specify **:**Lake Michigan (Michigan), Lake Erie (Ohio), San Pedro Creek (California)

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

4

(3.2.4) % of your organization’s total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Climate change is associated with a rise in sea levels, which places properties located within a five kilometre radius of the current coastline at greater risk of coastal fooding. A total of 13 of our Divisions are located five kilometres or closer to a coastline and thus may be at higher risk from the effects of climate-change related sea rise. Two of such Divisions (Kocaeli, Turkey and Taizhou, China) are located within one kilometre of a coastline.

Row 4

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Canada

☑ Other, please specify **:**Lake Ontario / Ontario, CA

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization’s total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Climate change is associated with a rise in sea levels, which places properties located within a five kilometre radius of the current coastline at greater risk of coastal fooding. A total of 13 of our Divisions are located five kilometres or closer to a coastline and thus may be at higher risk from the effects of climate-change related sea rise. Two of such Divisions (Kocaeli, Turkey and Taizhou, China) are located within one kilometre of a coastline.

Row 5

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

☑ Other, please specify **:**River Mersey / Liverpool, U.K.

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization’s total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Climate change is associated with a rise in sea levels, which places properties located within a five kilometre radius of the current coastline at greater risk of coastal fooding. A total of 13 of our Divisions are located five kilometres or closer to a coastline and thus may be at higher risk from the effects of climate-change related sea rise. Two of such Divisions (Kocaeli, Turkey and Taizhou, China) are located within one kilometre of a coastline.

Row 6

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Italy

☑ Other, please specify **:**Adriatic Sea / Bari, IT

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Climate change is associated with a rise in sea levels, which places properties located within a five kilometre radius of the current coastline at greater risk of coastal fooding. A total of 13 of our Divisions are located five kilometres or closer to a coastline and thus may be at higher risk from the effects of climate-change related sea rise. Two of such Divisions (Kocaeli, Turkey and Taizhou, China) are located within one kilometre of a coastline.

Row 7

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Turkey

☑ Other, please specify **:**Lake Sapanca / Kocaeli, TR

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization’s total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Climate change is associated with a rise in sea levels, which places properties located within a five kilometre radius of the current coastline at greater risk of coastal fooding. A total of 13 of our Divisions are located five kilometres or closer to a coastline and thus may be at higher risk from the effects of climate-change related sea rise. Two of such Divisions (Kocaeli, Turkey and Taizhou, China) are located within one kilometre of a coastline.

Row 8

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Morocco

☑ Other, please specify **:**Atlantic Ocean / Tangier

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Climate change is associated with a rise in sea levels, which places properties located within a five kilometre radius of the current coastline at greater risk of coastal fooding. A total of 13 of our Divisions are located five kilometres or closer to a coastline and thus may be at higher risk from the effects of climate-change related sea rise. Two of such Divisions (Kocaeli, Turkey and Taizhou, China) are located within one kilometre of a coastline.

Row 9

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Brazil

☑ Other, please specify **:**Rio Piral / Santa Catarina

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Climate change is associated with a rise in sea levels, which places properties located within a five kilometre radius of the current coastline at greater risk of coastal fooding. A total of 13 of our Divisions are located five kilometres or closer to a coastline and thus may be at higher risk from the effects of climate-change related sea rise. Two of such Divisions (Kocaeli, Turkey and Taizhou, China) are located within one kilometre of a coastline.

Row 10

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

China

☑ Other, please specify **:**East China Sea / Hangzhou, Taizhou

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

2

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Climate change is associated with a rise in sea levels, which places properties located within a five kilometre radius of the current coastline at greater risk of coastal fooding. A total of 13 of our Divisions are located five kilometres or closer to a coastline and thus may be at higher risk from the effects of climate-change related sea rise. Two of such Divisions (Kocaeli, Turkey and Taizhou, China) are located within one kilometre of a coastline.

Row 11

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Japan

☑ Other, please specify :Onda River / Kanagawa

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Climate change is associated with a rise in sea levels, which places properties located within a five kilometre radius of the current coastline at greater risk of coastal fooding. A total of 13 of our Divisions are located five kilometres or closer to a coastline and thus may be at higher risk from the effects of climate-change related sea rise. Two of such Divisions (Kocaeli, Turkey and Taizhou, China) are located within one kilometre of a coastline.
[Add row]

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

	Water-related regulatory violations	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No	*No fines or violations related to water.*

[Fixed row]

(3.5.2) Provide details of each Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) your organization is regulated by.

EU ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

83.8

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

12/31/2022

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/30/2023

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

6680

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

0

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

10357

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:
☑ Facilities we operate but do not own

(3.5.2.10) Comment

Relates to our Complete Vehicle Assembly facilities in Graz, Austria. The facilities are operated by Magna but leased from a third-party landlord.

Ontario EPS - ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

100

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

12/31/2022

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/30/2023

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

60575

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

0

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

60905

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

Facilities in Ontario, Canada with greater than 10,000 tonnes of CO2e can participate in the Ontario (Canada) EPS-ETS program (Mandatory at 50,000 tonnes of CO2e). To date two of our facilities (Polycon and Formet) participated (2023 reporting year). Polycon: - Allowances allocated: 33778 - Verified Scope 1 emissions: 34178 Formet: - Allowances allocated: 26797 - Verified Scope 1 emissions: 26727
[Fixed row]

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Increased efficiency of production and/or distribution processes

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ Serbia
☑ Sweden
☑ Turkey
☑ Austria
☑ Czechia
☑ Slovakia
☑ Thailand
☑ Argentina
☑ North Macedonia
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Mexico
☑ Poland
☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Ireland
☑ Morocco
☑ Romania
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Magna's Eco50 initiative aims to achieve annual savings of at least USD 50 million by the end of 2025 from energy savings realized from the implementation of energy efficiency projects.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The energy saving projects to be implemented as part of our Eco50 initiative are expect to result in a reduction of energy consumption of approximately 5% (in 2024) (272,999 mWh reduced) and 4% (in 2025) (222,731 mWh reduced) each compared to our reporting year (2023) energy consumption. This is expected to translate into energy cost savings of USD 36,300,000 in 2024, and USD 34,650,000 in 2025. Savings are expected to be approximately USD50,000,000 annually thereafter as a result of the continued effect of these projects.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

53212500

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

70950000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

To calculate the financial effect figures: The Eco50 initiative will be achieved by implementing energy saving projects throughout 2024 and 2025. The goal of the initiative is to realize at least USD50M in annual savings by the end of 2025. We will achieve this goal by: 1) Implementing projects in 2024 which are expected to optimize our energy consumption by 5% based on 2023 energy consumption. This 5% reduction represents expected savings of USD36,300,000; and 2)

Implementing projects in 2025 which will optimize our energy consumption by a further 4% based on 2023 energy consumption. This 4% reduction represents expected savings of USD34,650,000. If all projects are implemented according to plan, by the end of 2025 we should be saving USD70,950,000 annually (USD36,300,000 USD34,650,000) The minimum amount of USD 53,212,500 represents a conservative savings figure if only 75% of our goal is achieved.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

64500000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

In order to realize financial benefit outlined in the earlier section of this question we must invest in a number of energy-saving projects. 1) In 2024 we expect the investment to amount to USD33,000,000 2) In 2025 we expect the investment to amount to USD31,500,000 In total, we expect to spend USD64,500,000 to achieve the savings discussed in the previous column.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

The focus is on energy-saving projects with an emphasis on comfort heating and cooling, lighting, waste heat recovery, operational efficiency and other manufacturing energy saving activities. Energy monitoring systems are being implemented at every Magna facility (if not already present) to enhance our ability to monitor progress in achieving Eco50 targets. Our energy projects are uploaded and tracked in an energy project database with vetting of the costs and anticipated financial effects.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Reduced water usage and consumption

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Canada

☑ Mexico

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Bravo

☑ St. Lawrence

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

We have implemented a 1.5% per year water reduction target, with the aim of reducing water use 15% by 2030, in each case referencing 2019 as the baseline year.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced direct costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

While we are not a signifcant water user, achievement of water reductions would result in an environmental benefit but reducing the impact of our operations, but are also be expected to result in cost savings, potentially by offsetting (in whole or in part) any increase in the rates charged by applicable water utilities. Overall, we do not anticipate that any savings will be material given the relatively low amount of our overall expenditures on water.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

459966

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

613288

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The total of USD 613,288 are the estimated costs for water efficiency projects which will be realized till the end of 2024. The minimum amount of USD 459,966 represents a conservative savings figure if only 75% of our goal is achieved.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

819223

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The costs are based on direct meter reads in our facilities in Mexico and Ontario compared to 2023 water consumption. Till the end of 2024 a total of 45 projects will be realized within 27 production facilities.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

To date, we have met our target, having achieved a reduction of 15% at the end of 2023. Our projected annual water savings are 198,848 m3 which will be realized during the year of 2024.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ Development of new products or services through R&D and innovation

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ Serbia
☑ Sweden
☑ Turkey
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Mexico
☑ Poland
☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Ireland

☑ Austria
☑ Czechia
☑ Slovakia
☑ Slovenia
☑ Thailand
☑ Argentina
☑ North Macedonia
☑ Morocco
☑ Romania
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

As concerns about climate change accelerate, there is an opportunity that consumer and customer demand for lower emission technology and products may increase, impacting sales and revenues of Magna. Additionally, as demand for electrified products grows, also the pricing increases, shifting value to electrified products.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:
☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply
☑ Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:
☑ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:
☑ High

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

We believe that approximately 25% of a vehicle's content is directly related to vehicle propulsion and may be negatively impacted by the shift from internal combustion engines (ICE) to electrified propulsion systems. However, the majority of vehicle systems, including body, chassis, seating, exteriors and mechatronics are positively aligned with industry megatrends and will remain integral to the "Car of the Future." In fact, Magna's product portfolio is less sensitive to electrification than the industry average, with about 90% of its products remaining highly relevant. The remaining 10% of Magna's product portfolio, which includes manual transmissions, mechanical AWD/4WD systems, and fuel tank systems, is negatively affected by the trend toward vehicle electrification. While Magna believes that assets and expertise associated with transmission and AWD/4WD products can be redeployed to align with the "Car of the Future," the fuel tank systems business is expected to be heavily impacted by the transition to electric vehicles.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

3000000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Forecast Operating Group & Corporate engineering expenditures/investments (2023-2025) in areas that address megatrends, including a significant portion related to electrification. Figure does not account for potential customer recovery/reimbursement of such expenses, nor expected capital spending. Based on our second quarter 2024 outlook, capital spending is expected to be approx. 2.3-2.4 billion for 2024.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

We are leveraging the transition to lower emission technology and products through strategic R&D investments at both the Division/Operating Group and corporate levels. Divisional/Operating Groups collaborate with customers to identify product and technology gaps, ensuring innovations align with market needs. Magna's Corporate R&D team analyzes key megatrends driving future mobility and automotive development and engages with advanced engineering and product development teams from current and potential OEM customers to better align our product strategy with customer needs. Magna's R&D projects follow a structured Innovation Development Process (IDP), transforming ideas into scalable innovations. The initial phase involves identifying and analyzing trends, reviewing academic research, and gathering input from customers and emerging technologies. Concepts that pass this stage are evaluated for strategic fit, commercialization potential, and development risks before progressing to product realization and launch. Magna also partners with startups, universities, and the venture capital community to bring innovative ideas to market. Recent projects include the development of Driver Monitoring Systems, ADAS features, and efficiency technologies for electric drives. One example of our collaborative innovation process is our participation in the NorthStar 5G innovation program with Telia Sweden and Ericsson which

enables Magna to trial cutting-edge ADAS solutions using a dedicated 5G network, crucial for real-time data processing and driver support systems. For examples in Michigan Magna built a new state-of-the art facility to produce complex battery enclosures for GMC Electric Full Size Trucks and SUVS with 1,112,000 sq. ft. in total. This project aligns with the industry's move toward electrification and strengthens our focus on a lower emission future.
[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ OPEX

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

31073882

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ 100%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

In 2023 we implemented 1,426 energy reduction projects. The total operational expenditure associated with the implementation of these projects amounted to 33.93 million. There will be minimal ongoing costs associated with the projects but the savings will be realized annually, moving forward. In total, we were able to reduce our energy use by 281,387 MWh.

