American Axle & MFG Holdings Inc

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

Word version

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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09/27/2024, 05:38 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

As a leading global Tier 1 automotive and mobility supplier, American Axle & Manufacturing Holdings, Inc (AAM) designs, engineers and manufactures Driveline and Metal Forming technologies to support electric, hybrid and internal combustion vehicles. Headquartered in Detroit with over 80 facilities in 18 countries, AAM is bringing the future faster for a safer and more sustainable tomorrow. AAM has established a high-efficiency product portfolio that is designed to improve axle efficiency and fuel economy through innovative product design technologies. As our customers focus on reducing weight through the use of aluminum and other light-weighting alternatives, AAM is well positioned to offer innovative, industry leading solutions. Our portfolio includes high-efficiency axles, aluminum axles and AWD applications. AAM's lightweight axle technology features an innovative design, which offers significant mass reduction and increased fuel economy and efficiency that is scalable across multiple applications without the loss of performance or power. Our Metal Forming segment represents the largest automotive forging operation in the world, and provides engine, transmission, driveline and safety-critical components for light, commercial and industrial vehicles. We have developed advanced forging and machining process technologies to manufacture lightweight, highly precise and power-dense products. Our forged axle tubes deliver significant weight and cost reductions as compared to the traditional welded axle tubes. As a global company, AAM is guided by a set of cultural values and strategic principles. These values and principles stress key elements such as teamwork, excellence, responsibility, technology, and quality. At their core, they also serve as a guidepost for AAM's sustainability mission which is " To deliver POWER and build a safer, greener and sustainable future for our Associates, customers, communities and the environment." Our emissions-generating activities include industrial processes such as machining, welding, forging, heat treating, coating, and assembling automotive products. We generate direct emissions through the use of fuels such as natural gas in our processes, and indirect emissions through the use of electricity from outside utilities. We also indirectly generate emissions throughout our supply chain, primarily through our metals suppliers, which mostly consist of steel, iron, and aluminum. As part of our continued focus on reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, during 2021 we committed to reaching net-zero emissions by 2040 and achieved Science Based Target initiative (SBTi) validation in 2022. AAM recognizes access to safe water as a basic human right. We are committed to providing and maintaining a safe and healthy workplace, including safe drinking water and sanitation. Water scarcity is a global issue with potential to impact our production and the communities we support. AAM's water targets focus on zero incidents of water scarcity or water contamination in the watersheds in which we operate.
[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.

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	12/31/2023	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ No

[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:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

US0240611030

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

NYSE: AXL

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:

☑ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

[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: ☑ Yes, for all facilities	*All facilities, including manufacturing and non-manufacturing, have been added*

[Fixed row]

(1.8.1) Please provide all available geolocation data for your facilities.

Row 1

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

AAM World Headquarters

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

42.38791

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-83.06588

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Non-manufacturing location, World Headquarters

Row 2

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Advanced Technology Development Center

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

42.38764

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-83.06221

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Non-manufacturing location

Row 3

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Araucária Manufacturing Facility

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-25.56029

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-49.38619

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Manufacturing location

Row 4

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Asia Headquarters and Engineering Center

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

31.274287

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

121.427161

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Non-manufacturing location; occupy a portion of the building

Row 5

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Auburn Hills Manufacturing Complex

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

42.691391

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-83.255478

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Manufacturing complex location; Contains two plants

Row 6

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Barcelona Manufacturing Facility

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.369475

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

2.138931

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Manufacturing location

Row 7

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Betim Manufacturing Facility

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-19.953728

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-44.135731

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Manufacturing location

Row 8

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Bluffton Manufacturing Facility

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

40.72293

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-85.176298

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Manufacturing location

Row 9

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Bolingbrook Manufacturing Facility

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.684066

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-88.052074

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Manufacturing location

Row 10

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Brasov Manufacturing Facility

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

45.675537

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

25.513981

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Manufacturing location

Row 11

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Chakan Manufacturing Facility

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

18.79506

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

73.805645

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Manufacturing location

Row 12

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Changshu Manufacturing Complex

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

31.782869

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

119.94178

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Manufacturing complex location; Contains two plants

Row 13

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Chennai Manufacturing Facility

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

12.722573

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

80.020788

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Manufacturing location

Row 14

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Chicago Manufacturing Facility

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.823048

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-87.634419

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Manufacturing location

Row 15

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Columbus Manufacturing Facility

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

39.139174

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-85.954789

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Manufacturing location

Row 16

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Decines Manufacturing Facility

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

45.754028

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

4.941859

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Manufacturing location

Row 17

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Detroit Business Office

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

42.389765

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-83.062603

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Non-manufacturing location

Row 18

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Eisenach Manufacturing Facility

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.01021

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

10.257892

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Manufacturing location

Row 19

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

El Carmen Manufacturing Facility

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

24.615972

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-100.49202

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Manufacturing location

Row 20

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Europe Headquarters and Engineering Center

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

50.002894

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

8.65325

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Non-manufacturing location

Row 21

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Fort Wayne Manufacturing Facility

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.140144

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-85.178145

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Manufacturing location

Row 22

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Fraser Manufacturing Facility

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

42.552319

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-82.932215

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Manufacturing location

Row 23

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Glasgow Manufacturing Facility

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

55.877401

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-4.357265

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Manufacturing location

Row 24

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Guanajuato Manufacturing Complex

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

21.133829

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-101.642716

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Manufacturing complex location; contains seven plants

Row 25

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Halifax Manufacturing Facility

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

53.717387

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-1.88641

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Manufacturing location

Row 26

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Hausach Manufacturing Facility

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

48.283924

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

8.184513

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Manufacturing location

Row 27

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Indaiatuba Manufacturing Facility

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-22.751048

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-50.389965

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Manufacturing location

Row 28

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Irapuato Manufacturing Facility

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

20.655251

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-101.40715

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Manufacturing location

Row 29

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Ivancice Manufacturing Facility

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

49.09552

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

16.36587

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Manufacturing location

Row 30

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Jundiai Manufacturing Complex

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-23.173797

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-46.930569

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Manufacturing complex location; contains two plants

Row 31

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Las Colinas Manufacturing Facility

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

20.96948

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-101.43056

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Manufacturing location

Row 32

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Luxembourg Business Office

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

49.61167

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

6.13

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Non-manufacturing location

Row 33

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Lyon Manufacturing Facility

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

45.721535

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

4.867843

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Manufacturing location

Row 34

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Minerva Manufacturing Facility

