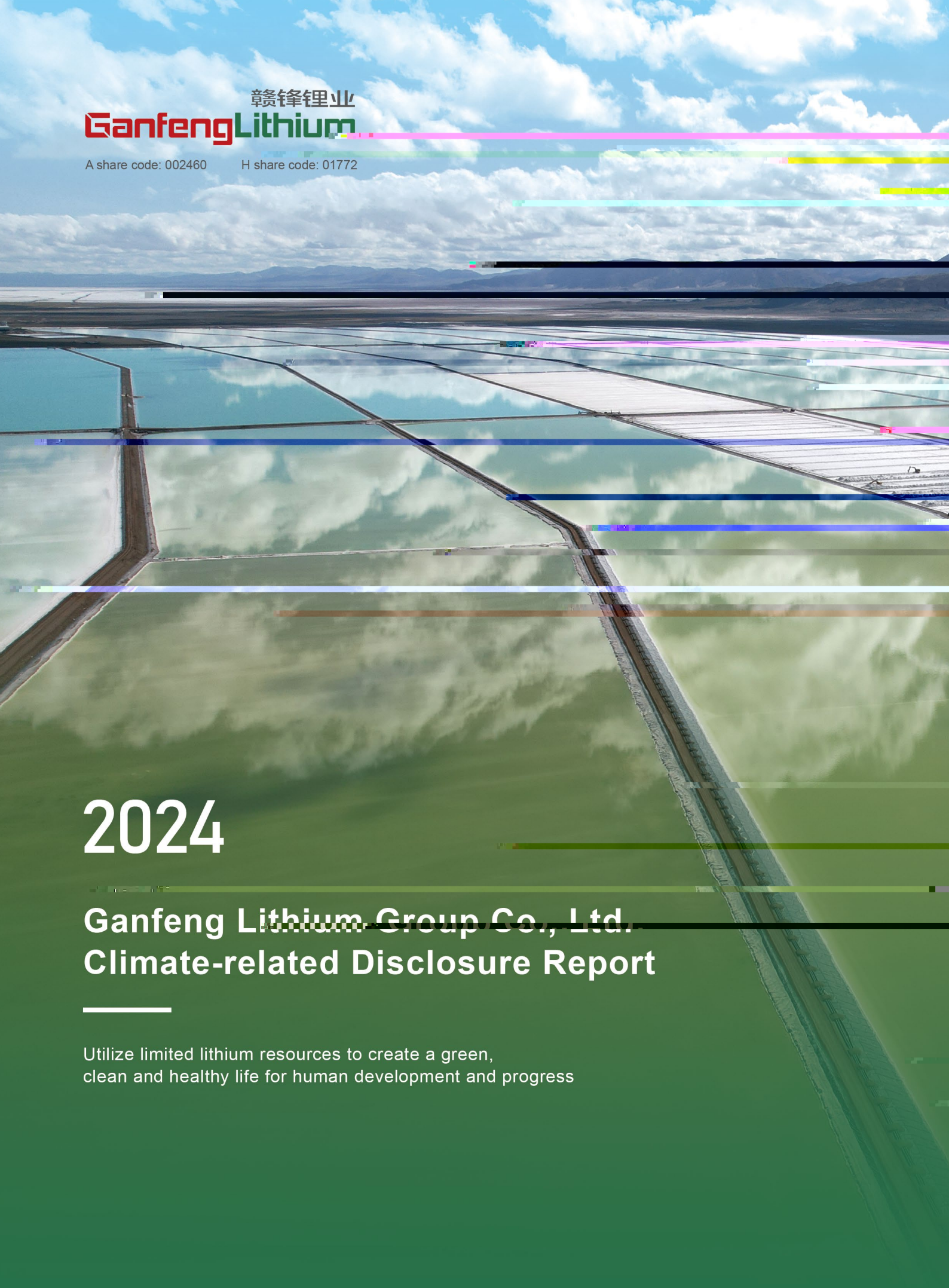


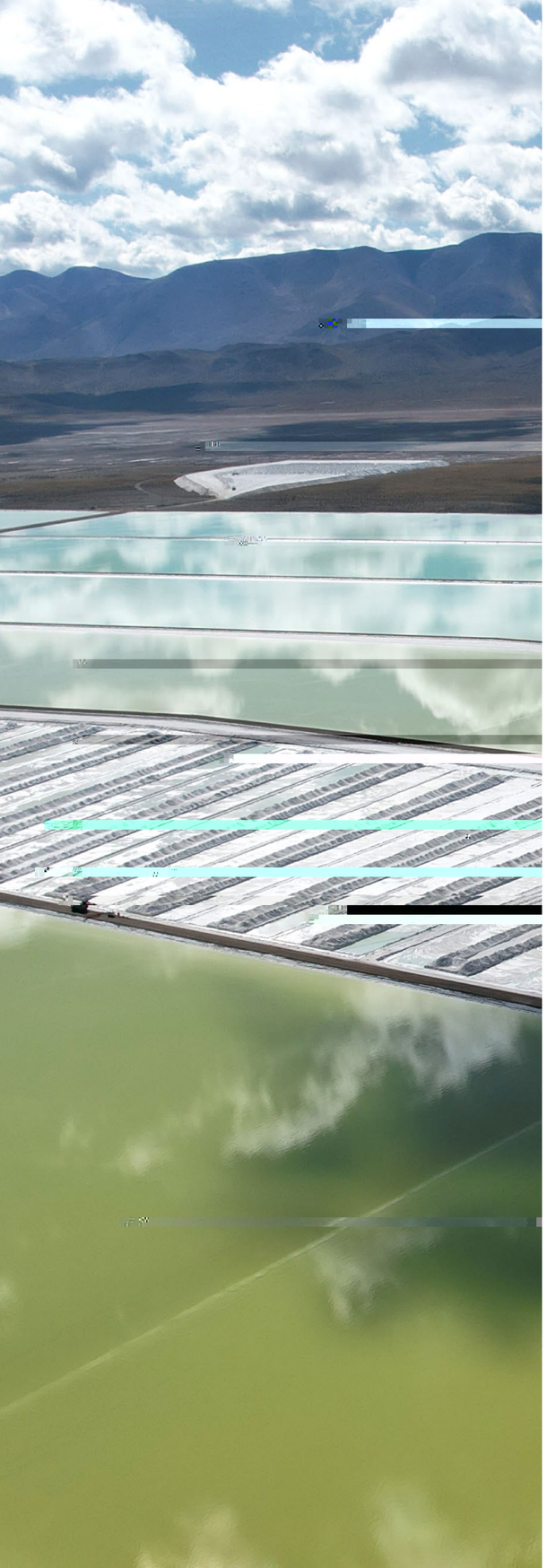
赣锋锂业
GanfengLithium

A share code: 002460 H share code: 01772

2024

Ganfeng Lithium Group Co., Ltd. Climate-related Disclosure Report

Utilize limited lithium resources to create a green,
clean and healthy life for human development and progress



Content

About This Report

This report is the first Climate-Related Disclosure Report (hereinafter referred to as "this Report") of Ganfeng Lithium Group Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "Ganfeng Lithium," "the Company," or "we"). Ganfeng Lithium acknowledges the material financial or strategic impacts of climate change on the Company. To better address potential risks

This report is prepared in accordance with the requirements outlined in Part D "Climate-related Disclosures" of the Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Reporting Guide by The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (HKEx), the requirements of the International Financial Reporting Sustainability Disclosure Standard S2 - Climate-related Disclosures (IFRS S2) issued by the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) in 2023, the climate-related disclosure requirements in the Self-Regulatory Guidelines No. 17 for

pillars (Governance, Strategy, Risk Management, Metrics and Targets) of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). It discloses the relevant work of Ganfeng Lithium in responding to climate change and demonstrates the Company's climate resilience in the face of climate change challenges.

01

About Ganfeng Lithium Group Co., Ltd.

clean and healthy life for human development and progress

Company Profile

company in China's lithium industry, our business covers all the essential parts of the value chain, including the development of upstream lithium resources, deep processing of midstream lithium salts and smelting of metallic lithium, manufacturing of downstream lithium batteries