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ OPEX

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

6055344

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 100%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

In 2023 we were able to save a total of 1,715,221 m3 through 101 water saving projects in Mexico and Canada.
[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

Diversity within our employee population is also important to us and we strive to create an inclusive work environment throughout the company. We have taken a number of steps in this regard, including: development and implementation of a diversity awareness program; creation of a Global Diversity & Inclusion Council headed by two senior leaders; fostering the establishment of employee resource communities ("ERCs"), including Women's exchange (Wx), Race & Ethnicity (Eg) and Pride (Pr); as well as establishment of strategic partnerships with a broad range of organizations dedicated to raising the profile of women in the automotive industry. On a global basis, approximately 28% (2022: 28%) of the employees in our wholly owned operations are women. A total of approximately 4,958 (2022: 4,900) employees in our wholly owned operations occupy critical roles with 885 (2022: 873) of such employees, or 18% (2022: 18%), being women. Underrepresentation of women in our workforce is most pronounced in IT, operations and product engineering career streams, a consistent trend throughout the automotive industry.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

code-of-conduct_english.pdf,code-of-conduct_english.pdf
[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue	Primary reason for no board-level oversight of this environmental issue	Explain why your organization does not have board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:*	*Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]*
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)	
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Not an immediate strategic priority	*We currently do not have any operations in biodiversity sensitive areas, but we plan on doing a formal assessment within the next two years.*

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board mandate

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Our Board of Directors is our highest decision-making body, except where rights have been reserved for shareholders under applicable law or our articles of incorporation/by-laws. Climate/sustainability issues are typically considered by the Board at least annually through its strategic planning process. Such issues may also arise before the Board in connection with its oversight of fundamental corporate actions such as review/approval of material acquisitions/divestitures, 3-year business plans & capital expenditures. In addition, the Board reviews/approves the company's material public disclosures, including our AIF/Form 40-F incorporating Magna's Sustainability Report. We have committed to net-zero in our global operations by 2050, this has been verified by the Science-Based Target initiative. The Board carries out its duties in part through standing committees, composed solely of independent directors. One such committee, the Governance Nominating and Sustainability Committee (GNSC), supports the Board's oversight of Magna's approach to sustainability/climate change issues to ensure alignment with Magna's

strategy, stakeholder expectations, regulatory and voluntary frameworks, market norms & best practices. This oversight includes assessing: Magna's overall approach to reducing its carbon footprint, the effectiveness of our environmental compliance program, and Magna's actions to identify, monitor & mitigate any material risk exposures relating to such areas. The GNSC also periodically reviews Magna's policies, practices and public disclosures relating to sustainability topics and makes recommendations to the Board regarding such items. During 2023, the GNSC received updates on Magna's evolving sustainability strategy and its progress in achieving its carbon commitments (including submission (and subsequent verification) of our SBTi near-term and net zero targets. The GNSC also reviewed, provided input into and approved the organization's Sustainability Report and presented its recommendations to the Board regarding the Board's approval of the Sustainability Report. The GNSC also received reporting relating to the performance of Magna's environmental compliance and management program. One example of a CGCNC (the predecessor to the GNSC) climate-related decision was its approval of Magna's financial sponsorship of the Technical Office of the International Sustainability Standards Board.

Water

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board mandate

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Our Board of Directors is our highest decision-making body, except where rights have been reserved for shareholders under applicable law or our articles of incorporation/by-laws. Climate/sustainability issues are typically considered by the Board at least annually through its strategic planning process. Such issues may also arise before the Board in connection with its oversight of fundamental corporate actions such as review/approval of material acquisitions/divestitures, 3-year business plans & capital expenditures. In addition, the Board reviews/approves the company's material public disclosures, including our AIF/Form 40-F incorporating Magna's Sustainability Report. The Board carries out its duties in part through standing committees, composed solely of independent directors. One such committee, the Governance Nominating and Sustainability Committee (GNSC), supports the Board's oversight of Magna's approach to sustainability/climate change issues to ensure alignment with Magna's strategy, stakeholder expectations, regulatory and voluntary frameworks, market norms & best practices. This includes also assessing our water reduction commitments and water related issues that arise.
[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply
☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)

☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process

☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue	Primary reason for no management-level responsibility for environmental issues	Explain why your organization does not have management-level responsibility for environmental issues
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:*	*Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]*
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:*	*Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]*
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Not an immediate strategic priority	*We have not yet created a policy regarding this issue*

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Climate-related issues are part of the CEO's responsibility. As Magna's highest-ranking member of management, the CEO guides and directs Executive Management and Operating Group Presidents with respect to product portfolio and strategic planning, business planning, capital expenditures, innovation/R&D, manufacturing productivity and efficiency, as well as other critical areas, including the setting of Magna's net-zero targets. The criticality of climate sustainability to the future of the automotive industry generally means climate-related issues are interwoven through all of the foregoing areas of the CEO's responsibilities. At the same time, the importance of making demonstrable progress with climate sustainability goals requires CEO-level engagement and direction to ensure organizational alignment.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Climate-related issues are part of the CEO's responsibility. As Magna's highest-ranking member of management, the CEO guides and directs Executive Management and Operating Group Presidents with respect to product portfolio and strategic planning, business planning, capital expenditures, innovation/R&D, manufacturing productivity and efficiency, as well as other critical areas, including the setting of Magna's water targets.
[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

35

(4.5.3) Please explain

Profit-based management compensation system directly links short-term incentive compensation to business unit operational performance, measured by profitability. Our level of profitability (and thus profit-based compensation) is impacted by Magna's ability to: (i) secure new and replacement business awards from customers by innovating products to meet increasing customer climate-related priorities. Maintaining or growing profitability is also critical to market value of our stock, which impacts long-term incentives for executives. (ii) achieve manufacturing productivity and manage input costs in our business units, which in the case of energy (primarily natural gas and electricity) also helps reduce GHG emissions; (iii) manage cost impacts (including potentially higher premiums) from acute climate events (to the extent uninsured); and (iv) ensuring Magna is partnering with appropriate potential customers as part of the transition to EVs.

Water

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years

(4.5.3) Please explain

Magna does not provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues related to water, as this areas does not pose significant financial or strategic risks to our operations. Therefore, we do not foresee any material impact from this environmental factor, nor any impactful incentivization opportunities.

[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Corporate executive team

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Profit share

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Increased proportion of revenue from low environmental impact products or services

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Magna's compensation system for executive management includes a mix of (i) Short-term incentives, in the form of performance-conditioned profit sharing bonuses; and (ii) performance conditioned multi-metric long-term incentives such as performance stock units (PSUs) and stock options.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Our system of compensation for executive management is based on corporate profitability, which is driven by the ability secure new business awards from customers. Compensation is thus driven in part by success achieved by our business units in innovating products to meet increasing customer climate-related priorities. Our OEM customers are increasingly prioritizing products that address the transition to a low carbon economy, including powertrain electrification and other products necessary for Electric Vehicles such as battery enclosures. In order to achieve greater profitability and thus achieve Short-Term and Long-Term Incentives, our Executive Management is incentivized to ensure our business units align product development activities with the evolution of our customer (including new EV entrant) vehicle offerings, which are increasingly aimed at electrification and away from traditional ICE vehicles. This is achieved primarily through monitoring Operating Group performance in achieving business plans (which include critical programs such as Battery Electric Vehicles) and in capital allocation decisions.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Facility/Unit/Site management

☑ Business unit manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Profit share

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Energy efficiency improvement

☑ Reduction in total energy consumption

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Business unit managers participate in profit sharing.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Business unit profitability is driven by manufacturing productivity and efficiency, meaning that cost management and input efficiency are critical. One important input cost in the manufacturing process is energy (primarily electricity & natural gas), which, when efficiently managed has a positive impact on GHG emissions, as well as profitability and thus compensation. As a result of this incentive our sustainability team has worked with our operating groups to establish short term- and long-term energy reduction targets - a key element of our emissions reduction strategy relates to our electricity reduction commitment. These goals include a minimum 10% reduction in energy intensity (2024 compared to 2022) and a minimum 20% reduction in energy intensity (2027 compared to 2022). Costs saved through energy reduction/efficiency directly impact a business unit's profitability and thus a business unit manager's share of profit.
[Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Portfolio

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Each Magna location shall develop and implement site specific health, safety and environmental policies and action plans for their operations consistent with the foregoing principles. On at least an annual basis, we verify the effectiveness of our due diligence process and measures to prevent or mitigate adverse human rights and environmental impacts either through internally managed processes and personnel or through external third parties (ESG audits, certification schemes, etc.). We assess whether our compliance standards are being met.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to 100% renewable energy

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution

☑ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes

☑ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes

Social commitments

☑ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles

☑ Commitment to respect and protect the customary rights to land, resources, and territory of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

☑ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Description of grievance/whistleblower mechanism to monitor non-compliance with the environmental policy and raise/address/escalate any other greenwashing concerns

☑ Description of renewable electricity procurement practices

☑ Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

240416_humanrights_environmentalstandards_policy.pdf
[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply
☑ Race to Zero Campaign
☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)
☑ Other, please specify **:**International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB), Bee protection, ASI

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

Race to Zero: Magna has approved near- and long-term science based emission reduction targets with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), and the SBTi has verifed Magna's net-zero science-based target by 2050. Magna is a financial sponsor of the Technical Office of the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) (located in Canada) that has establishing a comprehensive global baseline of climate change-related disclosure standards. We are supporters of the Hektar Nektar Bees Project 2028; a bee protection initiative that aims to increase the bee population by ten percent by 2028. 10 of our European sites are sponsoring beehives
[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers

☑ Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to have one in the next two years

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on

Select all that apply

☑ Mandatory government register

(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization

US Federal: - House: 408310000 - Senate: 400458227-12 Alabama: - P75954 Illinois: - 8627 Michigan: - 12592 Canada Federal: - 948292-5695 Ontario: - Registration Nr: PP4792-20230717030509 - Lobbyist Nr: PP4792 City of Toronto: - 57066S-1

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

To ensure that our direct and indirect activities that influence policy are consistent with our overall climate change strategy, we frequently monitor/evaluate global regulatory developments. We attempt to mitigate applicable policy risks relating to climate-related regulation through early-stage interaction with OEM customers to understand their product priorities and regulatory compliance requirements; in-house R&D, combined with private equity & venture capital investment strategies in technological start-ups; and strategic planning processes at both Operating Group and Corporate levels, including Board oversight of strategic plans. Our corporate environmental team monitors current and emerging local & regional regulations & provides updates to our divisions as necessary, & at a minimum during annual Regional HSE Conferences, through general environmental awareness training, & as part of ISO 140001 compliance which requires periodic assessment to

determine legal requirements & how they apply to environmental aspects. Magna's Government Affairs teams regularly engage with government agencies, trade associations, & industry groups on a variety of product & environmental related issues, such as U.S. EPA GHG and NHTSA Corporate Average Fuel Economy Standards and Prohibited Materials Compliance. Magna is a member of various global, national, and state organizations that support our sustainability commitments, including: AIAG/Suppliers Partnership for the Environment, Business Council of Canada, Canadian Chamber of Commerce, European Association on Automotive Suppliers (CLEPA), Verband deutscher Automobilindustrie (VDA), U.S. Chamber of Commerce, National Association of Manufacturers, MEMA, Michigan Manufacturers Association, South Carolina Manufacturers Alliance, and Industria Nacional de Autopartes (INA). In order to coordinate on policy issues throughout Magna, the Government Affairs team engages with Magna internal subject matter experts and informs them of any laws or regulations being developed or considered at the international, federal, state/provincial, and local levels. If inconsistency is recognized, it is corrected by senior management.
[Fixed row]

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

SEC Proposed Climate Change Disclosure Rule; Canadian Securities Administrators Proposed Disclosure Rule

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Environmental impacts and pressures
☑ Emissions – CO2
☑ Emissions – other GHGs
☑ Other environmental impacts and pressures, please specify **:**Climate-related reporting

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Canada

☑ United States of America

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with major exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

We submitted public comment letters regarding limited aspects of the rule. In our submissions we suggested the regulators should keep the requirement to disclose Scope 3 emissions in public disclosures as voluntary. We note that notwithstanding our then position on Scope 3, we have subsequently had SBTi near term and net zero targets approved and are reporting Scope 3 emissions publicly. We also suggested that Canadian and US disclosure regimes should align with emerging global standards such as the ISSB to ensure consistency and reduce the burden on reporting entities.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

We believe that standardized reporting guidelines are critical for the industry to meet environmental commitments and facilitate a transition to a more sustainable economy. By requiring comprehensive and standardized climate-related disclosures, transparency increases and stakeholders are able to understand the

environmental impact of business operations. Those standards also promote comparability between companies so that investors and other stakeholders can make informed decisions based on consistent and comparable data. This comparability is critical to assessing our performance against other companies in the industry and identifying opportunities for improvement. Magna already reports under the ISSB and SASB Auto Parts standards. As those mainly focus on climate-realted factors, we aim to go beyond those reporting standards to give stakeholders a better understanding of the broad range of environmental, social, and governance initiatives that define our approach to sustainable value creation.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ No, we have not evaluated

[Add row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☑ Other global trade association, please specify **:**Automotive Industry Action Group

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

AIAG expects companies to support a proactive approach to environmental responsibility by protecting the environment, conserving natural resources and reducing the environmental footprint of their production, products and services throughout their life-cycle. A comprehensive approach includes but is not limited to energy consumption, greenhouse gas emissions, and air quality. Publicly-available Guiding Principles for members published by the AIAG (in collaborations with CSR Europe/Drive Sustainability) are based on fundamental principles of social, environmental and governance responsibility that are consistent with applicable laws and international standards, including the Paris Agreement. Given AIAG's alignment with the Paris Agreement, as well as the expectations described above, Magna's position is consistent with AIAG.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

4000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Funding figure represents membership dues paid for the year.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify **:**Magna net-zero commitments, verified by SBTi

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ German Automotive Association (VDA)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization’s position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual’s position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The Association represents the interests of the automotive industry and supports the regulatory processes with its viewpoints and information. Environmental and climate protection are the driving force behind automotive developments and increased efficiency, recycling and a reduction in emissions benefit both companies and consumers. The VDA publicly "acknowledges the Paris climate agreement and places reliance on innovation to advance mobility in a climate- and eco-friendly way." Given VDA's alignment with the Paris Agreement, as well as the goals/initiatives described above, Magna's position is consistent with VDA.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

18950

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Funding figure represents annual membership dues for four Magna legal entities that are members of the VDA.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization’s engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify **:**Magna net-zero commitments, verified by SBTi

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☑ Other trade association in North America, please specify **:**Suppliers Partnership for the Environment

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The Supplier Partnership for the Environment (SP) is an initiative aimed at fostering collaboration among global vehicle manufacturers and their suppliers to achieve sustainability goals. This partnership focuses on creating a positive environmental impact within the automotive industry by working together to reduce carbon

emissions, improve water stewardship, and promote sustainable practices. Magna meets with SP and the other member companies and organizations at least quarterly.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

10000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Funding figure represents membership dues paid for the year.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

☑ IFRS

☑ TCFD

☑ Other, please specify :Sustainability Accounting Standards Board's ("SASB") Auto Parts

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Emission targets

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Public policy engagement

☑ Water accounting figures

☑ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Pages 1-53; 82; 84-89

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

101188_magna_sustainabilityreport_fy2023_final_aoda.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Magna publishes its Sustainability Report as an appendix to its Annual Information Form (AIF) (a document filed with securities regulators in Canada and the US in satisfaction of continuous disclosure requirements). We also publish the Sustainability Report (attached) (which is substantively the same as the AIF version but with enhanced graphical treatment) as a standalone document on our website.
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.1.3) Primary reason why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**We are currently conducting a scenario analysis.