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

40.724708

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-81.113851

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Manufacturing location

Row 35

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

North Vernon Manufacturing Facility

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

39.030443

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-85.640091

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Manufacturing location

Row 36

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Oslavany Manufacturing Facility

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

45.683967

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

21.282

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Manufacturing location

Row 37

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Oxford Forge

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

42.859137

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-83.292067

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Manufacturing location

Row 38

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Oxford Manufacturing Facility

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

42.868588

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-83.29092

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Manufacturing location

Row 39

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Pune Business Office and Engineering Center

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

18.560744

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

73.917404

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Non-manufacturing location

Row 40

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Pune Engineering and Development Center

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

11.958555

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

75.474561

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Non-manufacturing location

Row 41

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Pune Manufacturing Facility

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

11.958555

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

75.474561

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Manufacturing location

Row 42

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Pyeongtaek Manufacturing Facility

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

37.0533

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

126.9775

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Manufacturing location

Row 43

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Ramos Manufacturing Complex

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

25.566631

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-100.923299

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Manufacturing complex location; contains two plants

Row 44

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Rayong Manufacturing Facility

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

12.985231

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

101.251717

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Manufacturing location

Row 45

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Ridgway Manufacturing Facility

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.41284

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-78.710752

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Manufacturing location

Row 46

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Rochester Hills Technical Center

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

42.637237

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-83.193883

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Non-manufacturing location

Row 47

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Rochester Manufacturing Facility

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.071135

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-86.188869

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Manufacturing location

Row 48

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Rotenburg Manufacturing Facility

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.000867

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

9.730199

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Manufacturing location

Row 49

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Royal Oak Manufacturing Facility

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

42.531405

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-83.180217

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Manufacturing location

Row 50

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Schmolln Manufacturing Facility

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

50.874007

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

12.349106

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Manufacturing location

Row 51

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Shanghai Business Office

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

31.2386

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

121.5076

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Non-manufacturing location

Row 52

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Silao Manufacturing Facility

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

20.968378

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-101.428914

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Manufacturing location

Row 53

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Subiaco Manufacturing Facility

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

35.293642

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-93.642259

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Manufacturing location

Row 54

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Suzhou Manufacturing Facility

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

31.316094

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

120.625052

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Manufacturing location

Row 55

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Three Rivers Manufacturing Facility

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

38.957507

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-85.642391

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Manufacturing location

Row 56

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Tokyo Business Office

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

35.674785

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

139.77799

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Non-manufacturing location

Row 57

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Troy Manufacturing Facility

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

40.549104

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-83.156153

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Manufacturing location

Row 58

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Twinsburg Manufacturing Facility

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.287948

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-81.459579

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Manufacturing location

Row 59

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Valencia Manufacturing Facility

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

39.31026

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-0.420543

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Manufacturing location

Row 60

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Warren Manufacturing Facility

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

42.516222

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-83.067069

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Manufacturing location

Row 61

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Wooster Manufacturing Facility

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

40.814933

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-81.894568

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Manufacturing location

Row 62

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Zbysov Manufacturing Facility

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

48.683967

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

21.282

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Manufacturing location

Row 63

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Zell Manufacturing Facility

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

48.349497

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

8.079128

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Manufacturing location

Row 64

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Swidnica Manufacturing Facility

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

50.854

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

16.5219

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Manufacturing location

Row 65

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

St. Mary's Manufacturing Facility

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.4539

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-78.547

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Manufacturing location
[Add row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:
☑ No, but we plan to do so within the next two years

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:
☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.8) Primary reason for not mapping your upstream value chain or any value chain stages

Select from:

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

(1.24.9) Explain why your organization has not mapped its upstream value chain or any value chain stages

Supply chain engagement and resiliency is identified as one of AAM's fifteen material topics. Value chain mapping has been identified as a tool to help drive nature-positive solutions in the future. AAM is currently lacking internal resources and capabilities, and has placed strategic priority in evaluating solutions for this gap within the next two years.
[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: ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant	*Plastics are not a material topic for AAM's sustainability related activities. AAM is not a large user of plastic materials.*

[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

Short-term is defined as the budget period from now through next year.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

2

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

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

AAM develops long-range plans that cover from 2 years until 5 years into the future.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

5

(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

AAM monitors trends over the long term beyond the 5-year planning horizon to identify issues that may impact us in the long term.
[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:

☑ Dependencies only

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

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

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

Impacts are not currently assessed as part of the Risk Management Process, but inclusion will be investigated in the future.
[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

☑ 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

☑ Dependencies

☑ 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

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative only

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ More than once a year

(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
☑ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools
☑ WRI Aqueduct

Enterprise Risk Management
☑ Enterprise Risk Management

Other
☑ Materiality assessment
☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical
☑ Tornado
☑ Heat waves
☑ 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

☑ Heat stress
☑ Water stress
☑ Temperature variability
☑ 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 international law and bilateral agreements
☑ Changes to national legislation
☑ Increased pricing of water

Market

☑ Changing customer behavior
☑ Uncertainty in the market signals

Technology

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products
☑ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Suppliers
☑ Regulators
☑ Local communities

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

AAM's Risk Management process defines substantive financial and strategic risks in our direct operations, including our upstream and downstream value chain. Top management leads the process which is structured and based on standards, executed by strong internal controls and has rigorous compliance processes. This framework supports the Board of Director's oversight of risk management, as disclosed in AAM's 2024 Proxy Statement, focusing on our most significant risks in the short-, medium- and long-term. The Board's risk oversight process builds on the risk assessment and mitigation processes, which include a risk management program, regular internal management disclosure and compliance committee meetings. The oversight function is performed both as a full Board and through delegation to Board committees, which regularly report to the Board. The formal risk management process begins with the Policy Committee. The Policy Committee is supported by the Risk Management Working Group (RMWG), which identifies and assesses AAM's top risks, including environmental dependencies that may impair business objective attainment. This multi-disciplinary, executive-level group of functional leaders meets 6-8 times per year (more if needed) to identify top business risks, which are reviewed by the executive Policy Committee and the Audit Committee, which is part of the Board. The RMWG brings forth risks related to strategic, operational, financial, or compliance risks and determines whether an issue represents substantive financial or strategic risk, identifies potential root causes, assesses exposure impact and management capabilities, defines management strategy, and establishes monitoring processes. Definitions of risk and impact can be quantitative or qualitative depending on the nature of the issue – thresholds are considered independently. All determinations are made through a discussion and consensus process. Climate-related risk is a top 10 risk. A CSA was conducted in 2022 with a third-party consultant, potential risks, opportunities, dependencies, and mitigation actions were identified under both high and low carbon scenarios. With proper mitigation strategies in place, we do not anticipate significant financial impact in the short- and long-term. The WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas tool is used annually to screen facilities for water risk. AAM considers facilities identified as "medium-high," "high" and "extremely high" to be priorities. The risks are managed at plant, business unit and enterprise levels, depending on the risk topic. The AAM Operating System (AOS) includes sub-systems in each functional area of the business and includes processes to identify, assess and mitigate issues within that functional area. Acknowledging climate-related responsibilities and risks, our E4 Environmental Operating System supports AAM's environmental, emissions and energy goals. E4 has enhanced awareness and performance standards throughout the organization with responsibilities ranging across corporate, regional and plant levels. We address downstream risk by continuing to invest in technology and product R&D that support future programs. In 2023, approximately 75% of our R&D spend was for sustainability-focused projects. For upstream risks, an example of our efforts is our Supplier Sustainability Program. The program's goal is to ensure that all supply chain members are striving to meet the same standards, targets, and risk mitigation processes as AAM.
[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