comprehensive product matrix from basic lithium compounds to high-end battery materials through the world's leading diversified lithium

Global Layout

02

Climate Governance

Governance Oversight

Management and Executive Departments

Remuneration Incentive

clean and healthy life for human development and progress

Climate Governance

The Board of Directors of Ganfeng Lithium acts as the highest authority and decision-making body for the Company's sustainable development management and climate-related issues, fulfilling the responsibilities of deliberation, decision-making, management, and supervision of the Company's sustainable development management policies and ESG strategies. At the board level, the Company has established a Sustainable Development Committee, which is responsible for leading the Company's climate target setting, climate strategy planning, implementing supervision work, and overseeing the regular operation of the climate governance system across all company business segments. The

Chain are supporting the committee, which collaborate with various functional departments and subsidiaries to address climate-related issues.

03

Climate Strategy

Scope of Analysis, Scenarios, and Time Dimensions

Physical Risks

Transition Risks and Opportunities

Financial Impact Assessment

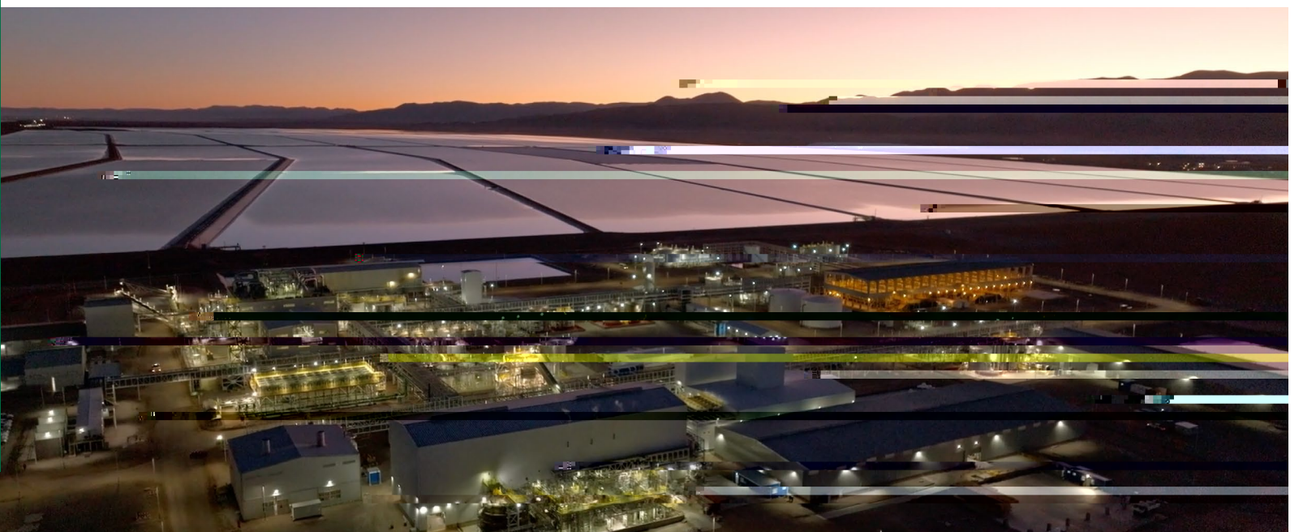
clean and healthy life for human development and progress

Climate Strategy

climate change. This analysis encompassed a detailed screening and assessment of physical risks, transition risks, and potential opportunities.

potential opportunities emerging from climate change, especially in low-carbon economic transition and technological innovation.