(5.1.4) Explain why your organization has not used scenario analysis

We are currently conducting a climate scenario analysis for our organization using internationally-recognized (IEA WEO STEPS & Net ZE (Net Zero by 2050)) scenarios. The analysis is expected to be completed by Q4 2024 but not in time for this CDP response. This assessment is part of our preparation for the EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD). Our process includes the identification and prioritization of risks and opportunities, followed by a detailed assessment. Our aim is to understand the range of risks and opportunities posed by climate change and how the transition to a low-carbon economy will impact our business. In the interim, our strategy is based on several trends, including those related to climate change. Our Corporate R&D team analyzes key megatrends expected to drive future mobility and automotive development. We recognize the accelerating focus on the impact of climate change as a megatrend, as does the auto industry through its continuing focus on reducing fuel consumption and CO2 emissions from internal combustion engines (ICE). We have identified opportunities in our product strategy to support OEM customers' efforts, including through lightweighting, more efficient powertrains/drivetrains, electrification, and active aerodynamics. These opportunities align with our sustainability goals. We also evaluate natural hazard exposures annually, including coastal flooding risks, through regular modeling and mapping of risk-based scenarios. This exercise helps identify engineering solutions to our facilities located near coastal areas to mitigate their risk and business impact should such events occur. For example, facilities in coastal areas will continue to be assessed for sea level rise and flooding. Our third-party risk control and engineering services provider assists in identifying our exposures and making engineering recommendations to help us mitigate natural catastrophe risks. The threat of more frequent or severe weather events caused by climate change could have a material impact on our operations globally over time and increase current natural hazard risks facing our operations.

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.1.3) Primary reason why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**We are currently conducting a scenario analysis.

(5.1.4) Explain why your organization has not used scenario analysis

We do not yet have a scenario analysis relating to water as our current focus is on completing our climate scenario analysis (expected Q4 2024) We do evaluate natural hazard exposures, including coastal flooding risks and water security, through regular modeling and mapping of risk-based scenarios. This exercise helps identify engineering solutions to our facilities located near coastal areas to mitigate their risk and business impact should such events occur. For example, facilities in coastal areas will continue to be assessed for sea level rise and flooding. Our third-party risk control and engineering services provider assists in identifying our exposures and making engineering recommendations to help us mitigate natural catastrophe risks or water security risks which could impact our operations.
[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization’s strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☑ No, but we are developing a climate transition plan within the next two years

(5.2.15) Primary reason for not having a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**We are currently working on a climate transition plan.

(5.2.16) Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

We have commenced work on a climate transition plan, which is expected to be completed by Q4 2024 but not in time for this CDP submission. This initiative is part of our preparation for the EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD). Our climate transition plan will be primarily based on our submitted Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi) net-zero targets. In the past, we have not had a formal transition plan that technically meets the criteria of CDP. However, we have been undertaking activities relevant to a formal transition plan, including proactively managing our portfolio and evolving our product mix based on alignment with the Car of the Future. We seek to grow our business and capabilities in areas positively impacted by global megatrends. Examples include powertrain electrification, ADAS systems, battery enclosures, and our contract vehicle manufacturing operations. On an automotive industry-wide basis, we believe that only approximately 25% of a vehicle's content is directly linked to vehicle propulsion and thus potentially negatively impacted by the shift from internal combustion engines (ICE) to electrified propulsion systems. Accordingly, we believe that a majority of vehicle systems, such as body, chassis, and seating, are positively aligned with the megatrends and will continue to be an integral part of the Car of the Future. We further believe that our product portfolio is even less sensitive to the transition to electrification than the industry as a whole, with approximately 90% of our product portfolio continuing to be highly relevant to the Car of the Future. The remaining 10% of our product portfolio, which includes manual transmissions, mechanical AWD/4WD systems, and fuel tank systems, is negatively impacted by the trends towards vehicle electrification.
[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

☑ Products and services

☑ Upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Investment in R&D

☑ Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

We define short term as 0-2 years, medium term as 3-5 years, and long term as 6-10 years. A number of global megatrends are defining the future of the automotive industry. We have distilled the impacts of the global megatrends into three long-term strategic factors we see as defining the "Car of the Future" – e-drives, ADAS and battery trays – and have developed our corporate strategy to realize the opportunities from these trends. This represents our Board and Management's collective judgement regarding the automotive systems and services which will continue to be relevant and valued by OEM customers over the next decade (at a minimum). In developing our product strategy, consideration has been given to various factors that are shaping how consumers view the car and the role of the car in their lives. Growing awareness about the impact of climate change and other environmental concerns such as urban air quality and congestion have led regulators in many jurisdictions to respond with strict fuel consumption and CO2 emissions regulations, restricted driving zones in urban centres and consumer purchase incentives for hybrid and electric vehicles. These regulatory actions have led to increased focus by automobile manufacturers on optimizing existing ICE vehicles and consumer demand for hybrid, electric and other alternative-energy vehicles to reduce tailpipe emissions. This trend has also increased demand by automobile manufacturers for vehicle lightweighting in order to: downsize engines, thereby reducing fuel consumption and tailpipe emissions for vehicles powered by internal combustion engines; and minimize power consumption/maximize driving range for EVs. The focus on lightweighting has increased the importance in the automotive value chain of lighter weight materials such as high-strength steels, aluminum, thermoplastics and advanced composites. In addition, we have finalized our global double materiality assessment, on the basis of which we will prepare our transition plan and conduct our climate change scenario analysis.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Extreme weather events such as floods and windstorms and other natural disasters may cause significant damage to our or our sub-suppliers' facilities, which could in turn disrupt our production and/or prevent us from supplying products to our customers. Given the diversity of climates to which we are exposed in our operations across 28 countries globally, a substantial business decision was to maintain a global property risk control program that includes risk assessment and mitigation strategies to address, where practical, physical risks related to applicable extreme weather events. The program, which includes risk engineering with support from a third party property risk engineering consulting firm, includes the following, among other elements, to promote the resiliency of our facilities and minimize the risk of disruption to our operations from extreme weather events: pre-screening of facility site selection; acquisition risk assessments; periodic facility inspections; facility construction design review and recommendations; and training and education. In addition, in certain circumstances the program extends the risk assessment by identifying and evaluating potential exposures to our direct supply chain (including natural hazards) which could disrupt business operations. Where such supply chain exposures are identified, a more detailed assessment may be performed to better understand the supply chain risk, including further on-site assessment, where practicable. Analysis of seismic zone and tropical cyclone zones are conducted yearly to assess short, medium, and long term time horizons, while flood risk analyses are conducted for long term time horizons such as 50-year, 100-year, 200-year and 500-year. The program also analyzes other climate related exposures, including: wind, storm surge, wildfire, tornado. tsunami, hailstorm, lightning, temperature change, precipitation, and water security. In addition, we have finalized our global double materiality assessment, on the basis of which we will prepare our transition plan and conduct our climate change scenario analysis.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Climate change continues to increase market demand for energy efficient products with reduced carbon emissions. Several global megatrends are defining the future of the auto industry. We have distilled the impacts of the global megatrends into three long-term strategic factors we see as defining the "Car of the Future" – e-drives, ADAS and battery trays – and have developed our corporate strategy to realize the opportunities from these trends. This is our Board & Management's collective judgement regarding the automotive systems/services which will continue to be relevant and valued by OEM customers over the next decade (at a minimum), which we see as long term. Our current strategic focus is aimed at responding to such key industry trends, including vehicle fuel-efficiency and CO2 emissions reduction

solutions. We support our OEM customers through innovative solutions which enable them to deliver lighter vehicles, improved/optimized powertrain efficiency & enhanced aerodynamics. However, our business risk profile is constantly changing due to increased investment in electrification and autonomous/assisted driving, including: higher R&D engineering costs, & challenges in quoting for profitable returns on products for which we may not have significant quoting experience. For examples in Michigan Magna built a new state-of-the art facility to produce complex battery enclosures for GMC Electric Full Size Trucks and SUVS with 1,112,000 sq. ft. in total. This project aligns with the industry's move toward electrification and strengthens our focus on a lower emission future. In addition, we have finalized our global double materiality assessment, on the basis of which we will prepare our transition plan and conduct our climate change scenario analysis.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Our 2023 global energy spend was approx. 537 million, the vast majority for electricity and, to a lesser extent, natural gas & other fuels. As part of our sustainability and operational efficiency efforts, we are focused on optimizing energy use, which may result in overall energy cost savings. However, as we continue to forecast growth in Sales and number of facilities over the medium term, our aggregate energy consumption may rise. Accordingly, we are focused on becoming more energy efficient (measured by energy consumption relative to Sales) so, at minimum, our rate of increase in energy consumption slows. In connection with our efforts to promote energy efficiency, in 2023 we established one-, two-and five-year energy reduction targets for each of our Operating Groups. We achieved our 1 year target in 2023 (completing energy projects that amounted to a 5% reduction of each Operating Group's 2022 absolute energy usage). We also exceeded our 1-year stretch target aimed at reducing energy cost intensity by 10% (achieving approximately 11%) in 2023 (compared to 2022). Our remaining 2-year and 5-year energy intensity reduction targets remain on track. Approx. 95% of our Divisions have active energy teams pursuing energy efficiency measures in their respective Divisions (100% when excluding our acquisition of the Veoneer Active Safety Business midway through 2023). These teams are supported at the corporate level by a Global Energy Management Team which helps identify and promote energy reduction initiatives, including through: training courses to promote strategies for reduced energy use; regional benchmarking sessions; regular communication through newsletters; an internal energy savings collaboration site; and best practice sharing. Our energy reduction progress and initiatives are reported to our Sustainability Champion, helping to increase the visibility of these initiatives across our Operating Groups through the Sustainability Champion's regular interaction with other Operating Group Presidents. Some of the incremental changes made by our Divisions to their facilities and processes to reduce our energy consumption and improve energy efficiency include: Installation of LED lighting; Equipment start-up/shut-down/idling procedures to save energy during production downtimes; Computer-controlled utility and HVAC systems to allow for improved performance and energy reduction; and

Installation of energy monitoring systems. In addition, we are currently finalizing our global double materiality assessment, on the basis of which we will prepare our transition plan and conduct our climate change scenario analysis.
[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- ☑ Revenues
- ☑ Direct costs
- ☑ Indirect costs
- ☑ Capital allocation
- ☑ Capital expenditures
- ☑ Acquisitions and divestments

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☑ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

- ☑ Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

We invest significantly in our business through capital expenditures to support new facilities, expand existing ones, purchase production equipment, and make acquisitions. We have identified three long-term strategic factors we see as defining the "Car of the Future" – e-drives, ADAS and battery trays. Our corporate strategy aims to capitalize on these trends, reflecting our Board and Management's vision for the automotive systems and services that will remain relevant and valued by OEM customers over the next decade. Our strategy considers various factors shaping consumer views on cars and their roles in daily life. We focus on key

industry trends, including fuel efficiency, CO_2 emissions reduction, vehicle autonomy, and new mobility services. Our evolving product portfolio aligns with our corporate strategy, requiring R&D spending, capital investments, and acquiring engineering talent with software expertise. The stable profitability and cash generation from our traditional businesses enable us to fund R&D and capital investments in areas like electrification and ADAS. Our comprehensive knowledge of vehicle systems provides unique advantages in executing our long-term strategy. Our product range is highly adaptable to market and industry trends. For example, we now offer efficient dual-clutch transmissions (DCTs) for ICE vehicles, hybrid DCTs with integrated electric motors, and dedicated hybrid transmissions. Additionally, we provide e-Drive systems for fully electrified powertrains, meeting the growing demand for driving efficiency. Our "green capital" approval/tracking system promotes investment in energy-optimization initiatives and energy-saving production equipment with a longer pay-back period. We are developing regional renewable energy portfolio approaches, including self-generation, power purchase agreements (PPAs) (longer term), and renewable energy certificates (RECs) (currently and in future). We are targeting a phased approach to adopting renewable energy in key markets, focusing on Europe and North America.
[Add row]

(5.4) 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
	Select from: ☑ No, but we plan to in the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.5) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

(5.5.1) Investment in low-carbon R&D

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.5.2) Comment

Our R&D spending for electrifcation solutions has been signifcant over the last few years and is expected to continue to be in coming years as electrifcation-related technologies continue to evolve. For examples in Michigan Magna built a new state-of-the art facility to produce complex battery enclosures for all-new 2022 GMC Hummer EV with 1,112,000 sq. ft. in total. This project aligns with the industry's move toward electrification and strengthens our focus on a lower emission future as EVs require battery enclosures to protect their batteries.
[Fixed row]

(5.5.8) Provide details of your organization’s investments in low-carbon R&D for transport-related activities over the last three years.