The formal risk management process begins with the Policy Committee. The Policy Committee is supported by the Risk Management Working Group (RMWG), which identifies and assesses AAM's top risks, including environmental dependencies that may impair business objective attainment. This multi-disciplinary, executive-level group of functional leaders meets 6-8 times per year (or more as required) to identify the top risks to the business, which are then reviewed by both the executive Policy Committee as well as the Audit Committee, as part of the Board of Directors. The RMWG brings forth risks within their respective areas of expertise pertaining to strategic, operational, financial, or compliance risks. The group determines whether an issue constitutes substantive financial or strategic risk through our risk management process. The group defines the risks, identifies potential root causes, assesses exposure impact, assesses management capabilities, defines the basis for the management strategy going forward, and establishes a monitoring process. Risks, opportunities, and dependencies based on the SBTi for Nature definition are included as one of the inputs for this process, and are not separated by type. This is the same process as disclosed in 2.2.2. For example, the identified climate risk includes both risks for adhering to new regulatory standards and staying relevant with the changing market, as well as dependencies that operations depend upon stable weather patterns and water availability. The related improvement opportunities are then identified and the business owners are responsible for the execution. At this time, impacts are not included in this process.
[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

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

AAM utilizes the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas tool in an annual water stress analysis of its direct operations, using some adjustments to the default parameters to make the weight of those parameters more aligned with AAM operations. In this analysis, non-manufacturing locations are considered non-substantive based on their water withdrawal quantities, and are excluded. AAM has expanded its coverage of priority locations; in 2022, "High" and "Extremely High" water risk locations were included. In 2023, priority locations are facilities with "Medium-High" to "Extremely High" water risk. Compared to AAM's water security CDP submission in 2022, AAM has identified five additional priority locations in 2023. When discussing water sensitive areas, AAM combines multiple facilities that have the same water source. For example, our Guanajuato Manufacturing Complex contains six manufacturing facilities and one forging facility, and are reported as a single entity. A new priority location identified in 2023, Ramos Manufacturing Complex, contains two manufacturing facilities, as does the Changshu Manufacturing Complex. AAM aggregates facilities based on contiguous properties.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we will be disclosing the list/geospatial map of priority locations

(2.3.6) Provide a list and/or spatial map of priority locations

AAM 2.3 Priority Locations.pdf
[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

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

AAM determines whether an issue constitutes substantive financial or strategic risk through our Risk Management Process. Potential risks are defined within the domains of Strategic, Operational, Financial and Compliance impacts and the level of risk is assessed. This is done to determine the immediacy of any required mitigation action. Subsequently, definition of risks and impacts could be quantitative or qualitative depending on the nature of the issue – the risk management process ensures that all aspects are considered so that risk thresholds can be considered for each of those issues independently. This approach avoids calculating one blanket quantitative dollar value that defines substantive impact. The combination of risk severity, quantitative or qualitative impact, time horizon, and current risk management capabilities determines an appropriate mitigation strategy. Strategic concerns consider circumstances such as: failure to respond to changing industry dynamics with profitable growth (downstream stage), failure to attract and retain key talent, political risk, dependency on key plant locations, and climate-related risks. Operational impacts may include IT and cybersecurity risk, supply chain disruptions (upstream stage) and hourly labor availability. Financial considerations include fiscal crisis or severe financial downturns as well as the ability to deal with inflationary cost pressures (upstream stage). Compliance risks include an assessment of AAM's ability to comply with financial, environmental, or other regulated subjects within our own internal operating systems. Climate-related risk is one of the top 10 list of risks to be evaluated through the risk management process, and has been since 2021.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

AAM determines whether an issue constitutes substantive financial or strategic risk through our Risk Management Process. Potential risks are defined within the domains of Strategic, Operational, Financial and Compliance impacts and the level of risk is assessed. This is done to determine the immediacy of any required mitigation action. Subsequently, definition of risks and impacts could be quantitative or qualitative depending on the nature of the issue – the risk management process ensures that all aspects are considered so that risk thresholds can be considered for each of those issues independently. This approach avoids calculating one blanket quantitative dollar value that defines substantive impact. The combination of risk severity, quantitative or qualitative impact, time horizon, and current risk management capabilities determines an appropriate mitigation strategy. Strategic concerns consider circumstances such as: failure to respond to changing industry

dynamics with profitable growth (downstream stage), failure to attract and retain key talent, political risk, dependency on key plant locations, and climate-related risks. Operational impacts may include IT and cybersecurity risk, supply chain disruptions (upstream stage) and hourly labor availability. Financial considerations include fiscal crisis or severe financial downturns as well as the ability to deal with inflationary cost pressures (upstream stage). Compliance risks include an assessment of AAM's ability to comply with financial, environmental, or other regulated subjects within our own internal operating systems. Climate-related risk is one of the top 10 list of risks to be evaluated through the risk management process, and has been since 2021.
[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

Corporate procedures under our ISO14001 EMS are used to manage risk of water pollutants, and include identification of environmental aspects, indicators, and risk ratings for all activities and services at each facility. The annual environmental compliance audit has comprehensive questions that cover controls used to manage or eliminate water risks. Plants follow corporate compliance requirements, and where stricter, all local and governmental standards; potential pollutants are identified and defined based on review of their specific processes and chemicals used. The review is sent to local authorities who have jurisdiction over the water discharge, who approve a set of permit limits, and a permit and/or a waste approval code is issued. Changes made to any process that could potentially impact water are immediately reported to the local authority for review. Identified potential pollutants are classified by the local authority, based on local, state, and federal requirements. For example, an Industrial User Wastewater Discharge Permit issued for a facility in Ohio must follow the Ohio Administrative Code Pretreatment Rules as well as the USA EPA Standards for "General Pretreatment Regulations for Existing and New Sources of Pollution", and all other applicable regulations as appropriate. The specific parameters used as indicators are listed out for Accidental Spill and Slug Discharge plans, Self-Monitoring, and Permit Modifications if there are regulatory or process changes.
[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 2