To ensure the comprehensiveness and accuracy of the analysis, we invited internal experts and external consultants to review key risk items and engaged in extensive communication with stakeholders. Based on these analyses, we developed corresponding climate response plans and incorporated them into the Company's long-term strategic planning. Moving forward, we will continue to enhance climate risk governance and



Scenario type	Scenario selection	Expected temperature rise	Scenario description	Scenario dataset
High-Carbon Scenario/"Business-As-Usual" Scenario	IEA STEPS (Stated Policies Scenario)	By 2100, the temperature will rise 2.4°C *(with a 50% probability)*	• The STEPS scenario explores existing policies and announced proposed policies without considering additional policy implementation • The STEPS scenario is the most representative "business-as-usual" pathway up to 2050	IEA World Energy Outlook 2024[6]
Low-Carbon Scenario/ Accelerated Transition Scenario	IEA NZE (Net Zero Emissions by (W)a7 (Waa4 (W4eE (Net Zero) TJ05/TT1 1 Tf67 Tm( )Tg836 m0 99.213 l cen1th a 50% W -100 241ntati3.342 02enario74.49.8on Accelerated Transition Scenario			

Physical Risks

Risk Types and Indicators

We focus on the potential impacts of both acute and chronic risks brought by climate change on our business operations, with a particular assessment of nine types of physical risks, including extreme landslides caused by precipitation, and water stress and drought. In the assessment of physical risks, we used the following indicators:

Table 3-3: Physical risk types and indicators

Type	Physical risk	Scenario indicator (unit)
Acute	Extreme Heat	Warm Spell Duration Index (WSDI) (days)
	Extreme Cold	Cold Spell Duration Index (CSDI) (days)
	River Flooding	River Flooding Inundation Depth (meters)
	Extreme Precipitation Flooding	Pluvial Flooding Inundation Depth (meters)
	Coastal Flooding	Coastal Flood Inundation Depth (meters)
	Typhoon	Maximum Wind Speed of Tropical Cyclones (km/h)
	Landslides Induced by Precipitation	Rainfall Induced-Landslide Index (days)
	...	Forest Fire Danger Index (days)
Chronic	Water Stress and Drought	Water Stress Index

Results and Countermeasures

This physical scenario analysis encompasses a total of 40 assets, including offices, salt mines, salt lakes, and lithium chemical plants across three business divisions of Ganfeng Lithium: Lithium Chemical

potential primary physical risks faced by these assets under the baseline, 2030, and 2050 timeframes in both the SSP1-2.6 (the low-carbon scenario) and SSP5-8.5 (the high-carbon scenario). Interviews were

Among the assessed physical risks, Ganfeng Lithium's assets face three major risks, namely extreme heat, wildfires, water stress and drought. According to the results of the scenario analysis, the risks

shown in the following table:

Table 3-4 Physical risk assessment results

Risk type	Potential risk	Risk level					Impacted business areas	Countermeasures
		Baseline	SSP1-2.6		SSP5-8.5			
			2030	2050	2030	2050		
Extreme heat	*The impact of extreme heat is widespread across the three business divisions of Ganfeng Lithium, with the average risk level for the Lithium Battery Division's assets rising to "medium" and the Overseas Business Division's assets rising to "high" by 2050.* • It is anticipated that extreme heat ... resources and raw materials (ores, brines, clays), increase the risk of equipment failure, and elevate health risks for employees, thereby impacting ... • Extreme heat can cause road asphalt to expand and create potholes, leading to additional transportation time and costs. • Extreme heat may trigger large-scale power rationing or outages, potentially causing partial shutdowns of assets, ... revenue of the assets.	Limited	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Lithium Resources, Lithium Chemicals, Battery Manufacturing, Battery Recycling	**Engineering Measures** • **Use of High-Temperature Resistant Materials** - Select materials with good high-temperature resistance for manufacturing equipment to enhance their heat resistance. For instance, high-temperature insulation materials, anti-corrosion ... high temperatures. • **Energy Storage or Renewable Energy Deployment** - Deploy energy storage devices, such as water cooling (storing cold water at night and releasing it during the day); and deploy solar power generation to support some of the operational energy consumption, reduce electricity costs, and mitigate the vulnerability to energy-related risks. • **Enhance and Improve Corporate Cooling and Direct Lithium Extraction (DLE) Technology** - Ganfeng Lithium can increase investment in its cooling systems to maintain the optimal temperature for the lithium extraction process and use high-temperature resistant materials and equipment to reduce the likelihood of maintenance and operational interruptions. At the same time, implement direct lithium extraction (DLE) technology to reduce reliance on water and ensure operation under high temperatures. **Management Measures** • **Equipment Maintenance** - Regularly inspect and maintain equipment, check operational status, temperature, humidity, and other parameters to identify and resolve issues promptly. Perform cleaning, tightening, lubrication, and other maintenance tasks to ensure the long-term stable operation of the equipment. • **Adjust Outdoor Work Schedules** - Implement reasonable work arrangements when temperatures exceed local high-temperature work standards, rotate work shifts, reduce working time under high temperatures (for example, take a 15-minute break every 45 minutes of work, or avoid working during mid-day hours), and increase labor during cooler periods to compensate for the impact of work stoppages during high-temperature periods.
Water stress and drought	*Water stress and drought primarily affect overseas assets, with an estimated significant increase in water stress risk to an "extremely high" risk level for a total of three overseas assets located in Argentina and the United Kingdom.* • Prolonged drought reduces the availability of water and increases water prices, leading to higher operational costs. • ... efficiency of cooling and production equipment, resulting in decreased revenue.	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Lithium Resources, Lithium Chemicals, Battery Manufacturing, Battery Recycling	**Management Measures** • **Enhance Water Resource Management System** - Establish real-time monitoring ... water use and predict future water requirements. • **Seek Alternative Water Sources** - Develop water recycling and reuse systems as well as rainwater collection systems to reduce dependence on water resources. The ... greatest extent without occupying residents' water usage. • **Strengthen Local Cooperation** - Cooperate with local communities or government ... the availability of water resources. • **Develop Water Conservation Measures** - Provide employees with training on water-saving techniques and the importance of sustainable water use and regularly inspect and maintain infrastructure to prevent water leaks from pipes.
	Wildfires primarily affect overseas assets. • ... ings, infrastructure, and equipment, increasing additional maintenance costs and potentially leading to a reduction in asset value. • Wildfires may threaten the safety of personnel at and near the location of the assets, affecting the normal operation of the assets and resulting in decreased revenue.	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Low	Lithium Resources, Lithium Chemicals, Battery Manufacturing, Battery Recycling	**Management measures** • **Regular Risk Assessment and Planning** - Conduct regular reviews of wildfire risks, identify areas near assets that are prone to wildfires and areas within assets that are susceptible to wildfire impacts and contain flammable materials, and develop detailed wildfire emergency response plans, including evacuation procedures, emergency supplies, and emergency contacts. • **Enhance Fire Prevention Infrastructure** ... • **Reduce Fire Hazards** ... the resilience of the surrounding ecosystem. • **Financial Preparedness** - Purchase appropriate fire insurance to mitigate potential economic losses, and set aside emergency funds to deal with losses and ... • **Strengthen Employee Training** - Regularly conduct fire safety training and evacuation drills for employees to raise their safety awareness and capabilities, and ensure that employees are familiar with evacuation procedures.
Extreme cold, typhoons, landslides	• Extreme weather may cause equipment damage or failure; natural disasters may cause damage to or even collapse of factory buildings. • When extreme weather poses a threat to personal safety, companies may need to suspend operations, resulting in economic losses.	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Lithium Resources, Lithium Chemicals, Battery Manufacturing, Battery Recycling	**Engineering Measures** • **Reinforcement of Factory Buildings** - Strengthen factories against winds by inspecting and reinforcing the connections of roofs, doors, and windows. Regularly trim dead branches and overgrown branches of trees around factories in coastal areas. • **Stormwater and Sewage Diversion Projects** - Conduct comprehensive inspections and cleaning of the factory's drainage system, such as sewers and ... prone to water accumulation and equip them with backup power supplies to ensure that the equipment is not submerged for extended periods. **Management Measures** • **Establish Emergency Response Mechanisms** - The Company establishes ... quickly, focus on abnormal weather conditions at the earliest opportunity, follow government professional commands, deploy in advance, and prepare emergency supplies in advance for urgent use. • **Develop Emergency Plans** - Develop emergency plans for natural disasters such ... for drills. • **Implement Duty System** - Determine the duty leadership list and duty schedule in advance. Ensure that it covers the heads of key departments such as engineering, safety, and logistics. • **Warehouse Management** - Reinforce the entrance of warehouses storing ... monitoring systems to monitor environmental parameters such as temperature, humidity, and water levels inside the warehouse.

Transition Risks and Opportunities

Financial Impact Assessment

Based on the climate risk assessment results, Ganfeng Lithium has further identified key risks and opportunities that have significant financial impacts for quantitative analysis. The climate variables opportunities as outlined in the new climate-related disclosure requirements but also identifies the support for the allocation of corporate resources.

Scenario selection

The Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS)
Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario (NZE)

Scope of assessment

Scope of Assessment: Ganfeng Lithium
Time Frame: 2030, 2040, 2050

Financial transmission path

Battery Demand Drives Revenue Growth (Opportunity)

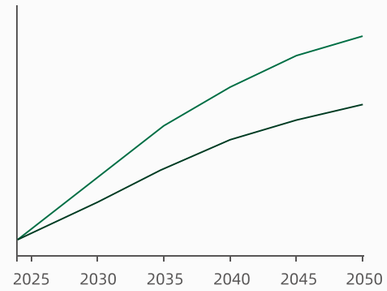
The accelerated global transition to low carbon is driving an increase in the penetration rate of renewable energy and electric vehicles and the expansion of energy storage capacity. Leveraging the wave of electrification, Ganfeng Lithium benefits from the growth in the installation of power batteries and the explosion of the energy storage market through the release of its lithium hydroxide/lithium carbonate production capacity and the iteration of battery

Low-Carbon Related Investments Increase Capital Expenditure (Risk)

To achieve a low-carbon transition, Ganfeng Lithium systematically advances investments and implementations of low-carbon projects such as the low-carbon transformation of process management. The related capital expenditures[7] are expected to increase year by year in line with the global low-carbon trend.

Battery Demand Drives Revenue Growth (Opportunity)

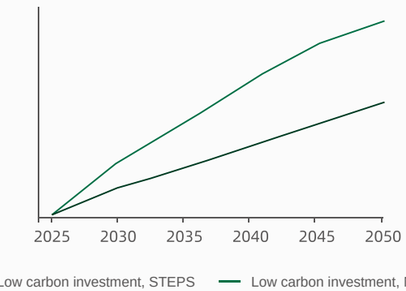
According to IEA's "Global Critical Minerals Outlook 2024" and the "Batteries and the Energy Transition" report, In the STEPS, the annual demand for electric vehicle (EV) batteries worldwide is expected to reach 7,000 GWh. The global additional installed capacity of energy storage batteries is projected to reach 760 for lithium resources from the global electric vehicle and clean energy industries will grow substantially. In the NZE scenario, by 2040, the demand for lithium is expected to increase by 8.7 times, reaching approximately layout, and given the opportunities for market development, we have predicted Ganfeng's revenue potential



Revenue forecast for Ganfeng Lithium

Low-Carbon Related Investments Increase Capital Expenditure (Risk)

Based on Ganfeng Lithium's historical investment in low-carbon projects, which include iterations of production-side process equipment such as the energy efficiency upgrades to evaporation systems, from kilns, waste heat recovery), and digital energy efficiency management (e.g. intelligent power distribution, smart warehousing), it is estimated that the investments in this category will continue to grow as a percentage of revenue. We have predicted the development trend of Ganfeng Lithium's capital expenditure on low-carbon technology applications up to 2050, based on the IEA's trend forecast for low-carbon investments.