Row 1

(5.5.8.1) Activity

Select all that apply
☑ Light Duty Vehicles (LDV)

(5.5.8.2) Technology area

Select from:
☑ Unable to disaggregate by technology area

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

40

(5.5.8.5) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

862000000

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

30

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

Our R&D activities are carried out both at divisional/operating group level and at corporate level. The divisions/operating groups work with customers to identify product and technology gaps, while our corporate R&D team analyzes the key megatrends shaping future mobility and automotive development. This team works with the engineering and product development teams of current and potential OEM customers to align our product strategy and technology development with customer needs. Over the past year, we have evaluated thousands of potential innovations, resulting in several active projects with a focus on sustainability: - 800v eDrive Solution: this next-generation solution incorporates advanced technologies that result in significant weight and size reduction, improved performance, increased range and greater sustainability. The lightweight design and 20% lower height compared to the previous generation eDrive, as well as the ability to rotate the eDrive 90 degrees, improves system integration and efficiency. The system achieves an efficiency of up to 93% in real driving operation and reduces CO_2 emissions during production by around 20%. - Battery enclosures: We have been awarded nine global customer programs for our battery enclosures, including the all-electric Ford F-150 Lightning, GMC Hummer EV and Chevrolet Silverado EV. These enclosures house high-voltage batteries and other critical components and contribute to the safety and structural integrity of the vehicle. They are available in steel, aluminum and multi-material configurations, including lightweight composites. - Modular eDecoupling unit: This first-to-market solution supports multiple battery electric vehicle programs and reduces energy consumption by decoupling the electric motor from the drive shaft when no drive power is required. It increases the electric range by up to 9% and features a compact design that minimizes additional installation space and weight. - EcoSphere product family: This industry-first solution, which is expected to be available for production in 2025, includes sustainable trim materials, trim pads, structures and foams. Using polyethylene terephthalate (PET) mono-material and our innovative 100% recyclable foam and cladding system, EcoSphere eliminates the need to separate cladding and foam for recycling. This technology has half the carbon footprint of polyurethane and can be melted and reused multiple times.
[Add row]

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization’s water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.2) Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.4) Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.5) Please explain

We have implemented a 1.5% per year water reduction target, with the aim of reducing water use 15% by 2030, in each case referencing 2019 as the baseline year. To date, we have met this target, having achieved a reduction of 15% at the end of 2023. While we are not a significant water user, in addition to the environmental benefit of using less water; achievement of water reductions would be expected to result in cost savings, potentially by offsetting (in whole or in part) any increase in the rates charged by applicable water utilities. Overall, we do not anticipate that any savings will be material.
[Fixed row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities

Select from:
☑ No, but we plan to in the next two years

(5.10.3) Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities

Select from:
☑ Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)

(5.10.4) Explain why your organization does not price environmental externalities

We don’t currently apply an internal price on carbon or water. This decision is due to the current lack of internal resources, which is a challenge given the size and complexity of our business. However, we are determined to close this gap and plan to introduce such a pricing mechanism within the next two years. In the meantime, we remain committed to sustainability and climate protection. We have set ourselves ambitious energy saving targets and aim to achieve net zero emissions in line with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). Our strategy includes switching to renewable energy sources, improving energy efficiency and developing innovative products that support our customers' sustainability goals. By prioritizing these initiatives, we aim to make significant progress in reducing our environmental impact and contribute to global efforts to mitigate climate change.
[Fixed row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

Suppliers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

Customers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

Investors and shareholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

Other value chain stakeholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Given the nature of our business, our current engagement priorities are customer and suppliers as well as investors
[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

We use 100M spend as our threshold for identifying steel suppliers with a substantive impact on the environment given the GHG profile of steel production. We use 20M spend as our threshold for identifying aluminum suppliers with a substantive impact on the environment given the GHG profile of aluminum production. While a small number of suppliers numerically, this group accounts for approximately 33% of our Scope 3, Category 1 emissions increasing the impact of classification and engagement

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

21
[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change

☑ Business risk mitigation

☑ Material sourcing

☑ Procurement spend

☑ Strategic status of suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Our supplier monitoring strategy includes operational, financial and commercial controls as well as environmental performance and ESG compliance. Certain suppliers must also complete self-assessment questionnaires through NQC's SupplierAssurance platform (SAQ 5.0), covering sustainability management and environmental compliance. This includes electricity consumption, renewable energy use, GHG reduction targets, SBTi target validation, Scope 3 emissions reduction targets, and CDP submissions and performance. In addition, we expect our suppliers to adhere to Magna's Supplier Code of Conduct and Ethics. This code requires suppliers to adhere to strict environmental standards, including the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, efficient use of resources, and proper waste management. Since 2023, we use an AI-based tool to identify and monitor risks, supporting legal due diligence and ESG-based risk assessment. This tool provides real-time alerts on various risks impacting supply chains, such as human rights, CSR incidents, product recalls, natural disasters or labor unrest. This monitoring ensures suppliers meet environmental, social and governance standards and rates suppliers on ESG performance We are also working with suppliers to disclose their carbon emissions (Scope 1-3) through M2030 (a 3rd party platform. M2030 will assess suppliers on data completeness and emissions performance and provide expert advice and support to help them close gaps and set and meet targets.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ Yes, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ No, we do not have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

As already mentioned under question 5.11.2 our supplier monitoring strategy includes operational, financial and commercial controls as well as environmental performance and ESG compliance. Besides the mandatory self-assessment questionnaires through NQC's SupplierAssurance platform (SAQ 5.0) our suppliers also must adhere to Magna's Supplier Code of Conduct and Ethics which is a foundational document in our business relationships with suppliers. It outlines the principles we apply internally at Magna through our Code, as well as expectations we have for every company that supplies goods or services to Magna, relating to, among other things: - Ethical Business Conduct: Compliance with antitrust/competition, anti-corruption/bribery, and export controls laws; conflict minerals reporting; avoidance and reporting of conflicts of interest; and protection of Magna intellectual property and confidential information. - Employee Rights: Including those rights set out in our Employee's Charter, Global Working Conditions, and Global Labour Standards Policy. - Environmental Responsibility and Compliance. Since 2023, we also use an AI-based tool to identify and monitor risks, supporting legal due diligence and ESG-based risk assessment. This tool provides real-time alerts on various risks impacting supply chains, such as human rights, CSR incidents, product recalls, natural disasters or labor unrest. This monitoring ensures suppliers meet environmental, social and governance standards.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ Environmental disclosure through a non-public platform

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply
☑ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

We use a supplier scorecard system to evaluate and manage our suppliers. These requirements outline expectations for suppliers providing goods or services to Magna facilities, focusing on quality, delivery standards, pricing, continuous improvement as well as environmental sustainability, and compliance. We are working with suppliers to disclose their carbon emissions (Scope 1-3) on the M2030 (third party) platform and will assess data completeness and emissions performance, providing advice to help suppliers meet targets. This engagement aims to significantly reduce emissions by ensuring best practices and realistic targets. Since 2023, we use an AI-based tool to identify and monitor risks, supporting legal due diligence and ESG-based risk assessment. This tool provides real-time alerts on various risks impacting supply chains, such as human rights, CSR incidents, product recalls, natural disasters or labor unrest. This monitoring ensures suppliers meet environmental, social and governance standards. Certain suppliers must also complete self-assessment questionnaires through NQC's SupplierAssurance platform (SAQ 5.0), covering sustainability management and environmental compliance. This includes electricity consumption, renewable energy use, GHG reduction targets, SBTi target validation, Scope 3 emissions reduction targets, and CDP submissions and performance.
[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:
☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building
☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply
☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:
☑ 51-75%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Our supplier engagement strategy has evolved to include comprehensive monitoring of environmental performance and ESG compliance. We require certain suppliers to complete self-assessment questionnaires through NQC's SupplierAssurance platform. These questionnaires, currently SAQ 5.0, cover a wide range of topics including sustainability management, labor conditions, human rights, health and safety, business ethics, environmental compliance, supplier management and responsible sourcing of raw materials. Specific climate-related information requested include electricity consumption, renewable energy use, greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets, SBTi target validation, Scope 3 emissions reduction targets, and CDP submissions and performance. We have also established Supplier Roundtables to engage key suppliers on topics such as energy reduction, decarbonization, sustainable materials and products, supply chain resilience, and human rights and working conditions. We are also running a campaign through M2030 to run a campaign to help suppliers understand their data and create best practice action plans to reduce emissions. Suppliers will be required to disclose their carbon emissions (Scope 1-3). M2030 will assess suppliers on data completeness and emissions performance and provide expert advice and support to help them close gaps and meet targets. This proactive engagement is expected to contribute significantly to emissions reduction by ensuring that suppliers apply best practice and set realistic, achievable targets for reducing their carbon footprint.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :reducing emissions

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Our Operating Group management and our Corporate R&D personnel have ongoing engagement with our customers to explore a wide variety of trends that shapes both our industry and our business. Magna is constantly looking to see how we can support our customers with their goals, and we find conversation with every one of our customers to be crucial in gauging a wide range of their needs and shaping our product strategy and ultimately our business strategy. We find these engagements to be useful in identifying ways in which we can connect our climate related strategy with the product strategy and energy efficiency needs of our customers. The scope of this engagement is 100%, for we feel there is a collective need to understand factors that have the potential to shape Magna's prioritizations and engagements.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Our product strategy includes as a core element the supply of product solutions which support our customers' objectives of increased fuel efficiency and reduced vehicle CO2 emissions. The conversations that we have with our customers allows us to predict shifts in consumer preferences which may impact the "take rates" for certain products that we sell. We measure the success of the engagement qualitatively in two ways. The first way is through new business awards and the Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) in sales for our electrified products. Meeting our expected CAGR in electrified product sales of 50% in 2025 compared to 2022 is one tangible measure of success. The second way we measure success is when we establish business in a new product market. An example of this in action: Since every

EV will need an enclosure for the battery, we developed a battery enclosure that contributes to the structural and safety aspects of a vehicle's frame and protects high-voltage batteries from damage and water. Our current expectation is a CAGR in battery enclosure sales of 125% in 2025 compared to 2022.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

The engagement with investors is essential for aligning our sustainability goals with the expectations of our financial stakeholders, ensuring long-term value creation and risk management. It includes annual communication through our sustainability report, regular investor meetings, and ESG-specific disclosures. We actively participate in ESG ratings and rankings and responds to investor inquiries about our sustainability practices. Key areas of focus include climate change mitigation, resource efficiency, human rights, labor practices, and corporate governance. By maintaining an open dialogue with investors and shareholders, Magna ensures that its ESG strategies are transparent and aligned with stakeholder expectations. Our investor and shareholder engagement on sustainability related topics is driven by several key factors. It helps us identify and manage ESG risks and opportunities more effectively. By understanding investor concerns and expectations, we can proactively address potential issues and enhance our resilience to ESG-related risks. Additionally this engagement supports our commitment to transparency and accountability.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We consider and, where appropriate, incorporate investor suggestions relating to improvements to our sustainability program. Discussions with investors has informed our decisions to evaluate program enhancements such as conducting a double materiality assessment (completed), climate scenario analysis (in progress), and preparing a climate transition plan (in progress).
[Add row]

(5.12) Indicate any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

Row 1

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Change to provision of goods and services
☑ Other change to provision of goods and services, please specify **:**Increased use of "green" (low-carbon) steel into products supplied to requesting member

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

BMW has entered into several supply agreements for green steel that will lower carbon emissions in their vehicles. Collaboration between Magna and BMW with respect to opportunities to for greater use of green steel would be mutually beneficial in progressing our and BMW's GHG emissions reduction targets.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Improved resource use and efficiency

☑ Increased transparency of upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Other, please specify :reduction of upstream value chain emissions (scope 3)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 3-5 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

These are actions that would reduce both our own emissions and those of our customers.
[Add row]

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

(5.13.1) Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.13.2) Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives

Select from:

☑ Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)

(5.13.3) Explain why your organization has not implemented any environmental initiatives

We have not yet engaged our suppliers through the CDP Supply Chain initiative. However, we actively engage our suppliers through various other means, including day-to-day direct interactions, dedicated Supplier ESG Roundtables and integrated supply management with Operating Group Procurement leaders. To assess and monitor our suppliers, we use Supplier Self-Assessment Questionnaires (SAQs), a third-party AI platform for supply chain mapping, supplier scoring, and live alert monitoring, as well as a supplier emissions reporting platform. We perform RSCI on-site audits and where necessary internal or customer-initiated risk assessments, maintain a grievance mechanism with a dedicated supplier tier and additionally use internal supplier ratings to support sourcing and desourcing decisions.
[Fixed row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

As permitted by the GHG protocol, operational control was selected because in managements judgment this was the appropriate consolidation approach given the corporations authority to introduce and implement its operating policies at each division through our eight operating groups.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

As permitted by the GHG protocol, operational control was selected because in managements judgment this was the appropriate consolidation approach given the corporations authority to introduce and implement its operating policies at each division through our eight operating groups.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

As permitted by the GHG protocol, operational control was selected because in managements judgment this was the appropriate consolidation approach given the corporations authority to introduce and implement its operating policies at each division through our eight operating groups.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

As permitted by the GHG protocol, operational control was selected because in managements judgment this was the appropriate consolidation approach given the corporations authority to introduce and implement its operating policies at each division through our eight operating groups.
[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1.1) 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?