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Inorganic pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

As an auto parts manufacturer, our raw materials are primarily metals (mostly steel and aluminum). Very little processing is done that may contribute potential inorganic pollutants to our wastewater and the potential impacts are minimal. Any potential inorganic pollutants are likely to be metallic and in particulate form (suspended solids). Suspended solids in sufficient quantity have multiple negative effects on the environment, including increasing water temperature, reducing water oxygen content, clogging of fish gills, burying fish eggs, and affecting the efficiency of disinfection processes in the treatment works.

(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

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

☑ Water recycling

☑ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances

☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

AAM has specific procedures in place under its ISO 14001 certification that address management of waste waters, management of spills and leakage, secondary containment, emergency preparedness, and spill response. Water is recycled where practical, all discharges are either treated to a primary, secondary, or tertiary level (depending on the pollutants) and/or discharged to a local POTW for further treatment prior to safe discharge to the environment. In some cases, effluent treated to a tertiary level is reused as irrigation water on plant property. Any potential pollutants are also minimized by application of a procedure intended to limit the amount and type of hazardous chemicals that may be brought on site by their suppliers. Detailed review of every chemical is conducted by plant EHS staff before anything is approved for onsite use. Success is measured by always being in compliance of requirements.

Row 3

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Oil

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Auto machining operations to make auto parts may generate oily wastewater. Potential impacts of the uncontrolled, untreated discharge of oil to the environment, especially in large amounts, may result in toxicity to aquatic life and vegetation and, in smaller amounts, may result in aesthetic effects in the form of surface oil sheen.

(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

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

☑ Water recycling

☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

AAM has specific procedures in place under its ISO 14001 certification that address management of waste waters, management of spills and leakage, secondary containment, emergency preparedness, and spill response. Water is recycled where practical, all discharges are either treated to by evaporation or oil/water separation, discharged to a local POTW for further treatment prior to safe discharge to the environment, or shipped offsite for further treatment and disposal. Success is measured by always being in compliance of requirements.

Row 4

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Phosphates

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

AAM uses phosphate compounds in coating operations. A potential impact of the uncontrolled release of phosphates to the environment could include an increase in the potential for eutrophication or algal blooms in receiving water bodies. If untreated, this could result in impacts on aquatic life and vegetation across ecosystems.

(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

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

☑ Water recycling

☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

AAM has specific procedures in place under its ISO 14001 certification and Corporate procedures that address management of waste waters, management of spills and leakage, secondary containment, emergency preparedness, and spill response. Water is recycled where practical, all discharges are either treated to a primary, secondary, or tertiary level (depending on the pollutants) and/or discharged to a local POTW for further treatment prior to safe discharge to the environment. In some cases, effluent treated to a tertiary level is reused as irrigation water on plant property. Success is measured by always being in compliance of requirements.

Row 5

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Other physical pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Metal forming operations, including paint lines, may impact wastewater by generating an accumulation of suspended solids in wastewater related to such operations. The uncontrolled discharge of suspended solids in wastewater could potentially impact aquatic environments and aquatic life. Suspended solids in sufficient quantity have multiple negative effects on the environment, including increasing water temperature, reducing water oxygen content, clogging of fish gills, burying fish eggs, and affecting the efficiency of disinfection processes in the treatment works.

(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

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

☑ Water recycling

☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

AAM has specific procedures in place under its ISO 14001 certification that address management of waste waters, management of spills and leakage, secondary containment, emergency preparedness, and spill response. Water is recycled where practical, all discharges are either treated to a primary, secondary, or tertiary level (depending on the pollutants) and/or discharged to a local POTW for further treatment prior to safe discharge to the environment. In some cases, effluent treated to a tertiary level is reused as irrigation water on plant property. Success is measured by always being in compliance of requirements.

Row 6

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Other synthetic organic compounds

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Auto machining and other metal forming processes may use aqueous materials (coolants, for example), which could contain organic compounds. Potential impacts of the uncontrolled discharge of such organic compounds to the environment may include the potential increase of BOD in the receiving body, or a potential bio-accumulation of such compounds in aquatic organisms (if the compounds do not biodegrade in a reasonable amount of time), which could result in toxicity to such organisms.

(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

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

☑ Water recycling

☑ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances

☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

AAM has specific procedures in place under its ISO 14001 certification that address management of waste waters, management of spills and leakage, secondary containment, emergency preparedness, and spill response. Water is recycled where practical, all discharges are either treated to a primary, secondary, or tertiary level (depending on the pollutants) and/or discharged to a local POTW for further treatment prior to safe discharge to the environment. In some cases, effluent treated to a tertiary level is reused as irrigation water on plant property. Potential pollutants are also minimized by application of a procedure intended to limit the amount and type of hazardous chemicals that may be brought on site including a ban on any contractor waste and by their suppliers. Detailed review of every chemical is conducted by plant EHS staff before anything is approved for onsite use. Success is measured by always being in compliance of requirements.
[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:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(3.1.3) Please explain

Plastics are not a material topic for AAM's sustainability related activities. AAM is not a large user of plastic materials.
[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

Market
☑ Uncertainty in market signals

(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
☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Consumer acceptance of electric vehicles (EVs) is unstable which is creating a risk to AAM's business. AAM risks progressing too quickly to EVs and over-spending when there is less demand for the product, or under-spending and lagging in technology and consumer trends. Historically, the risk was primarily focused electrification moving faster than AAM's innovation. Although many OEMs continue to pursue battery and hybrid electric vehicles, many have slowed their shift to a complete EV portfolio. In addition, multiple government emissions regulations that were expected to drive a more rapid transition have been delayed and criteria is changing. Adding to the complexity, traditional automotive sector companies are in competition with new market entrants. Some competitors could have economic advantages compared to our business, such as technical partnerships, scale of operations, or underutilized capacity. Our business may be adversely affected if we do not sustain our ability to meet customer requirements. AAM is tasked with creating a variable portfolio to accommodate the transition uncertainty and also supporting innovation in manufacturing processes. Investment in manufacturing processes that do not meet the projected volumes or timing requirements can create a material adverse impact. AAM must consider the fluctuation of market prices for finished goods; certain programs that were originally planned to meet demand could be unsuccessful & could have financial impact on AAM.