Low-carbon investment forecast for Ganfeng Lithium

04

Climate Risk Management

Climate Risk Management Mechanism

Climate Risk Response

clean and healthy life for human development and progress

Climate Risk Management

Ganfeng Lithium considers climate change a crucial element of the Company's sustainable development strategy and integrates climate change into its long-term strategic planning. We have established a comprehensive risk management mechanism to monitor the Company's operational status, risks, and the implementation of response measures. On this basis, following the new climate regulations of HKEx and TCFD framework, we systematically advance climate risk management across the entire lithium industry chain, forming a closed-loop mechanism that covers risk analysis into strategic decisions such as capacity planning, process upgrades, and international market layout. Under the existing climate governance framework of the Company, we coordinate the planning of climate risk management and the implementation of low-carbon transition strategies to ensure dynamic coordination between risk prevention and control and the Company's long-term value creation goals, continuously enhancing the Company's climate resilience.

Climate Risk Management Mechanism

Ganfeng Lithium incorporates climate-related factors into its risk management procedures, conducting climate risk management based on the existing enterprise risk management mechanism. The climate risk management mechanism mainly includes the following four steps:

Risk and Opportunity Identification

- Conduct peer benchmarking and gap analysis, combined with interviews with key internal stakeholders, to systematically identify climate-related risks and opportunities at various stages of the value chain.

Scenario Analysis and Quantification of Financial Impact

- magnitude of climate-related risks and opportunities based on the degree of risk impact and the likelihood of occurrence.
- For key risks/opportunities, sort out the pathways through which climate factors impact business processes such as procurement, production, and sales, develop quantitative

Risk Response

- and improving risk response measures and action plans.
-

Risk Integration and Monitoring

- Establish monitoring and early warning mechanisms, set key climate-related indicators and targets, and periodically monitor progress and target achievement.
- Integrate climate risks into the Company's comprehensive risk management system.

Climate-related risk management processes

Risks and Opportunities Identification

During the risk identification phase, business departments collect policy and regulatory changes, customer ESG audit requirements, and industry technological substitution trends on a quarterly basis to generate a preliminary risk database. The Risk Compliance Department supplements control blind

these inputs. Starting from physical risks and transition risks, and with the assistance of external third-party experts, a list of climate-related risks and opportunities is formed and submitted to the Sustainable

annual control focus.

Scenario Analysis and Quantification of Financial Impact

With support from external experts, Ganfeng Lithium uses external data platforms and tools to conduct

assessment system, these risks and opportunities are evaluated based on their severity and likelihood of occurrence. The analysis includes the time frame, the scope (including business operation and the

and responses are formulated accordingly.

In the financial quantification analysis phase, quantitative models are established for key risks and

on the model assumptions. The analysis results are reviewed by a quarterly inter-departmental joint meeting and, after being submitted to the Sustainable Development Committee and the Board of Directors, are transformed into resource allocation plans.

Risk Response

risks, establishes early warning mechanisms and continuous monitoring, and formulates emergency plans with dynamic adjustments to control measures. Based on the results of the risk assessment,

including risk reduction, risk acceptance, risk avoidance, and risk sharing.

Risk Integration and Monitoring

The Company incorporates climate change-related factors into its risk management procedures and

Control Form" developed in accordance with IATF 16949 and ISO 14001 standards. Among the Company's overall risk management system, ESG risks are listed as one of the six major risks,

incorporated into the risk monitoring system, which is deeply integrated with the EHS management system. Key indicators such as reduction of exhaust emissions, water consumption, water recycling, carbon emissions, coal consumption, and the proportion of sustainable electricity are set. Business departments report data weekly, and the Sustainable Development Office compiles a quarterly comprehensive report, regularly assessing and reporting on the execution and effectiveness of risk response measures and submitting improvement recommendations to the Board of Directors to help mitigate and adapt to climate change.

Climate Risk Response

As an active advocate of low-carbon transformation in the lithium industry, Ganfeng Lithium drives climate

level, a green production system is systematically constructed across energy structure transformation, enhancement of energy efficiency management, and transportation system upgrades. At the industrial collaboration level, vertical integration capabilities are leveraged to promote technological iteration and model innovations. Initiatives such as solid-state battery development and resource recycling contribute to the low-carbon process of the new energy industry. This response framework, spanning "self-operations-

referable practice sample for the industry's carbon-neutral path through technological innovation.

Green Emission Reduction

Ganfeng Lithium addresses climate risks in its operational processes by promoting low-carbon practices

Company's exploration of transforming climate risk management into tangible technological actions:

Renewable Energy Projects Aid Carbon Emission Reduction and Climate Change Response

Ganfeng Lithium's Mariana Salt Lake

on February 12, 2025. Located in Salta Province, Argentina, the project has a total lithium resource of approximately 812,000 metric tons of LCE (Lithium Carbonate Equivalent), with an annual production capacity of 20,000 metric tons


The Mariana Project's Self-Built Photovoltaic Power Station

the Company has laid out renewable energy solutions, constructing a photo-voltaic power station with an installed capacity of 120 MW surrounding the project, coupled with a 288 MWh energy storage system using the Company's self-developed and self-produced battery products. This integrated energy solution not only ensures that the Mariana project operates entirely on renewable energy but also

traditional power supplies through the full use of self-produced photovoltaic electricity and improves the

climate change response.