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

(7.1.2.1) Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, a change in methodology

(7.1.2.2) Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)

Magna has taken efforts to improve our data collection processes, including improved accuracy around part/component specific data which has improved calculation for several scope 3 categories, including category 11.
[Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization’s base year emissions and past years’ emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

Our policy is to recalculate Scope 3 emissions if there is change in methodology. The significance threshold for such a recalculation is generally 5%.

(7.1.3.4) Past years’ recalculation

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
	Select from: ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	*Select from:* ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure	*Followed GHG Protocol and Site level data collection.*

[Fixed row]

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2010

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

334000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Followed GHG Protocol and Site level data collection.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2010

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

983000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Followed GHG Protocol and Site level data collection.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2010

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

983000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Followed GHG Protocol and Site level data collection.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

22762020.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Spend data is collected for direct and indirect purchased goods and services. This spend data is consolidated at a category level and multiplied by spend-based emission factors from an environmentally extended input-output (EEIO) database to estimate emissions. A different approach has been taken specifically for steel and aluminum purchases, where the mass of purchased products is multiplied by weight-based emission factors from a third-party.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

372331.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Spend data is collected for capital goods. This spend data is consolidated at a category level and multiplied by spend-based emission factors from an environmentally extended input-output (EEIO) database to estimate emissions.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

318366.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Energy consumption data is collected and aggregated by energy source (e.g., Natural Gas, Electricity, etc.) and country. Energy consumption values are multiplied by the corresponding well-to-tank (WTT) emission factors for their energy source, and in the case of electricity, country-level emission factors are used. Please note that emissions associated with electricity for this category include transmission and distribution (T&D) losses as well as WTT emissions for both generation and T&D losses; however, only T&D losses were included for renewable electricity consumption.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

791049.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Spend data is collected for upstream transportation and distribution. This spend data is consolidated at a category level and multiplied by spend-based emission factors from an environmentally extended input-output (EEIO) database to estimate emissions. These estimates are inclusive of well-to-tank (WTT) emissions. In cases where these transportation and distribution costs were unable to be separated from purchased goods and services, they have been captured in Category 1.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

306063.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Waste data is collected and aggregated by waste type, treatment, and region. Waste data is then multiplied by the corresponding weight-based emission factor based on waste type, treatment, and region. Emission factor sources include the US EPA, UK DEFRA/DBEIS, and other third-parties.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

26923.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Spend data is collected for business travel. This spend data is consolidated at a category level and multiplied by spend-based emission factors from an environmentally extended input-output (EEIO) database to estimate emissions. These estimates are inclusive of well-to-tank (WTT) emissions.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

132015.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Employee headcount data is collected and aggregated by country. A third-party model is then used to estimate emissions associated with employee commuting. This model relies on publicly available data including region-specific averages for commuting distances, commuting modes of transportation, and mode-specific emission factors. These estimates are inclusive of well-to-tank (WTT) emissions.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is not relevant to Magna as emissions associated with upstream leased assets are already captured in Magna's scope 1 and scope 2 emissions.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

910907.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Magna's emissions are estimated by taking a percentage of upstream transportation and distribution (Category 4) emissions of five of Magna's largest customers by sales () and extrapolated to cover all downstream transportation activities.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

713937.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Sales and weight data is collected for parts sold by Magna and aggregated by part and customer, and converted to a vehicle equivalent measure by dividing by the average weight of a vehicle. An average new vehicle weight of 4,289 lbs was used from the US EPA's 2022 automotive trends report. Production intensity figures (tCO2e/vehicle) were collected for various Magna customers from past CDP responses. These represent the scope 1 and scope 2 emissions of Magna's customers on a per vehicle basis. Magna's vehicle equivalent figures are multiplied by the corresponding production intensity and extrapolated to cover the processing emissions of all sold parts.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18042710.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category includes all products that are deemed to have direct use-phase emissions, which includes powertrain parts, parts that directly consume energy, and complete vehicle manufacturing. Sales and weight data is collected for products sold by Magna and converted to a vehicle equivalent measure using an average new vehicle weight of 4,289 lbs from the US EPA's 2022 automotive trends report. Vehicle lifecycle emissions are estimated using publicly available emission factors (tCO2e/km) and an assumed vehicle lifetime of 200,000 km from the IEA Global Fuel Economy Initiative (2021).

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

415565.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Sales and weight data is collected for products sold by Magna and aggregated. The total weight of products sold is allocated to recycling and landfill based on findings from an academic journal. Weights are multiplied by publicly available emission factors for the corresponding waste treatment type (i.e., recycling, landfill).

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is not relevant to Magna since Magna does not lease assets to other entities.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is not relevant to Magna since Magna does not have any franchises.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

96435.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Revenue data is collected from Magna's joint ventures and multiplied by spend-based emission factors from an environmentally extended input-output (EEIO) database to estimate the scope 1 and scope 2 emissions of each investment. These emissions are multiplied by Magna's share of ownership in the investment to allocate a proportion to Magna. Please note that 2022 emissions have been included here as an estimate since 2021 data was not available.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

All upstream emissions are already captured in scope 3.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

47110355

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category includes all products that are deemed to have indirect use-phase emissions, which includes all products excluding powertrain parts, parts that directly consume energy, and complete vehicle manufacturing. Vehicle lifecycle emissions are estimated using publicly available emission factors (tCO2e/km) and an assumed vehicle lifetime of 200,000 km from the IEA Global Fuel Economy Initiative (2021).
[Fixed row]

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

	Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	End date	Methodological details
Reporting year	*424561*	*Date input [must be between [10/01/2015 - 10/01/2023]*	*GHG Protocol*
Past year 1	*433636*	*12/31/2022*	*GHG Protocol*
Past year 2	*436267*	*12/31/2021*	*GHG Protocol*

[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1318466

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

1150656

(7.7.4) Methodological details

GHG Protocol

Past year 1

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1206704

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

1168803

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

GHG Protocol

Past year 2

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1126904

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

1089730

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2021

(7.7.4) Methodological details

GHG Protocol
[Fixed row]

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

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

30165695

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Spend data is collected for direct and indirect purchased goods and services. This spend data is consolidated at a category level and multiplied by spend-based emission factors from an environmentally extended input-output (EEIO) database to estimate emissions. A different approach has been taken specifically for steel and aluminum purchases, where the mass of purchased products is multiplied by weight-based emission factors from a third-party.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

533363

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Spend data is collected for capital goods. This spend data is consolidated at a category level and multiplied by spend-based emission factors from an environmentally extended input-output (EEIO) database to estimate emissions.

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

319890

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Energy consumption data is collected and aggregated by energy source (e.g., Natural Gas, Electricity, etc.) and country. Energy consumption values are multiplied by the corresponding well-to-tank (WTT) emission factors for their energy source, and in the case of electricity, country-level emission factors are used. Please note that emissions associated with electricity for this category include transmission and distribution (T&D) losses as well as WTT emissions for both generation and T&D losses; however, only T&D losses were included for renewable electricity consumption.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

959848

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Spend data is collected for upstream transportation and distribution. This spend data is consolidated at a category level and multiplied by spend-based emission factors from an environmentally extended input-output (EEIO) database to estimate emissions. These estimates are inclusive of well-to-tank (WTT) emissions. In cases where these transportation and distribution costs were unable to be separated from purchased goods and services, they have been captured in Category 1.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

318272

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Waste-type-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Waste data is collected and aggregated by waste type, treatment, and region. Waste data is then multiplied by the corresponding weight-based emission factor based on waste type, treatment, and region. Emission factor sources include the US EPA, UK DEFRA/DBEIS, and other third-parties.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

43955

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Spend data is collected for business travel. This spend data is consolidated at a category level and multiplied by spend-based emission factors from an environmentally extended input-output (EEIO) database to estimate emissions. These estimates are inclusive of well-to-tank (WTT) emissions.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

136815

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Employee headcount data is collected and aggregated by country. A third-party model is then used to estimate emissions associated with employee commuting. This model relies on publicly available data including region-specific averages for commuting distances, commuting modes of transportation, and mode-specific emission factors. These estimates are inclusive of well-to-tank (WTT) emissions.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is not relevant to Magna as emissions associated with upstream leased assets are already captured in Magna's scope 1 and scope 2 emissions.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

771287

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

The methodology used for this category is based on the allocation-based approach, which allocates a portion of the customers' emissions from their transportation and distribution activities to Magna, based on the proportion of Magna's sales to the customers' cost of goods sold. The data used for this category includes Magna's 2021 sales of its top customers, the customers' cost of goods sold, and the customers' Category 4 emissions.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

759782

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Sales and weight data is collected for parts sold by Magna and aggregated by part and customer, and converted to a vehicle equivalent measure by dividing by the average weight of a vehicle. An average new vehicle weight of 4,289 lbs was used from the US EPA's 2022 automotive trends report. Production intensity figures (tCO2e/vehicle) were collected for various Magna customers from past CDP responses. These represent the scope 1 and scope 2 emissions of Magna's customers on a per vehicle basis. Magna's vehicle equivalent figures are multiplied by the corresponding production intensity and extrapolated to cover the processing emissions of all sold parts.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

23160992

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes all products that are deemed to have direct use-phase emissions, which includes powertrain parts, parts that directly consume energy, and complete vehicle manufacturing. Sales and weight data is collected for products sold by Magna and converted to a vehicle equivalent measure using an average new vehicle weight of 4,289 lbs from the US EPA's 2022 automotive trends report. Vehicle lifecycle emissions are estimated using publicly available emission factors (tCO2e/km) and an assumed vehicle lifetime of 200,000 km from the IEA Global Fuel Economy Initiative (2021).

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

585007

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Sales and weight data is collected for products sold by Magna and aggregated. The total weight of products sold is allocated to recycling and landfill based on findings from an academic journal. Weights are multiplied by publicly available emission factors for the corresponding waste treatment type (i.e., recycling, landfill).

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is not relevant to Magna since Magna does not lease assets to other entities.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is not relevant to Magna since Magna does not have any franchises.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

87700

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Revenue data is collected from Magna's joint ventures and multiplied by spend-based emission factors from an environmentally extended input-output (EEIO) database to estimate the scope 1 and scope 2 emissions of each investment. These emissions are multiplied by Magna's share of ownership in the investment to allocate a proportion to Magna.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

All upstream emissions are already captured in scope 3.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

50385052

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes all products that are deemed to have indirect use-phase emissions, which includes all products excluding powertrain parts, parts that directly consume energy, and complete vehicle manufacturing. Vehicle lifecycle emissions are estimated using publicly available emission factors (tCO2e/km) and an assumed vehicle lifetime of 200,000 km from the IEA Global Fuel Economy Initiative (2021).
[Fixed row]

(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/30/2022

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

25281422

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

374450

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

321287

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

839782

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

371767

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

36055

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

132105

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

685877

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

879317

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

26973570

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

591251

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

74745

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

0

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

52469894

(7.8.1.19) Comment

As part of our SBTi validation, we performed a more robust calculation, resulting in updated and more accurate Scope 3 figures for 2022 (and 2023). Categories 8, 13 and 14 were classified as not relevant for Magna. Other upstream issues are already included in the other Scope 3 categories.