(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

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(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

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

EV products make up 50% of our 600M gross new business backlog. AAM is working on approximately 1 billion of quoted and emerging opportunities. Electrification quotes are approximately 70% of the mix.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

As the electric vehicle market matures at an unstable pace and intensity, AAM has strategies, as well as short, medium and longer-term product plans that meet customer technology, cost, performance, emission reduction, and improved fuel economy expectations. For example, AAM has dedicated resources and capital for eDrive systems development to convert electricity into power in drive systems. Our balanced product development approach creates solutions that can be procured as systems, subsystems and components for both ICE and EV systems. This provides customers both flexibility and options across vehicle segments. Depending on legislation, customer demand and other external product requirements, we have innovative technology and strategies to make relevant, comprehensive product portfolios. For example, AAM developed a next-generation electric drive unit that improves mass and volumetric efficiency, power density, and reduction in power loss, enabling our products to power EVs for a variety of market segments. We are also developing high-speed induction drive motor technologies that aim to be more compact, cost-effective, and lighter than electric drive units currently on the market. They also eliminate the need for rare earth magnets, often criticized for their environmental and social impacts. EV products represent 50% of our 600M gross new business backlog. AAM also hass approximately 1 billion of quoted and emerging opportunities, with electrification accounting for approximately 70%. We consider nine UN SDGs to be most connected with our 2023 priority topics, which are driven by internal and external AAM stakeholders, including investors and customers. This particular risk relates to SDG 9, "Industry, innovation, and infrastructure" and is addressed by our R&D initiatives for sustainability-focused projects, our goal of 10% of our addressable market share by 2030 in electric powertrain technology, and our achievement of five Automotive News PACE awards.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

(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

☑ China

☑ India

☑ Spain

☑ Mexico

☑ Romania

☑ Thailand

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

AAM facilities use water for both the habitability of our facilities and to support manufacturing processes. This includes cooling, cleaning, landscape irrigation, and operation of toilets, sinks, and drinking fountains. Lack of water in sufficient quantities could cause a disruption in our production capacity, resulting in reduced revenues from lower output. If we were to lose some or all of our capacity, we may need to rebalance production and reorganize processes. If we are not be able to provide potable water for drinking, sanitation, and hygiene, it would force us to shut down our facilities. According to WRI Aqueduct Water Stress Projections, the water supply in multiple river basin regions where AAM operates is currently identified as medium-high and high for water stress in 2023. With further information from our CSA, we anticipate the water stress situation to continue to decline with year-over-year changes to temperature and water availability. This could negatively impact manufacturing operations and revenue for these locations. Increases in operational costs may drive the need for incremental capital expenditures to mitigate the situation.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced 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

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(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

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Adopt water efficiency, water reuse, recycling and conservation practices

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Cost varies by location.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Water availability is critical to AAM business, as our facilities use water for process operations, facility operations, and for sanitation and hygiene uses. AAM Global Facilities team completes facility assessments where a corporate subject matter expert assesses the site utilizing a standardized company-wide assessment. As site needs are discovered, we complete studies where appropriate, manage capital plans and implement projects. These assessments contribute to prioritization of capital investments for 1-3 years, as well as longer term. Starting in 2023, we expanded monitoring to include non-manufacturing locations and fully integrated the former Tekfor facilities into our water management strategy. AAM works to find continuous improvement projects to decrease water withdrawal. For example, our Bluffton Manufacturing Facility in the U.S. requires washers for each of their machining processes to clean, deburr and apply rust preventative to the finished parts. Each of the washers requires approximately 1,500 gallons of water that is pretreated through a reverse osmosis system and needs to be cleaned out every two to four weeks. An ultrafiltration system was installed in 2023 that cycles the washer water and reduces the reverse osmosis water usage by approximately 450,000 gallons annually. Along with providing more consistent washer water cleanliness, the project had a payback period of less than ten months. As AAM focuses on making a positive global impact, our material topics are connected to multiple United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Consideration with these goals is not only driven by the public-at-large, but also by AAM's stakeholders, including investors and customers. This particular risk relates to SDG 6, "Water and Sanitation", and is addressed as we work to increase water-use efficiency and the impact on water scarcity.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Heat stress

(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

☑ China

☑ India

☑ Thailand

☑ United States of America

☑ Spain
☑ Mexico
☑ Romania

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

With an increasing focus on climate impact, AAM completed a Climate Scenario Analysis by working with an external consultant to model the significant climate and weather-related conditions that may most impact AAM. Based on the regions where we operate, increasing temperatures were identified as a chronic-physical risk, with heat stress having the potential for multiple impacts on our operations. Increased temperatures may affect both the habitability of our facilities and productivity. AAM has multiple facilities located in regions of high temperature such as Mexico, India, and China. In order to respond to this increased risk, facilities could be modified to provide cooling capability, which would result in increased capital expenditures. In addition, increased temperatures may also affect product quality in terms of maintaining part tolerances. AAM has invested in temperature-controlled environments for all operations to protect precision machines and tools that are temperature sensitive. In the event a facility has decreased production or complete closure in operations, there is risk of meeting customer requirements.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:
☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced 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
☑ Long-term

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

Select from:
☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:
☑ Medium

(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

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Improve maintenance of infrastructure

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Costs vary by location.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Temperatures within our operating facilities impact the habitability of our locations and the quality of our parts. Chronic heat stress impacts the health and safety of our Associates, and puts strain on existing cooling systems and can create the need for new or additional systems to be installed. Conditioning options vary from site to site in size and complexity. Typically, systems to abate heat rise in a standard operational department cost between 400K and 750K to isolate and provide appropriate HVAC systems. Costs vary depending on the geographic location, size of facility, number of heat-sensitive processes and people. AAM has a corporate facilities engineering group that evaluates every plant for proper air quality and suitable manufacturing environment on an annual basis. CAPEX budgets are then developed to address any actual or forecasted issues. Typical facility spending on these types of issues tend to range from 1-3% of individual facility revenue. For our balance shaft products in Mexico, we constructed a climate-controlled environment to ensure that the required tight tolerances for the parts were maintained in view of the wide temperature swings in that environment, which will only be exacerbated by climate change. We consider nine UN SDGs to be most connected with our 2023 priority topics. Consideration of these goals is not only driven by the public-at-large, but also by AAM's stakeholders, including investors and customers. This particular risk relates to SDG 13, "Climate Action", and is addressed as AAM works to strengthen our resiliency against climate-related hazards.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust and sandstorm)