Green Transportation Contributes to Achieving a Green Closed Loop of the Product's Entire Value Chain


The Electric Loader at the Factory Operation Site

Ganfeng Lithium has significantly reduced carbon emissions by extensively promoting the use of electric vehicles. During the reporting period, the Mahong factory significantly reduced diesel consumption by approximately 486,864 liters, equivalent to 1,265.85 tons of carbon dioxide emissions. Furthermore, electric forklifts and electric shovels are widely used in internal logistics and transportation within the factory. Each electric forklift reduces carbon dioxide emissions by about 53.95 tons per year, and each electric shovel reduces emissions by about 220.53 tons annually. These electric vehicles are equipped with high-performance power batteries manufactured by Ganfeng Lithium's battery division, enhancing transportation

through Energy Saving and Consumption Reduction

Ganfeng Lithium actively addresses climate risks while advancing the Company's transition to a low-carbon model and reducing energy dependence through a series of energy-saving technology projects. In 2024, the Company extensively adopted MVR (Mechanical Vapor Recompression) technology across several ongoing projects, reducing steam consumption for evaporating one ton of water from 0.45 tons to 0.1 tons. This

condensate and waste heat from air compressors as heat sources to achieve energy-saving goals. The Company also recovers waste heat from air compressors to supply hot water to employee dormitories, further reducing energy consumption.

Promoting Low-Carbon Transition of the Industry Chain

Ganfeng Lithium promotes the low-carbon development of the new energy industry through innovative technology and collaboration within the industry chain. The lithium chemical board continuously improves the

lithium extraction processes, providing low-carbon raw material security for the lithium industry chain. The lithium battery sector focuses on developing high-safety, long-life battery technologies to enhance the environmental

production energy consumption. In addition, the battery recycling sector establishes a lithium resource recycling system, driving upstream and downstream to reduce resource waste together, providing practical references for the industry's green upgrade.

Lithium Chemicals Business Division

In terms of research and development direction, in 2024, the Company's lithium chemicals segment

it less efficient, and often requires additional energy input in the subsequent lithium extraction process. In

lithium extraction in a shorter time, thus reducing energy consumption. Moreover, extraction technology can

carbon emissions.

Brine extraction lithium technology separates lithium ions directly from brine through chemical methods such as solvent extraction, without the need for large-scale evaporation concentration, significantly reducing the use of water resources. Additionally, the extraction process can further reduce the waste of water resources by recycling the extraction agent.

Brine extraction lithium technology reduces reliance on natural evaporation ponds, decreases dependence on

system, reducing the use and discharge of chemical reagents.

Lithium Battery Business Division

CTP Integrated Battery

Ganfeng Lithium's new generation of pouch-type CTP (Cell to Pack) integrated batteries, equipped with high-quality lithium iron phosphate cells, have an energy density of 190Wh/kg and support ultra-high rate discharge of over 10 C. By improving the energy storage

life cycle of electric vehicles. The batteries feature an integrated design of conductive, insulating, and heat-resistant materials, along with a quadruple insulation protection system, ensuring there's no risk of thermal runaway in extreme testing environments.

carbon emissions from aluminium processing during the production phase, increase

manufacturing. The detachable protective armor and wide temperature range performance can broaden the battery's applicable scenarios and extend its service life, delaying the stage of disposal. Additionally, the lightweight structure can help reduce the overall weight of the vehicle, indirectly reducing energy consumption during driving.

Battery Recycling Business Division

Ganfeng Lithium has positioned itself in the field of battery recycling and has currently established a comprehensive recycling and treatment capacity of 234,000 tons of retired lithium-ion batteries and metal waste, becoming one of the largest enterprises in China for recycling lithium iron phosphate batteries and waste materials. Through technological innovation, Ganfeng Lithium has broken through five sets of technologies, including the collaborative transformation of multi-source lithium-containing waste, comprehensive lithium recovery, preparation of battery-grade lithium iron phosphate from lithium extraction residues, and high-value transformation of secondary lithium resources. This has enabled the efficient extraction of valuable metals and lithium compounds from waste batteries and their reuse in battery raw materials or lithium salt product manufacturing.

Additionally, Ganfeng Lithium has engaged in in-depth cooperation with battery manufacturers, vehicle manufacturers, and other industry chain partners to ensure a stable supply of waste batteries and lithium-

enhances battery recycling technology, expands recycling and reuse capacity, and provides strong support for dealing with the retirement cycle of lithium batteries in society. Furthermore, Ganfeng is creating a circular

technology system for multi-source lithium waste and a comprehensive solution for high-end circular lithium

bases have been established in Xinyu and Yichun, national lithium industry bases, supporting the secure supply of China's strategic lithium resources and the green transformation and upgrading of lithium industry clusters.

control through technological innovation and industry chain collaboration, reducing carbon emissions and

industry but also support the green transformation of the global new energy industry, demonstrating essential value in the circular economy and climate risk response.

05

Metrics and Targets

clean and healthy life for human development and progress

Metrics and Targets

In response to the Paris Agreement and the national dual carbon goals, Ganfeng Lithium established carbon reduction targets for its lithium chemical business in 2020 based on the unit of lithium carbonate equivalent: compared to the base year of 2019, Ganfeng Lithium aims to climate targets.