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/30/2021

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

22762020

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

372331

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

318366

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

791049

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

306063

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

26923

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

132015

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

910907

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

713937

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

18042710

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

415565

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

96435

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

0

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

47110355

(7.8.1.19) Comment

Categories 8, 13 and 14 were classified as not relevant for Magna. Other upstream issues are already included in the other Scope 3 categories.
[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

2023_Magna_VerificationStatement_V1-0_031924.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Page 1-2

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

2023_Magna_VerificationStatement_V1-0_031924.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Page 1-2

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☑ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

2023_Magna_VerificationStatement_V1-0_031924.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Page 1-2

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

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

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

Magna-S3_CDP_EY2023_VerificationStatement_V1-1_092524.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Please see pages 1-2

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.10.1) 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 renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

189807

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

11.8

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Reduction of scope 2 emissions (Market-based) in connection with the purchase of Energy Attribute Certificates (RECs etc). (Decrease % vs 2022)

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

64282

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

4

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Reduction of energy related emissions based on on-site energy reduction projects. (Decrease % vs 2022)

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No Change

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No Change

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No Change

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

209920

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

13.1

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Calculated based on (i) overall increase in Magna output by sales of approximately 13.1% versus 2022 and (ii) the impact of residual emissions factors in Europe and the USA

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No Change

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No Change

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No Change

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No Change

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No Change
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

418339

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

535

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

695

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ HFCs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

4992

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
[Add row]

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

Argentina

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

534.74

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1429.4

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1429.4

Austria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

22389.12

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

42691.5

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

24563.94

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

305.12

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3086.37

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

105229.85

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

14401.63

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

13758.56

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

26725.89

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

395315.61

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

287902.45

Czechia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13565.62

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

58801.62

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

78530.35

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

767.55

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1175.48

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2402.79

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

37202.97

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

88450.01

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

70013.69

Hungary

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

57.38

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

295.44

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

700.79

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

23515.12

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

20333.66

Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

180.35

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3903.81

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7993.24

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

13781.83

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

5023.2

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12.38

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

28.92

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

28.92

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

49469.82

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

184266.17

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

173803.4

Morocco

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

389.67

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3428.76

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3428.76

North Macedonia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12.12

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1388.91

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1388.91

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4247.05

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

47179.5

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

37497.33

Republic of Korea

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Romania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

549.22

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2230.07

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2266.65

Serbia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

237.59

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2690.84

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3638.92

Slovakia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4523.82

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

8728.01

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1831.38

Slovenia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1213.06

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

903.45

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1486.91

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3029.01

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2668.95

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3809.91

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

63.03

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

71.85

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

204.64

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

44.48

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1139.97

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1139.97

Turkey

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

458.77

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3657.4

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3657.4

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16489.44

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

12714.51

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

12434.97

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

127109.41

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

400521.23

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

400080.26
[Fixed row]

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

Row 1

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Energy Storage Systems

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

1997

Row 2

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Exteriors

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

112464

Row 3

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Cosma (Body & Chassis)

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

214279

Row 4

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Seating

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

16324

Row 5

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Powertrain

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

36833

Row 6

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Magna Mechatronics, Mirrors and Lighting

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

24636

Row 7

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Electronics

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

1585

Row 8

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Corporate

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

2043

Row 9

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Steyr (Complete Vehicle Assembly & Engineering)

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

14401
[Add row]

(7.19) Break down your organization’s total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e	Comment
Transport OEM activities	*422518*	*Magna corporate activities not directly related to the manufacturing of automotive parts are excluded.*

[Fixed row]

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

Row 1

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Cosma (Body & Chassis)

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

574164

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

508703

Row 2

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Exteriors

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

232928

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

253724

Row 3

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Corporate

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1917

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1917

Row 4

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Electronics

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

19854

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

16594

Row 5

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Magna Mechatronics, Mirrors and Lighting

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

188588

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

112934

Row 6

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Energy Storage Systems

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

11451

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

14940

Row 7

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Seating

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

70885

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

71068

Row 8

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Steyr (Complete Vehicle Assembly & Engineering)

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

29490

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

20579

Row 9

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Powertrain

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

189189

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

150197
[Add row]

(7.21) Break down your organization’s total gross global Scope 2 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Scope 2, location-based, metric tons CO2e	Scope 2, market-based (if applicable), metric tons CO2e	Comment
Transport OEM activities	*1316549*	*1148739*	*Magna corporate activities not directly related to manufacturing of automotive parts are excluded.*

[Fixed row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

424561

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1318466

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1150656

(7.22.4) Please explain

Same scope as our annual financial statement.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

Our response does not include any other entities
[Fixed row]

(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Row 1

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Facility

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

35501

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Comfort and process heat

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy usage - metered data

Row 2

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Facility

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

88880

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Indirect emissions from electricity usage

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy usage - metered data

Row 3

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1922

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Comfort and process heat

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy usage - metered data

Row 4

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

5208

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Indirect emissions from electricity usage

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy usage - metered data

Row 5

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

252

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Comfort and process heat

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy usage - metered data

Row 6

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

682

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Indirect emissions from electricity usage

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy usage - metered data

Row 7

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Facility

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

265

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Comfort and process heat

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy usage - metered data

Row 8

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Facility

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

25

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Indirect emissions from electricity usage

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy usage - metered data

Row 9

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Facility

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

59202

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Comfort and process heat

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy usage - metered data

Row 10

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Facility

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

144343

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Indirect emissions from electricity usage

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy usage - metered data

Row 11

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Facility

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

85257

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Comfort and process heat

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy usage - metered data

Row 12

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Facility

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

185760

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Indirect emissions from electricity usage

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy usage - metered data

Row 13

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Facility

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

14682

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Comfort and process heat

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy usage - metered data

Row 14

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Facility

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

6567

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Indirect emissions from electricity usage

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy usage - metered data

Row 15

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Facility

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

29078

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Comfort and process heat

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy usage - metered data

Row 16

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Facility

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

4178

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Comfort and process heat

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy usage - metered data

Row 17

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Facility

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

4582

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Indirect emissions from electricity usage

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy usage - metered data

Row 18

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Facility

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

57739

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Comfort and process heat

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy usage - metered data

Row 19

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Facility

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

64121

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Indirect emissions from electricity usage

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy usage - metered data

Row 20

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Facility

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

6542

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Comfort and process heat

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy usage - metered data

Row 21

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Facility

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

21155

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Indirect emissions from electricity usage

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy usage - metered data

Row 22

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Facility

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1251

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Comfort and process heat

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy usage - metered data

Row 23

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Facility

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

7705

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Indirect emissions from electricity usage

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy usage - metered data

Row 24

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Facility

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

78904

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Indirect emissions from electricity usage

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy usage - metered data
[Add row]

(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☑ Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

Direct measurements on specific processes.
[Add row]

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

	Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?	Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Improved data collection processes and increased measurement points.*

[Fixed row]

(7.30) 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)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

2150068

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

2150068

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

717888

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

2588446

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

3306334

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

93560

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

93560

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

17900

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

17900

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

9265

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

9265

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

727153

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

4849974

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

5577127
[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) 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	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No reported use of biomass

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No reported use of biomass

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No reported use of other renewable fuels

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

13426

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

13426

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Note - Use is Coal Gas

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

12033

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

12033

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Diesel Fuel Used in Stationary Equipment. Multiple uses primarily for emergency generators.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1971717

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

18199.31

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

1826780.96

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

126736.73

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Co-Generation and Tri-Generation values include self-generation of electricity, heam and steam.

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

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

152892

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

152892

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Other Non-Renewable Fuels Include: Propane and LPG; Jet Fuel; Mobile Fuels (gasoline/petrol and on-road diesel). Breakdown of fuel consumptions not available. Propane/LPG used as fuel for on-site material handling equipment (i.e. forklifts etc)

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2150068

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

30232.31

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

1993098.96

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

126736.73

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Total Fuels reported
[Fixed row]

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

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

87571.85

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

87571.85

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

8855.12

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

8855.12

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

17006.32

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

17006.32

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

371.37

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

371.37

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

8411.35

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

8411.35

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

38.17

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

38.17

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0
[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) 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 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ India

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Solar and Wind

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

4440

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

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

Select from:

☑ India

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Wind/Solar/Bagasse Power Projects in Tamil Nadu, India

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Slovakia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify **:**Not specified

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

54201

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Slovakia

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Aggregated information relating to multiple projects across numerous facilities.

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Canada

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

22595

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ US-REC

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

Select from:

☑ Canada

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Aggregated information relating to multiple projects across numerous facilities.

Row 4

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify **:**Not specified

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

37819.19

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

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

Select from:
☑ Italy

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

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Aggregated information relating to multiple projects across numerous facilities.

Row 5

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Austria

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Hydro/Wind/Solar mix

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

136406.94

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Austria

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Aggregated information relating to multiple projects across numerous facilities.

Row 6

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Hydro/Wind/Solar mix

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

22994

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ Brazil

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Aggregated information relating to multiple projects across numerous facilities.

Row 7

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ China

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify **:**Hydro/Wind/Solar mix

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

122085

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ China

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Aggregated information relating to multiple projects across numerous facilities.

Row 8

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Czechia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Hydro/Wind/Solar mix

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

21664

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Czechia

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Aggregated information relating to multiple projects across numerous facilities.

Row 9

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Hydro/Wind/Solar mix

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

3398

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ France

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Aggregated information relating to multiple projects across numerous facilities.

Row 10

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify **:**Hydro/Wind/Solar mix

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

151306

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Germany

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Aggregated information relating to multiple projects across numerous facilities.

Row 11

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Hungary

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify

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

1541

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Hungary

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Aggregated information relating to multiple projects across numerous facilities.

Row 12

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify **:**Hydro/Wind/Solar mix

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

12319

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Ireland

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Aggregated information relating to multiple projects across numerous facilities.

Row 13

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Mexico

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify

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

25657.04

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ Mexico

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Aggregated information relating to multiple projects across numerous facilities.

Row 14

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify **:**Hydro/Wind/Solar mix

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

29023

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Poland

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Aggregated information relating to multiple projects across numerous facilities.

Row 15

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Spain

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify **:**Hydro/Wind/Solar mix

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

3947.18

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:
☑ Spain

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

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Aggregated information relating to multiple projects across numerous facilities.

Row 16

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Hydro/Wind/Solar mix

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

27938

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ REGO

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

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Aggregated information relating to multiple projects across numerous facilities.

Row 17

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify

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

31700

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ US-REC

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

Select from:

☑ United States of America

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Aggregated information relating to multiple projects across numerous facilities.

[Add row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Argentina

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4622.86

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4622.86

Austria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

224709.89

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

3819.06

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

72965.31

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

12.48

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

301506.74

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

22994.2

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

22994.20

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

506012.87

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

60996.55

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

0

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

9330.81

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

576340.23

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

473071.55

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

2849.42

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

6085.4

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

38.17

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

482044.54

Czechia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

127339.07

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

19742.95

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

147082.02

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

22505.98

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

1090.23

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

23596.21

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

252786.73

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1413.16

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

5545.09

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

1129.11

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

260874.09

Hungary

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1541.12

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1541.12

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

32814.85

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

32814.85

Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12318.56

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

12318.56

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

48768.49

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

16231.71

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

0

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

14899.78

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

79899.98

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

62.2

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

62.20

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

451857.61

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1516.6

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

453374.21

Morocco

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4757.53

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4757.53

North Macedonia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2459.17

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2459.17

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

72502.46

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

5511.07

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

78013.53

Republic of Korea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Romania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8189.36

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

8189.36

Serbia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3796.38

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3796.38

Slovakia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

63983.89

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

63983.89

Slovenia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3990.18

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

49.67

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

0

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

7.94

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4047.79

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

17720.77

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

853.82

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

18574.59

Sweden

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4757.64

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

519.62

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

5277.26

Thailand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2829.63

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2829.63

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8642.12

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

8642.12

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

61626.24

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

61626.24

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

860817.97

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

860817.97
[Fixed row]

(7.35) Provide any efficiency metrics that are appropriate for your organization's transport products and/or services.

Row 1

(7.35.1) Activity

Select from:
☑ Light Duty Vehicles (LDV)

(7.35.2) Metric figure

55

(7.35.3) Metric numerator

Select from:
☑ tCO2e

(7.35.4) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ Production: Vehicle

(7.35.5) Metric numerator: Unit total

5767561

(7.35.6) Metric denominator: Unit total

104862

(7.35.7) % change from previous year

-7.2

(7.35.8) Please explain

This efficiency metric is based on complete vehicles that are manufactured by Magna Steyr. It assumes the average vehicle has a lifetime of 200,000 km, based on the IEA's 2021 report on the 'Global Fuel Economy Initiative'. Emissions per vehicle produced decreased in 2023 compared to the prior year. This is due to increased production of electric vehicles while ICE vehicle production declined. Please note that this is a new question for Magna this year as we were recategorized from the Metal Stamping sector to the Transport OEM sector.
[Add row]

(7.45) 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.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.00003681

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

1575218

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

42797000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

13

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

☑ Change in output

☑ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

Magna's intensity experienced a reduction vs 2022, as a result of our continuing implementation of energy efficiency and emissions reduction projects and increased % of renewable electricity purchases.

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

8.8

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

1575218

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ full time equivalent (FTE) employee

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

179000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

9

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

☑ Change in output

☑ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

Magna's intensity by employee improved slightly notwithstanding a bigger workforce than 2022, as a result of our continuing implementation of energy efficiency and emissions reduction projects and increased % of renewable electricity purchases.
[Add row]

(7.50) Provide primary intensity metrics that are appropriate to your indirect emissions in Scope 3 Category 11: Use of sold products from transport.

Row 1

(7.50.1) Activity

Select from:
☑ Light Duty Vehicles (LDV)

(7.50.2) Emissions intensity figure

0.000173

(7.50.3) Metric numerator (Scope 3 emissions: use of sold products) in Metric tons CO2e

5767561

(7.50.4) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ p.km

(7.50.5) Metric denominator: Unit total

33346116000

(7.50.6) % change from previous year

-7.2

(7.50.7) Vehicle unit sales in reporting year

104862

(7.50.8) Vehicle lifetime in years

21

(7.50.9) Annual distance in km or miles (unit specified by column 4)

9523.81

(7.50.10) Load factor

Magna assumes a load factor of 1.59 for this calculation. This represents the average passenger load for light vehicles in 2015 sourced from the IEA's Mobility Model (2017).