(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

☑ China

☑ India

☑ Spain

☑ Mexico

☑ Romania

☑ Thailand

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

With an increasing focus on climate impact, AAM completed a Climate Scenario Analysis by working with an external consultant to model the significant climate and weather-related conditions that may most impact AAM. Based on the regions where we operate, increasing temperatures, heavy precipitation, and winter storms were identified as potential acute-physical risks. A number of our facilities are located in regions that are susceptible to acute physical risks, such as cyclones (India, Southeast Asia), hurricanes (Mexico), blizzards (North America) or tornados (Midwest United States). In 2023, tornados struck throughout Michigan (U.S.), with impacted areas facing unprecedented amounts of damage. These storms could be more frequent and of greater intensity as the effects of climate change increase. AAM facility's drainages and roofing must be regularly maintained to prevent plant flooding and disruption to operations. Some facilities in these locations are vital to our production capacity and would have significant impact on our revenue streams if forced to shut down due to severe damage, including flooding or structural damage, from any such storm. In addition to impacting operations, these storms can cause significant damage to local critical infrastructure, creating a risk for power outages, a delay in ability to respond, as well as an impact on delivery logistics. In turn, this could impact AAM's ability to meet customer requirements.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced 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:

☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(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

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Improve maintenance of infrastructure

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Costs vary by location.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Significant climate and weather-related conditions, which are likely to be more frequent and of greater intensity as the effects of climate change increase, may impact a number of our facilities. It could have significant impact on our revenue streams if facilities are forced to shut down. A significant or prolonged shortage of critical components from suppliers could impact timely production schedules for key products, adversely affecting our sales, profitability and customer relations. The CSA we

completed in 2022 helped model significant climate and weather-related conditions that could impact AAM and guided strategic planning and mitigation actions. We plan for emergency weather events by planning our processes to be rebalanced and distributed to other facilities, utilizing supplier and labor relationships we have in place. AAM's facilities group completes an annual standardized facility assessment- as site needs are discovered, we manage capital plans and implement projects. Drainages and roofing must be regularly maintained to prevent plant flooding. Inclement weather is monitored to plan for machine idling, helping to ensure proper start up. In the event of prolonged outages, facilities would investigate renting generators to run critical machinery. AAM purchases business insurance, including property insurance, which could cover certain financial losses related to catastrophic risks that could be associated with changes in climate related exposures resulting from changes in the physical environment. Acute storm events are often unprecedented and have short lead times, minimizing the ability to plan ahead. We consider nine UN SDGs to be most connected with our 2023 priority topics. Consideration of these goals is not only driven by the public-at-large, but also by AAM's stakeholders, including investors and customers. This particular risk relates to SDG 13, "Climate Action", and is addressed as AAM works to strengthen our resiliency against natural disasters
[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

India
☑ Krishna

(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:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:
☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Facilities include the Chakan Manufacturing Facility.

Row 2

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Mexico
☑ Other, please specify **:**Rio Lerma

(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

8

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

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ 31-40%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Facilities include Guanajuato Forge and the Guanajuato Manufacturing Complex - Plants 1-6, all of which are located within the same industrial park, and the Silao Manufacturing Facility. The properties are aggregated because they are considered to be one legal entity, and revenues for the SMF are included with those for the GMC plants in corporate accounting. These 8 plants have been aggregated into one site.

Row 3

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Mexico

☑ Other, please specify **:**Rio Lerma

(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:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Facilities include the Las Colinas Manufacturing Facility.

Row 4

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Krishna

(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:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Facilities include the Pune Manufacturing Facility.

Row 6

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :India East Coast

(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:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Facilities include the Chennai Manufacturing Facility.

Row 7

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Spain

☑ Other, please specify :South and East Coast

(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:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Facilities include the Barcelona Manufacturing Facility.

Row 8

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Romania

☑ Danube

(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:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Facilities include the Brasov Manufacturing Facility.

Row 9

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

China

☑ Other, please specify **:**China Coast

(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:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Facilities include the Changshu Manufacturing Complex Plants 1 and 2.

Row 10

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Mexico

☑ Other, please specify **:**Rio Lerma

(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:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Facilities include the Irapuato Manufacturing Facility.

Row 11

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

☑ St. Lawrence

(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:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Facilities include the Oxford Manufacturing Facility.

Row 12

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Mexico

☑ Bravo

(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:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Facilities include the Ramos Manufacturing Complex Plants 1 and 2.

Row 13

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☑ Other, please specify **:**Gulf of Thailand Coast

(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:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Facilities include the Rayong Manufacturing Facility.

Row 14

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

China

☑ Other, please specify :China Coast

(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:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Facilities include the Suzhou Manufacturing Facility.
[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	*N/A*

[Fixed row]

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

Poland carbon tax

(3.5.3.1) Period start date

01/01/2023

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

12/31/2024

(3.5.3.3) % of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

1

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

450

(3.5.3.5) Comment

AAM hired a third-party to analyze applicable tax schemes. It was determined that our Swidnica facility in Poland may be liable under the Poland carbon tax, however the impact was determined to be minimal.
[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

Energy source
☑ Use of low-carbon energy sources

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China
☑ India
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Germany
☑ Romania
☑ Thailand
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ France
☑ Mexico
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden
☑ Czechia
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Sourcing renewable or carbon-free energy through a combination of direct utility purchases (where available) and the purchase of renewable energy certificates (RECs) and Emission-Free Energy Credits (EFECs) is a foundational strategy in meeting our 2040 net-zero emissions goals. AAM carefully monitors renewable energy offerings in the regions where we operate and makes purchases commensurate with not only our renewable energy commitments, but also in alignment with our net-zero emissions targets. Use of renewable energy helps meet many customer requirements, keeping AAM competitive. we have a goal of achieving 100% carbon-free and renewable energy from a global perspective by 2035, and in the U.S. by 2025.

(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:

☑ Medium

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

We are unable to quantify the cost to realize opportunity

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Purchases of renewable and carbon-free energy are integral to our climate strategy and the achievement of our published corporate targets, as well as our ability to secure future sales with OEMs with similar sustainability values. AAM will increase its purchases of renewable and carbon-free energy to reach our targets of 100% renewable energy in the U.S. by 2025 and globally by 2035. In 2023, we increased our percentage of clean power at our U.S. facilities to 75%, surpassing our plan of 43%. AAM reviews energy contracts annually and chooses energy sources that leverage renewable energy methods. This includes renegotiation of contracts based on criteria weighted toward energy suppliers that offer renewable energy credits to AAM as opposed to just assessing based on absolute cost. In 2023, we avoided 70% of Scope 2 emissions as a result of our investment in carbon-free and renewable sources. AAM continues to invest to keep pace with our year-over-year net GHG emissions goal aligned with our long-term target of Net Zero by 2040. AAM is ahead of our glide path for renewable energy in the U.S. which aligns with our customers that are emphasizing commitments to 100% renewable energy as a condition for new business.