Table 5-1 Climate and Environmental Goals Setting and Achievement in the Current Year

	2019	2024	The achievement of the target by 2024
Exhaust Gas			
NOx Emission per Ton of LCE (Exhaust Gas)	3.48 kg	1.76 kg	Completed
SO_2 Emission per Ton of LCE (Exhaust Gas)	0.83 kg	0.55 kg	Completed
Particulate Matter Emission per Ton of LCE	0.52 kg	0.20 kg	Completed
Water Usage			
Water Consumption per Ton of LCE	38.3 t	10.40 t	Completed
Water Recycling Rate	-	-	Completed
Energy Consumption and Carbon Emissions			
CO_2 Emissions per Ton of Product	9.58 t	7.08 t	Completed
Coal Consumption per Ton of Product	3.09 t	0.84 t	Completed
Proportion of Renewable Electricity	-	-	-

In 2024, Ganfeng Lithium established carbon emission accounting management regulations that include Scope 1 and Scope 2. In accordance with ISO 14064 standards and GHG Protocol requirements, we completed the inventory of Scope 1 and 2 emissions and collected Scope 3 data. a regular basis.

Table 5-2 Performance of Key Climate and Environmental Indicators

Indicator	Unit	2024			2023		2022
		Lithium Chemical Business Division	Lithium Battery Business Division	Overseas Business Division	Lithium Chemical Business Division	Lithium Battery Business Division	The Group
Total Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions and Intensity							
Scope 1 GHG Emissions	10 kt of CO_2 equivalent	32.60	1.09	8.65	34.51	0.76	38.93
Scope 2 GHG Emissions	10 kt of CO_2 equivalent	57.91	28.56	0.46	40.37	24.40	47.20
GHG Emission Intensity (per unit of product)	tons of CO_2 equivalent per ton of LCE	7.08	-	-	7.18	-	8.86
GHG Emission Intensity (per unit of product)	tons of CO_2 equivalent per 10,000 units	-	1.67	-	-	2.30	-
GHG Emission Intensity (per unit of product)	tons of CO_2 equivalent per MWh	-	21.00	-	-	17.65	-
Direct and Indirect Energy (such as Electricity, Gas, or Oil) Consumption and Intensity by Type							
Indirect Energy Consumption							
Purchased Electricity	MWh	743,727	436,168	66,514	576,725	389,738	530,005
Of which, Green Electricity Purchased	MWh	140,870	95,645	45,717	254,811	119,545	100
Purchased Steam	GJ	2,387,202	783,157	-	2,154,963	817,793	3,694,902
Total Indirect Energy Consumption	MWh	1,406,497	653,591	66,514	1,175,017	616,776	1,555,837
Direct Energy Consumption							
Coal Consumption	tons	107,798	-	-	122,394	-	107,689
Diesel Fuel	liters	134,111	56,157	14,756,812	141,978	83,451	895,847
Gasoline	liters	3,547	16,627	-	3,024	19,317	1,848
	tons	-	-	32.43	0.95	-	-
Natural Gas Consumption	m^3	24,665,679	5,415,810	15,218,807	15,530,400	3,686,117	16,158,700
Self-generated Renewable Energy Consumption	MWh	3,996	4,300	17,856,270	4,135	2,770	4,192
Direct Energy Consumption	MWh	872,776	57,891	18,154,055	868,634	39,771	796,932
Total Energy Consumption							
Comprehensive Energy Consumption	MWh	2,279,273	711,483	18,220,569	2,043,651	656,548	2,352,769
Comprehensive Energy Consumption Intensity (per unit of product)	MWh/ton of LCE	17.37	-	-	19.60	-	24.20
Comprehensive Energy Consumption Intensity (per unit of product)	MWh/10,000 units	-	4.25	-	-	4.87	-
Comprehensive Energy Consumption Intensity (per unit of product)	MWh/MWh	-	49.68	-	-	49.05	-
Clean Energy Consumption							
Clean Energy Consumption by Energy Type: Solar Energy	MWh	144,865	99,945	17,901,987	258,946	122,315	4,292
Clean Energy Consumption by Energy Type: Natural Gas	m^3	24,665,679	5,415,810	15,218,807	15,530,400	3,686,117	16,158,700
Water Consumption							
Total Water Withdrawal (by Source of Withdrawal)	m^3	2,410,832	1,396,126	147,572,177	2,230,736	1,145,335	-
Total Water Consumption (calculated as Water Withdrawal minus Water Discharge)	m^3	1,352,224	1,027,864	145,142,662	1,135,676	820,463	-

06

Appendix

clean and healthy life for human development and progress

Appendix

Index of the "Climate-related Disclosures" section in Part D of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange (HKEx) "Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) Reporting Guidelines"

Level		Content	Chapter Location
Governance	/	The governance body(s) (which can include a board, committee or equivalent body charged with governance) or individual(s) responsible for oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities.	Oversight by the Governance Layer Remuneration Incentive
		Management's role in the governance processes, controls and procedures used to monitor, manage and oversee climate-related risks and opportunities.	Management and Executive Departments Remuneration Incentive
Strategy	Climate-related Risks and Opportunities	Cash Flows, Its Access to Finance or Cost of Capital Over the Short, Medium or Long Term.	Scope of Analysis, Scenarios, and Time Dimensions, Physical Risks, Transition Risks and Opportunities
		climate-related physical risk or climate-related transition risk.	Physical Risks, Transition Risks and Opportunities
		expected to occur.	Scope of Analysis, Scenarios, and Time Dimensions, Physical Risks, Transition Risks and Opportunities
			Scope of Analysis, Scenarios, and Time Dimensions, Physical Risks, Transition Risks and Opportunities
	Business Model and Value Chain	business model and value chain.	Physical Risks, Transition Risks and Opportunities, Financial Impact Assessment
		description of where in the issuer's business model and value chain climate related risks and opportunities are concentrated (for example, geographical areas, facilities and types of assets).	Physical Risks, Transition Risks and Opportunities, Financial Impact Assessment
	Strategy and Decision-Making	information about how the issuer has responded to, and plans to respond to, climate-related risks and opportunities in its strategy and decision-making, including how the issuer plans to achieve any climate-related targets it has set and any targets it is required to meet by law or regulation.	Climate Risk Management