(7.50.11) Please explain the changes, and relevant standards/methodologies used

This efficiency metric is based on complete vehicles that are manufactured by Magna Steyr. It assumes the average vehicle has a lifetime of 200,000 km, based on the IEA's 2021 report on the 'Global Fuel Economy Initiative'. Emissions per vehicle produced decreased in 2023 compared to the prior year. This is due to increased production of electric vehicles while ICE vehicle production declined. Please note that this is a new question for Magna this year as we were recategorized from the Metal Stamping sector to the Transport OEM sector.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

0.13

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Total Energy GWh

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Total Revenue

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

11

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Magna's energy usage intensity experienced an improvement vs 2022, as a result of our continuing implementation of energy efficiency and emissions reduction projects.
[Add row]

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Magna International__SBTi Net-Zero Approval Letter-compressed.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

03/24/2024

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2021

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

436267

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

1089730

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

0.000

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

1525997.000

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

100

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

42

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

885078.260

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

424561

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

1150656

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

1575217.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

-7.68

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Magna's pursuit of net-zero begins with our near-term commitment of 42% reduction in Scopes 1 and 2 emissions, and 25% reduction in Scope 3 emissions by 2030, each from a 2021 baseline. Our near-term commitments are the launch point towards our net-zero by 2050 commitment which requires 90% reduction in Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions from a 2021 baseline, as required by the SBTi Net-Zero Standard.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

We targeted a 42% reduction in Scopes 1, 2 and a 25% reduction in scope 3 by 2030

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

Our comprehensive plan to achieve this net zero target includes several key initiatives and milestones: - Setting science-based targets: In 2023, we set both short-term (by 2030) and science-based net zero targets (by 2050). Our short-term target is a 42% reduction in Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions and a 25% reduction in Scope 3 emissions by 2030. To support this, we are aiming for 100% renewable energy in our European operations by 2025 and globally by 2030. - Employee training and engagement: We have included a net zero module in our global Fundamentals of Sustainability training, which has been completed by around 66,000 employees since its launch in 2022. This training helps to promote interest, ideas and opportunities to improve our processes and products. - Operational initiatives: We have launched new initiatives within our Operating Groups that focus on life cycle analysis (LCA), sustainable materials and decarbonizing the supply chain. Each initiative is led by a champion at Operating Group level to support our decarbonization strategy. - Collaboration with suppliers: Our new supplier roundtable program aims to promote sustainability practices across the supply chain by sharing best practices, discussing challenges and identifying opportunities for improvement. - Recognitions and awards: The number of submissions for our annual Commitment to Sustainability Awards increased by 60% in 2023 and amounted to around 300 entries. These awards recognize sustainable activities that benefit our departments, the environment and our stakeholders. - MAFACT system adaptation: We have adapted the sustainability module in our MAFACT system to our net zero commitment. This module comprises five assessment levels that evaluate a department's performance on sustainability metrics such as carbon emissions, water consumption and waste management. - Sustainability Ambassador Program: We have introduced a Sustainability Ambassador Program to educate and inspire employees at all levels. The inaugural event in December 2023 was attended by almost 150 participants from around the world.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Magna International__SBTi Net-Zero Approval Letter-compressed.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

03/24/2024

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- ☑ Methane (CH4)
- ☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)
- ☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- ☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- ☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- ☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)
- ☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- ☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

- ☑ Other (downstream)
- ☑ Scope 3, Category 15 – Investments
- ☑ Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods
- ☑ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel
- ☑ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting
- ☑ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution
- ☑ Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution
- ☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)
- ☑ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products
- ☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services
- ☑ Scope 3, Category 10 – Processing of sold products
- ☑ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations
- ☑ Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2021

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

22762020

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

372331

(7.53.1.16) 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)

318366

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

791049

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

306063

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

26923

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

132015

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

910907

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

713937

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

18042710

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

415565

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

96435

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

0

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

44888321.000

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

44888321.000

(7.53.1.35) 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)

100

(7.53.1.36) 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)

100

(7.53.1.37) 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)

100

(7.53.1.38) 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)

100

(7.53.1.39) 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)

100

(7.53.1.40) 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)

100

(7.53.1.41) 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)

100

(7.53.1.43) 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)

100

(7.53.1.44) 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)

100

(7.53.1.45) 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

(7.53.1.46) 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)

100

(7.53.1.49) 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)

100

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

100

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

25

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

33666240.750

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

30165695

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

533363

(7.53.1.61) 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)

319890

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

959848

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

318272

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

43955

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

136815

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

771287

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

759782

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

23160992

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

585007

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

87700

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

50385052

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

108227658.000

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

108227658.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

-564.42

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Magna's pursuit of net-zero begins with our near-term commitment of 42% reduction in Scopes 1 and 2 emissions, and 25% reduction in Scope 3 emissions by 2030, each from a 2021 baseline. Our near-term commitments are the launch point towards our net-zero by 2050 commitment which requires 90% reduction in Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions from a 2021 baseline, as required by the SBTi Net-Zero Standard.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

We targeted a 42% reduction in Scopes 1, 2 and a 25% reduction in scope 3 by 2030

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

Our comprehensive plan to achieve this net zero target includes several key initiatives and milestones: - Setting science-based targets: In 2023, we set both short-term (by 2030) and science-based net zero targets (by 2050). Our short-term target is a 42% reduction in Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions and a 25% reduction in Scope 3 emissions by 2030. To support this, we are aiming for 100% renewable energy in our European operations by 2025 and globally by 2030. - Employee training and engagement: We have included a net zero module in our global Fundamentals of Sustainability training, which has been completed by around 66,000

employees since its launch in 2022. This training helps to promote interest, ideas and opportunities to improve our processes and products. - Operational initiatives: We have launched new initiatives within our Operating Groups that focus on life cycle analysis (LCA), sustainable materials and decarbonizing the supply chain. Each initiative is led by a champion at Operating Group level to support our decarbonization strategy. - Collaboration with suppliers: Our new supplier roundtable program aims to promote sustainability practices across the supply chain by sharing best practices, discussing challenges and identifying opportunities for improvement. - Recognitions and awards: The number of submissions for our annual Commitment to Sustainability Awards increased by 60% in 2023 and amounted to around 300 entries. These awards recognize sustainable activities that benefit our departments, the environment and our stakeholders. - MAFACT system adaptation: We have adapted the sustainability module in our MAFACT system to our net zero commitment. This module comprises five assessment levels that evaluate a department's performance on sustainability metrics such as carbon emissions, water consumption and waste management. - Sustainability Ambassador Program: We have introduced a Sustainability Ambassador Program to educate and inspire employees at all levels. The inaugural event in December 2023 was attended by almost 150 participants from around the world.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Oth 1

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

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

Waste management

☑ Percentage of sites operating at zero-waste to landfill

[Add row]

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

03/23/2024

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply
☑ Abs1
☑ Abs2

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/30/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Magna International__SBTi Net-Zero Approval Letter-compressed.pdf

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Magna's pursuit of net-zero begins with our near-term commitment of 42% reduction in Scopes 1 and 2 emissions, and 25% reduction in Scope 3 emissions by 2030, each from a 2021 baseline. Our near-term commitments are the launch point towards our net-zero by 2050 commitment which requires 90% reduction in Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions from a 2021 baseline, as required by the SBTi Net-Zero Standard.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Magna International Inc. commits to reduce absolute scope 1, 2, and 3 GHG emissions 90% by 2050 from a 2021 base year.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☑ No, we do not plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

Our requirements under SBTi net-zero target requires us to achive a reduction of 90% GHG emissions for scope 1,2 and 3. Current our SBTi guidance permits the purchase of carbon credits to adress the remaining 10%.While it is too early to determin, since our net-zero target is 2050, we expect that any carbon credits purchased will be in line as the best pratices at the time regarding vintage, type of project (removal, rather than avoided emissions) and other criteria established by SBTi or other relevant bodies.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Our comprehensive plan to achieve this net zero target includes several key initiatives and milestones: - Verified science-based targets: We have set both short-term (by 2030) and science-based net zero targets (by 2050), which have been verified by SBTi. Our short-term target is a 42% reduction in Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions and a 25% reduction in Scope 3 emissions by 2030. To support this, we are aiming for 100% renewable energy in our European operations by 2025 and globally by 2030. - Employee training and engagement: We have included a net zero module in our global Fundamentals of Sustainability training, which has been completed by around 66,000 employees since its launch in 2022. This training helps to promote interest, ideas and opportunities to improve our processes and products. - Operational initiatives: We have launched new initiatives within our Operating Groups that focus on life cycle analysis (LCA), sustainable materials and decarbonizing the supply chain. Each initiative is led by a champion at Operating Group level to support our decarbonization strategy. - Collaboration with suppliers: Our new supplier roundtable program aims to promote sustainability practices across the supply chain by sharing best practices, discussing challenges and identifying opportunities for improvement. - Recognitions and awards: The number of submissions for our annual Commitment to Sustainability Awards increased by 60% in 2023 and amounted to around 300 entries. These awards recognize sustainable activities that benefit our departments, the environment and our stakeholders. - MAFACT system adaptation: We have adapted the sustainability module in our MAFACT system to our net zero commitment. This module comprises five

assessment levels that evaluate a department's performance on sustainability metrics such as carbon emissions, water consumption and waste management. - Sustainability Ambassador Program: We have introduced a Sustainability Ambassador Program to educate and inspire employees at all levels. The inaugural event in December 2023 was attended by almost 150 participants from around the world.
[Add row]

(7.55.1) 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	*563*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*0*	*0*
Implementation commenced	*710*	*42606*
Implemented	*1407*	*68136.6*
Not to be implemented	*0*	*`Numeric input*

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
☑ Lighting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

6731

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

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

2304377

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

2189904

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Aggregated information relating to multiple implemented projects across numerous facilities.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Compressed air

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1109.6

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

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

4142869

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

3226622

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Aggregated information relating to multiple projects across numerous facilities.

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Smart control system

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

4524

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

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

1203961

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

643195

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Aggregated information relating to multiple projects across numerous facilities.

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

7282

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

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

3187272

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

2508249

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Aggregated information relating to multiple projects across numerous facilities.

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

30702

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

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

13761850

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

16640683

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Aggregated information relating to multiple projects across numerous facilities.

Row 7

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation

☑ Other, please specify **:**Miscellaneous Projects - Combined initiative types or initiative type not otherwise specified

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

6020

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

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

2771545

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

4625248

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Aggregated information relating to multiple projects across numerous facilities.

Row 8

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation

☑ Other, please specify :Combined Low Carbon energy projects

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

11768

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

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

1321652

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

1142732

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Combined Low Carbon Energy Projects. Including on-site solar
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Financial optimization calculations

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Our success is directly dependent upon our ability to continuously improve our operations including by identifying new technologies that can both reduce our emissions and lower our costs. We discuss our energy optimization projects as well as our Eco50 initiative in previous responses.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

General environmental awareness training is provided to employees by Division management as well as Magna's Environmental Department as part of ISO 14001 certifcation compliance. We have also developed a framework through collaboration with internal (and external) stakeholders to achieve our net-zero targets through training and dialogue to understand and build needed tools. We also have a Corporate-wide Fundamentals of Sustainability Training available in 11 languages. The training provides a review of sustainability basics and their relation our business, and helps our organization continue to cultivate interest, ideas and opportunities for improving our operations and products and our world in general. Additionally we have our annual global Sustainability Awards in place: The awards, which are open to Magna's Divisions globally, are separated into three categories: (i) product excellence and innovation; (ii) process improvements that advance lean and sustainability efforts; and (iii) people – programs that overcome employee and community challenges in the areas of education and training, health and safety, diversity and inclusion, and other areas of social impact.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Out legal and engineering teams are responsible for ensuring that Magna meets and/or, wherever possible exceeds, regulations. Magna strives to be an industry leader in health, safety and environmental practices in all operations through technological innovation and process efficiencies to minimize the impact of our operations on the environment and to provide safe and healthful working conditions. In furtherance of this objective, Magna's Health, Safety and Environmental Policy ("HSE Policy") commits to, among other things: complying with, and exceeding where reasonably possible, all applicable health, safety and environmental laws, regulations and conforming with our internal standards based on generally accepted environmental practices and industry codes of practice; regularly evaluating and monitoring past and present business activities impacting on health, safety and environmental matters; improving the efficient use of natural resources, including energy and water; minimizing waste streams and emissions; implementing effective recycling in manufacturing operations, in each case, through the use of locally set

continuous improvement targets; utilizing innovative design and engineering to reduce the environmental impact of our products during vehicle operation and at end of life; ensuring that a systematic review program is implemented and monitored at all times for each of our operations, with a goal of continuous improvement in health, safety and environmental matters; and reporting to the Board at least annually. Magna also maintains working groups aimed at compliance with emerging ESG/Climate-Related regulations including the EU's CSRD and various climate reporting obligations from various jurisdictions.