Level		Content	Chapter Location
Strategy	Financial Position, Financial Performance, and Cash Flows (Current Financial		Physical Risks, Transition Risks and Opportunities, Financial Impact Assessment
		material adjustment within the next annual reporting period to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities reported	Physical Risks, Transition Risks and Opportunities, Financial Impact Assessment
		manage climate-related risks and opportunities, taking into consideration: i. its investment and disposal plans; and ii. its planned sources of funding to implement its strategy.	Physical Risks, Transition Risks and Opportunities, Financial Impact Assessment
		given its strategy to manage climate-related risks and opportunities.	Physical Risks, Transition Risks and Opportunities, Financial Impact Assessment
	Climate Resilience	the issuer's assessment of its climate resilience as at the reporting date, which shall enable an understanding of: i. the implications, if any, of the issuer's assessment for its strategy and business model, including how the issuer iii. the issuer's capacity to adjust, or adapt its strategy and business model to climate change over the short, medium or long term.	Scope of Analysis, Scenarios, and Time Dimensions, Physical Risks, Transition Risks and Opportunities, Financial Impact Assessment
		how and when the climate-related scenario analysis was carried out, including: i. information about the inputs used, including: (1) which climate-related scenarios the issuer used for the analysis and the sources of such scenarios; (2) whether the analysis included a diverse range of climate-related scenarios; (3) whether the climate-related scenarios used for the analysis are associated with climate-related transition risks or climate-related physical risks; (4) whether the issuer used, among its scenarios, a climate-related scenario aligned with the latest international agreement on climate change; (5) why the issuer decided that its chosen climate-related scenarios are relevant to assessing its resilience to climate-related changes, developments or uncertainties; (7) what scope of operations the issuer used in the analysis (for example, the operation, locations and business units used in the analysis) ii. the key assumptions the issuer made in the analysis; and iii. the reporting period in which the climate-related scenario analysis was carried out	Scope of Analysis, Scenarios, and Time Dimensions, Physical Risks, Transition Risks and Opportunities, Financial Impact Assessment

Level		Content	Chapter Location
Risk Management	/	including information about: i. the inputs and parameters the issuer uses (for example, information about data sources and the scope of operations covered in the processes); risks; whether the issuer considers qualitative factors, quantitative thresholds or other criteria); v. how the issuer monitors climate-related risks; and vi. whether and how the issuer has changed the processes it uses compared with the previous reporting period.	Climate Risk Management
		of climate-related opportunities)	Climate Risk Management
		related risks and opportunities are integrated into and inform the issuer's overall risk management process	Climate Risk Management
Metrics and Targets	Greenhouse Gas Emission	An issuer shall disclose its absolute gross greenhouse gas emissions generated during the reporting period, expressed as metric tons of CO_2 (a) Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions; (b) Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions; and (c) Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions	Metrics and Targets
		Measure its greenhouse gas emissions in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (2004) unless required by a jurisdictional authority or another exchange on	Metrics and Targets
		Disclose the approach it uses to measure its greenhouse gas emissions including: i. the measurement approach, inputs and assumptions the issuer uses to measure its greenhouse gas emissions; ii. the reason why the issuer has chosen the measurement approach, inputs and assumptions it uses to measure its greenhouse gas emissions; and iii. any changes the issuer made to the measurement approach, inputs and assumptions during the reporting period and the reasons for those changes;	Metrics and Targets
		For Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions disclosed in accordance with paragraph 28(b), disclose its location-based Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions, and provide information about any contractual instruments that is necessary to enable an understanding of the issuer's Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions; and	Metrics and Targets
		For Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions disclosed in accordance with paragraph 28(c), disclose the categories included within the issuer's measure of Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions, in accordance with the Scope 3 categories described in the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard (2011).	Metrics and Targets

Level		Content	Chapter Location
Metrics and Targets		An issuer shall disclose information about its performance against each climate-related target and an analysis of trends or changes in the issuer's performance.	Metrics and Targets
	Climate Related Targets	For each greenhouse gas emissions target disclosed in accordance with paragraphs 37 to 39, an issuer shall disclose: (a) which greenhouse gases are covered by the target; (b) whether Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions are covered by the target; (c) whether the target is a gross greenhouse gas emissions target or a net greenhouse gas emissions target. If the issuer discloses a net greenhouse gas emissions target, the issuer is also required to separately disclose its associated gross greenhouse gas emissions target; gas emissions target. In explaining its planned use of carbon credits, the issuer shall disclose: (i) the extent to which, and how, achieving any net greenhouse gas emissions target relies on the use of carbon credits; (ii) which third-party scheme(s) will verify or certify the carbon credits; removal; and (iv) any other factors necessary to enable an understanding of the credibility and integrity of the carbon credits	Metrics and Targets
	Applicability of Cross-industry Metrics and Industry-based Metrics	In preparing disclosures to meet the requirements in paragraphs 21 to 26 and 37 to 38, an issuer shall refer to and consider the applicability of cross-industry metrics (see paragraphs 28 to 35) and (ii) industry-based metrics (see paragraph 36).	Metrics and Targets

赣锋锂业
GanfengLithium
A share code: 002460 H share code: 01772

Address: Longteng Road, Economic Development District, Xinyu City, Jiangxi Province
Post code: 338000
www.ganfenglithium.com