Row 5

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Partnering with governments on technology development

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Together with government we have developed a number of technologies aimed at reductions in weight and energy use to achieve lower greenhouse gas emissions. The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) awarded its Distinguished Achievement Award to Ford and Magna in connection with our collaborative development of the Multi-Material Lightweight Vehicle (MMLV) concept.
[Add row]

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Product or service

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

Select from:

☑ No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Heat

☑ Other, please specify

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

We do not currently classify products in relation to a specified taxonomy, however, we are currently examining the requirements to do so using the EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities, in connection with upcoming reporting obligations under the EU CSRD reporting regime. Our preliminary analysis indicates that the potentially relevant categories under the EU Taxonomy are: - 3.18: "Manufacture, repair, maintenance, retrofit, reuse and upgrade of mobility components for zero-emission personal mobility aids". This would include components we produce that are "essential for providing and improving the environmental performance of the vehicle", namely our electrified powertrains produced by our Magna Powertrain operating Group. Our high voltage portfolio covers the entire range for pure electric vehicles, from single components to complete systems – from eAxles and eDrive transmissions up to highly integrated eDrives. - 3.3: "Production of low-carbon technologies for transport", which could include complete Electric Vehicle assembly by our Magna Steyr operating Group. which currently assembles the Jaguar I-PACE EV model; and BAIC's ArcFox αT and αS EV models through our BJEV joint venture. - 3.4: "Manufacture of batteries", which could include manufacture of respective components such as battery casings/enclosures which is currently done by a Cosma facility in Weikersdorf (Austria).

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

3

[Add row]

(7.75) Provide tracking metrics for the implementation of low-carbon transport technology over the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.75.1) Activity

Select from:

☑ Light Duty Vehicles (LDV)

(7.75.2) Metric

Select from:

☑ Sales

(7.75.3) Technology

Select from:

☑ Battery electric vehicle (BEV)

(7.75.4) Metric figure

60000

(7.75.5) Metric unit

Select from:

☑ Units

(7.75.6) Explanation

The figure represents the number of battery enclosures for EVs that we sold in 2023. Our battery enclosure business supports the transition to electric vehicles as every EV has a battery that is housed and protected within an enclosure.
[Add row]

(7.79.1) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits canceled by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Afforestation

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Carbon removal

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Montes del Este afforestation through high quality timber in degraded grasslands

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

15273

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2019

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Barrier analysis

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Activity-shifting

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Montes del Este project will contribute to the sustainable development of this region through the creation of quality employment and the production of timber that may eventually lead to opportunities for new services and industrial development in the area.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Carbon offstes are not a huge part of our strategy for archiving net zero. Our operational decarbonization strategy is more focused on energy conservation and renewable electricity procurement. We are working with our partners and stakeholders to identify emerging technology that will tackle energy-intensive processes and defined 3 major steps: - We have a regional portfolio approach to renewable energy, including: Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs), Energy Attribute Certifcates (EACs) and self-generation, where feasible. - Through energy effciency measures, machinery and equipment can be optimized and specifc energy consumption improved. The aim is to reduce energy consumption to a necessary minimum. - Additionally we focus on energy transparency which refers to the openness and accessibility of information and data regarding energy consumption at all levels of use within a division. This is critical to the development of strategies and projects that minimize energy use and is the foundation of energy management.
[Add row]

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Utility Meter

(9.2.4) Please explain

The majority of our production, R&D sites, and support operations participate in Magna's HSE Program and report their data in our global reporting database. Data is collected on a monthly basis and aggregated for annual reporting.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Utility and/or on-site meter

(9.2.4) Please explain

The majority of our production, R&D sites, and support operations participate in Magna's HSE Program and report their data in our global reporting database. Data is collected on a monthly basis and aggregated for annual reporting.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 1-25

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Sample Analysis

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water withdrawal quality is monitored at some of our facilities on a monthly basis or more frequently as required by local regulations.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 1-25

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Utility and/or on-site meter

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharge is tracked at a facility level only where required. Water discharge volumes are not measured in many of our facilities. Water use is the only metric currently collected in our global database and is often the measure used by the local municipality to assess sewer use as most sites are discharging to municipal sewer systems.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

As a part of our Environmental Standards wastewater discharge quality is assessed yearly (or more frequently as required by local regulations) at manufacturing sites with a simple grab sample taken where flow leaves the site. Results compared to applicable local regulatory standards or to our internal Guidelines in jurisdictions where there are no available standards & evaluated for the appropriate course of corrective action to ensure discharge concentrations are within permissible ranges.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharge is tracked at a facility level only where required. Water discharge volumes are not measured in many of our facilities. Water use is the only metric currently collected in our global database and is often the measure used by the local municipality to assess sewer use as most sites are discharging to municipal sewer systems.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 1-25

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

As a part of our internal Environmental Standards wastewater discharge quality assessed yearly (or more frequently as required by local regulations) at manufacturing sites with a simple grab sample taken where flow leaves the site. Results compared to applicable local regulatory standards or our internal Guidelines in jurisdictions where there are no available standards & evaluated for the appropriate course of corrective action to ensure discharge concentrations are within permissible ranges.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharge is tracked at a facility level only where required. Water discharge volumes are not measured in many of our facilities. Water use is the only metric currently collected in our global database and is often the measure used by the local municipality to assess sewer use as most sites are discharging to municipal sewer systems.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Sample analysis

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharge quality is monitored locally on an as-needed basis for sites where additional monitoring parameters are required for legal reasons, and are not aggregated at the Magna Corporate level. Usually this indicator is monitored on a monthly basis, although some locations may monitor more frequently depending on legal requirements

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharge quality is monitored locally on an as-needed basis for sites where additional monitoring parameters are required for legal reasons, and are not aggregated at the Magna Corporate level. Usually this indicator is monitored on a monthly basis, although some locations may monitor more frequently depending on legal requirements.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Sample analysis

(9.2.4) Please explain

Data is managed at the location level. Water discharge requirements are based on local regulations

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 1-25

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Meter reads

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water consumption is monitored locally for sites where additional monitoring parameters are required for legal reasons, and are not aggregated at the Magna Corporate level. Usually this indicator is monitored on a monthly basis, although some locations may monitor more frequently depending on legal requirement.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 1-25

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Internal tracking of number of sites with re-use activities/projects

(9.2.4) Please explain

Some of our manufacturing Divisions, particularly in Mexico and India, are located in water scarce regions. We seek to mitigate the impact of water scarcity through water reduction and re-use activities, including the use of treated wastewater for irrigation of green areas on site.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

HSE system of inspections and audits.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Magna's Health, Safety and Environmental Program and policies require that all facilities provide sanitization services to all workers. As part of Magna's HSE Program, these standards are audited on at minimum an annual basis.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

6571

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Implementation of water efficiency and water reduction projects

Total discharges

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

We do not currently track water discharges.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

6571

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Implementation of water efficiency and water reduction projects
[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

	Please explain
	Not currently tracked.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

7.82

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Facility closure

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Some Magna facilities withdraw fresh surface water and therefore tracking this source is relevant. Overall, freshwater withdrawal levels were 41% less than the previous year.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Brackish surface water/Seawater is not used by our organization as supplies from other sources are sufficient to meet our production needs. We do not expect withdrawals from this source in the future.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant but volume unknown

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Renewable groundwater is not used by our organization as supplies from other sources are sufficient to meet our production needs. We do not expect withdrawals from this source in the future.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

471.25

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Magna facilities withdraw non-renewable groundwater and therefore tracking this source is relevant. Overall, groundwater withdrawal levels were 12% lower than the previous year.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Not relevant

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

6092

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Magna facilities withdraw the majority of their water from third party municipal sources and therefore tracking this source is relevant. Withdrawals from third party municipal sources were 4.9% higher than the previous year absolute usage but well below the 13.1% sales growth.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant but volume unknown

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

A limited number of Magna facilities discharge water to fresh surface water sources. Water discharge volumes are not measured in many of our facilities and tracked at a facility level only where required.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

We do not use discharge water to brackish surface water or seawater sources.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant but volume unknown

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Some Magna facilities discharge water to groundwater sources. Water discharge volumes are not measured in many of our facilities and tracked at a facility level only where required.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant but volume unknown

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Third-party destinations represents the majority of water discharged across the company as a whole. In the future, discharge volumes are expected to remain stable with a potential decrease due to efficiency measures.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

	Relevance of treatment level to discharge	Please explain
Tertiary treatment	*Select from:* ☑ Relevant but volume unknown	*We are required to meet local regulations for water effluent standards and we audit this treatment as part of our EHS Program.*
Secondary treatment	*Select from:* ☑ Relevant but volume unknown	*We are required to meet local regulations for water effluent standards and we audit this treatment as part of our EHS Program.*
Primary treatment only	*Select from:* ☑ Relevant but volume unknown	*We are required to meet local regulations for water effluent standards and we audit this treatment as part of our EHS Program.*
Discharge to the natural environment without treatment	*Select from:* ☑ Relevant but volume unknown	*We are required to meet local regulations for water effluent standards and we audit this treatment as part of our EHS Program.*
Discharge to a third party without treatment	*Select from:* ☑ Relevant but volume unknown	*We are required to meet local regulations for water effluent standards and we audit this treatment as part of our EHS Program.*
Other	*Select from:* ☑ Not relevant	*Not relevant*

[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

	Identification of facilities in the value chain stage	Please explain
Direct operations	*Select from:* ☑ No, we have assessed this value chain stage but did not identify any facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities	*Our assessment did not reveal this as a material issue.*
Upstream value chain	*Select from:* ☑ No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, and are not planning to do so in the next 2 years	*Not a current strategic priority*

[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 5

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Mexico

☑ Bravo

Row 3

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 7

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Mexico

☑ Bravo

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 4

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 6

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Mexico

☑ Bravo

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 5

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 2

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Mexico

☑ Bravo

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 6

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 4

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Mexico

☑ Bravo

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 7

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 3

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Mexico

☑ Bravo

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 8

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 1

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Mexico

☑ Bravo

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Add row]

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization’s total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

42797000000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

6513011.72

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

Magna has active energy efficiency and water reduction teams at facilities. Anticipated improvements as a result of water reduction (1.5% annual and 15% overall reduction by 2030 vs 2019 absolute consumption). In 2023, our water use was approximately 15% less than our water use in our 2019 baseline year.
[Fixed row]

(9.12) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization’s products or services.

	Comment
Row 1	*We do not currently track product related water intensity.*

[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances
	Select from: ☑ Unknown

[Fixed row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

	Products and/or services classified as low water impact	Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact
	Select from: ☑ No, and we do not plan to address this within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ No instruction from management

[Fixed row]

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

Water pollution

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

Magna International's Health, Safety and Environmental Policy and associated Magna Environmental Principles are set for all global Magna Operations. This Policy and Principles are fundamental to ensuring that all facilities comply with and exceed where possible, all applicable health, safety and environmental laws and regulations.

Water withdrawals

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ Yes

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

We do not have a target in this area as 100% of our facilities are required to have water, sanitation and WASH services under our Health, Safety and Environmental Policy.

Other

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

Magna International's Health, Safety and Environmental Policy and associated Magna Environmental Principles are set for all global Magna Operations. This Policy and Principles are fundamental to ensuring that all facilities comply with and exceed where possible, all applicable health, safety and environmental laws and regulations.
[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals
☑ Reduction in total water withdrawals

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

01/01/2019

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2019

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

7740

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

6579

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

6571

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ None, no alignment after assessment

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

No exclusions. Target coverage based on sites under Magna International operational control.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Water projects implemented at facility level at Magna operations. Magna Environmental Principles for water efficiency in place.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Magna continues to work on improving water efficiency in our operations through annual water efficiency investments, projects and activities conducted by our facilities. These projects are tracked in a database and metrics related to cost and anticipated savings are vetted.

[Add row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

	Targets in place
	Select from: ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments
	Select from: ☑ No, we are not taking any actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments, but we plan to within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?
	Select from: ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

	Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity	Comment
Legally protected areas	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	
UNESCO World Heritage sites	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	
UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	
Ramsar sites	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	
Key Biodiversity Areas	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	
Other areas important for biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	

[Fixed row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security

☑ Water withdrawals– total volumes

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

☑ Other general verification standard, please specify **:**In addition to ISAE 3000, the third party verification firm, SCS Global used the ISO 14064-3 framework/process. Although this ISO framework is intended for GHG, the same verification process as applied to water withdrawal data.

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

The scope of verification conducted by third-party firm SCS Global for 2023 included the verification of 2023 water withdrawals, and the Year on Year change in water withdrawals for 2023 compared to 2022. This is reflected in the attached SCS Verification Report.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

2023_Magna_VerificationStatement_V1-0_031924 (1).pdf
[Add row]

(13.2) 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.

(13.2.1) Additional information

We report on our progress on the UN Sustainable Development Goals, which includes Goal 13 (Climate Action). See page 3 of our 2023 Sustainability Report. In 2023 we increased the number of our facilities that use renewable electricity to 103 (and increase of 42 facilities) and we expect this number to be over 170 by 2025. The number of facilities using 100% renewable electricity was 75 in 2023 (an increase of 14% from prior year) and we expect this number to be over 150 by 2025. We also increased the number of our facilities with on-site solar generation by 12 for a total of 18 in 2023. See page 82 of our 2023 Sustainability Report.

(13.2.2) Attachment (optional)

Magna Sustainability Report (FY2023).pdf
[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

President

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☑ President

[Fixed row]