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

☑ China
☑ India
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Germany
☑ Romania
☑ Thailand
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ France
☑ Mexico
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden
☑ Czechia
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**The river basins in which we operate

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

AAM focuses on continuous improvement, including finding ways to make our facilities more operationally efficiency. Climate change scenarios and forecasts show that heat stress and water scarcity are likely to increase in intensity and frequency in the future. To combat these affects, AAM has the opportunity to increase water efficiency in our operations, which in turn can reduce indirect operating costs.

(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

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ More likely than not (50–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

We are unable to quantify the cost to realize opportunity

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

In 2023, AAM installed SMART meters to increase visibility of water withdrawal in operations. These real-time meters may help identify areas within operations that could be improved and can be targeted for continuous improvement projects and initiatives. Annually, AAM completes a water risk assessment of our facilities and understand where our operations could be impacted by water scarcity. Utilizing our environmental operating system, the E4 program. we keep water efficiency projects at the forefront. The E4 assessment requires facilities to be soliciting water-related projects from associates, and monitor the impact of any implemented projects. Projects completed for the E4 program are often then shared globally to encourage adoption at applicable facilities. The opportunity focuses on improved environmental metrics, but may not necessarily have large cost-savings.

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:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

The pace or intensity of the shift towards electric vehicles has altered from even 2022 projections, creating an opportunity for AAM to utilize its comprehensive product portfolio. Although many OEMs continue to pursue battery and hybrid electric vehicles, many have decreased their intensity toward the transition. The

transition pace has increased variability across the world. We have built our reputation through proving ourselves as leaders in the manufacturing and development of traditional internal combustion engine (ICE) solutions that improve efficiency and fuel economy. Since 2010, AAM has been at the forefront in developing electric propulsion systems that are essential for powering hybrid and fully electric vehicles to reduce CO2. AAM has delivered over 550,000 Electric Drive Units (EDUs) to hybrid and battery-electric vehicles around the world. We continue to develop cutting-edge technologies across multiple vehicle segments. We are extremely proud of our ability to develop solutions that help keep drivers safe, improve vehicle performance and power density, and increase efficiency while maintaining our attention to quality and durability. By taking a balanced approach to product development, we are able to create solutions that can be procured as systems, subsystems and components that can be integrated into existing systems – providing our customers with flexibility and options across any vehicle segment.

(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:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

We are unable to quantify the cost to realize opportunity.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

The pace or intensity of the shift towards electric vehicles has altered from even 2022 projections, creating an opportunity for AAM to utilize its comprehensive product portfolio. By taking a balanced approach to product development, we are able to create solutions that can be procured as systems, subsystems and components that can be integrated into existing systems – providing our customers with flexibility and options across any vehicle segment. R&D is essential for our next phase of growth and have continued to advance our commitment to the development of EV products, systems, and technologies. In 2023, 75% of our R&D spend was on sustainability-focused projects. We continued to add EV-focused associates to our team and implemented internal training offerings around EV software, functional safety, and requirements management. We are adapting our driveline and metal forming business units to better serve our customers, partners, and stakeholders, and identifying growth opportunities for both business units within the EV space. AAM developed next-generation electric drive units (EDU) that have the potential to improve an electric vehicle's range. This innovative technology is segment-agnostic, enabling our products to power EVs for a variety of market segments. Our next generation 3-in-1 EDU combines the motor, inverter and gearbox. Our e-Beam axle for light-duty trucks uses next-generation e-Drive systems. AAM developed unique cooling methods to allow the high-speed and power-dense e-Machine to deliver sustained peak power levels. AAM is working hard to stay on the leading edge of technology, support our customers on current electric vehicle programs, and secure new programs globally.
[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

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ 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

The Corporate Governance Guidelines, available on our website, require that each director search include qualified candidates who reflect diverse backgrounds, including gender and race.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

corporate-governance-guidelines.pdf

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

Water

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

Biodiversity

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(4.1.1.2) Primary reason for no board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(4.1.1.3) Explain why your organization does not have board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Biodiversity is not a material topic for AAM's sustainability related activities. Although it is not a material topic, AAM has joined the Wildlife Habitat Council, whose mission is to recognize, inspire, engage and support businesses to achieve wins for nature.

[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

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ 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

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify **:**Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee Charter

(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

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Other, please specify **:Reviewing and guiding technology, product, and R&D priorities**

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Board of Directors plays a critical role in AAM's Sustainability Program through effective and engaged oversight and responsiveness to feedback from shareholders. The Board holds senior leadership accountable for sustainability performance and reporting. AAM's Chairman of the Board is also the CEO and has the highest level of authority and responsibility to drive operational performance that is aligned with a business strategy that includes mitigating AAM's environmental impact and leading AAM to a more sustainable future. The Board has delegated responsibility for oversight of AAM's Sustainability Program to the Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee. According to its charter, this Committee is responsible for oversight of Company policies, strategies and performance related to sustainability matters and corporate social responsibility. It reviews sustainability matters with management at least annually and provides updates to the full Board. The CEO has assigned the Sustainability Program Lead the responsibility to update the Board on our Sustainability Program as a regular agenda item. These updates include Program strategy, integration into the business plan, engagement, goal setting and progress against pre-established goals, and sustainability reporting. During 2023, the Board was updated on the development and implementation of our sustainable water strategy to reduce water consumption at AAM facilities, the progression of our waste management strategy to support our Zero Waste-to-Landfill targets, the launch of our no idle campaign to aid in fuel savings and emissions reductions, and the global advancement of AAM's Operating System Module - E4, which is designed to improve the environmental impact of our global engineering and manufacturing operations. The Audit Committee oversees the Company's overall risk management program, which includes climate risk, and assigns responsibility for oversight of compliance and regulatory matters associated with these risks. The Compensation Committee structures executive compensation programs to drive performance aligned with our business strategy, a key component of which is environmental sustainability goals and initiatives, including climate. For 2023, the executive compensation program for C-suite officers weighted 10% of the annual incentive award to achievement of key objectives. The Technology Committee oversees product technology with a focus on advancements in electrification, lightweighting and other key product technologies that support our customers' efforts to reduce the environmental impact of the vehicle programs we support. These advances in electrification, lightweighting, etc. are key to our transition to a 1.5 C world. AAM's strategy for sustainable product development and long-term success is integrated into Board discussions and decision-making regarding strategic business plans, annual budgets, capital allocation and risk management.

Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ 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

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify **:**Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee Charter

(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

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Other, please specify **:Reviewing and guiding technology, product, and R&D priorities**

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Board of Directors plays a critical role in AAM's Sustainability Program through effective and engaged oversight and responsiveness to feedback from shareholders. The Board holds senior leadership accountable for sustainability performance and reporting. AAM's Chairman of the Board is also the CEO and has the highest level of authority and responsibility to drive operational performance that is aligned with a business strategy that includes mitigating AAM's environmental impact and leading AAM to a more sustainable future. The Board has delegated responsibility for oversight of AAM's Sustainability Program to the Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee. According to its charter, this Committee is responsible for oversight of Company policies, strategies and performance related to sustainability matters and corporate social responsibility. It reviews sustainability matters with management at least annually and provides updates to the full Board. The CEO has assigned the Sustainability Program Lead the responsibility to update the Board on our Sustainability Program as a regular agenda item. These updates include Program strategy, integration into the business plan, engagement, goal setting and progress against pre-established goals, and sustainability reporting. During 2023, the Board was updated on the development and implementation of our sustainable water strategy to reduce water consumption at AAM facilities, the progression of our waste management strategy to support our Zero Waste-to-Landfill targets, the launch of our no idle campaign to aid in fuel savings

and emissions reductions, and the global advancement of AAM's Operating System Module - E4, which is designed to improve the environmental impact of our global engineering and manufacturing operations. The Audit Committee oversees the Company's overall risk management program, which includes climate risk, and assigns responsibility for oversight of compliance and regulatory matters associated with these risks. The Compensation Committee structures executive compensation programs to drive performance aligned with our business strategy, a key component of which is environmental sustainability goals and initiatives, including climate. For 2023, the executive compensation program for C-suite officers weighted 10% of the annual incentive award to achievement of key objectives. The Technology Committee oversees product technology with a focus on advancements in electrification, lightweighting and other key product technologies that support our customers' efforts to reduce the environmental impact of the vehicle programs we support. These advances in electrification, lightweighting, etc. are key to our transition to a 1.5 C world. AAM's strategy for sustainable product development and long-term success is integrated into Board discussions and decision-making regarding strategic business plans, annual budgets, capital allocation and risk management.
[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

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

☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts 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
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[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

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues

(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:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CEO plays a critical role in our Sustainability Program that addresses energy, environmental, and climate-related matters. The CEO has the highest management-level position with authority and responsibility to drive operational performance that is aligned with our overall strategy that includes sustainability initiatives to mitigate AAM's environmental impact.

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

☑ Assessing future trends in 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 policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues

(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:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CEO plays a critical role in our Sustainability Program that addresses energy, environmental, and climate-related matters. The CEO has the highest management-level position with authority and responsibility to drive operational performance that is aligned with our overall strategy that includes sustainability initiatives to mitigate AAM's environmental impact.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

☑ Other, please specify **:**Senior Vice President of HR and Sustainability

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Other

☑ Other, please specify **:**Managing relationship with the Wildlife Habitat Council

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

☑ As important matters arise

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Biodiversity is not a material topic for AAM. As we continue our sustainability efforts, we joined the Wildlife Habitat Council, whose mission is to recognize, inspire, engage, and support businesses to achieve wins for nature. Work towards biodiversity is completed by joint efforts between the Corporate Sustainability Team and the Facilities organization. The topic is ultimately owned by the Senior Vice President of HR and Sustainability.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☑ Other committee, please specify **:**Policy Committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Policy Committee is the highest-level management committee and is comprised of the CEO, President & COO, EVP & CFO, SVP - Human Resources & Sustainability, VP & General Counsel, President - Driveline and President Metal Forming. The Policy Committee is led by the CEO and sets Company policies and oversees implementation of those policies, including including sustainability policies, programs and initiatives. The Policy Committee meets at least quarterly and receives reports on all sustainability matters, including progress towards, and support and resources necessary to meet, established targets.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☑ Other committee, please specify **:**Policy Committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in 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 policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Policy Committee is the highest-level management committee and is comprised of the CEO, President & COO, EVP & CFO, SVP - Human Resources & Sustainability, VP & General Counsel, President - Driveline and President Metal Forming. The Policy Committee is led by the CEO and sets Company policies and oversees implementation of those policies, including including sustainability policies, programs and initiatives. The Policy Committee meets at least quarterly and receives reports on all sustainability matters, including progress towards, and support and resources necessary to meet, established targets.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☑ Risk committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

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

Select from:

☑ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The formal risk management process begins with the Risk Management Working Group (RMWG) with the purpose of identifying, quantifying, and mitigating risks not related to day-to-day operations that could impair AAM's ability to accomplish business objectives. This cross-functional, executive-level group meets 6-8 times per

year (or more as required) to study and identify the top ten risks to the business. These top ten priorities are then reviewed by the Policy Committee as well as the Board of Directors.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☑ Risk committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

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

Select from:

☑ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The formal risk management process begins with the Risk Management Working Group (RMWG) with the purpose of identifying, quantifying, and mitigating risks not related to day-to-day operations that could impair AAM's ability to accomplish business objectives. This cross-functional, executive-level group meets 6-8 times per year (or more as required) to study and identify the top ten risks to the business. These top ten priorities are then reviewed by the Policy Committee as well as the Board of Directors.
[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

10

(4.5.3) Please explain

In response to shareholder feedback, the Compensation Committee decided to continue to allocate 10% of the 2023 annual inventive program to the achievement of ESG/Sustainability objectives. The ESG/sustainability component was designed to emphasize the importance of the attainment of sustainability goals related to DEI progress, environmental sustainability performance towards initiatives and goals, and continued public reporting. In assessing ESG/sustainability performance, the Committee concluded that significant measurable actions were taken to advance AAM's Sustainability Program to a new level. These accomplishments include progress towards DEI goals, expanding the sustainability structure to include executive level champions for all material topics, increasing our EcoVadis score, launching AAM's first "Idle Free Zone" campaign, participating in customer Sustainability Councils to support initiatives, installing SMART water meters and exceeding renewable energy goals.

Water

(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

10

(4.5.3) Please explain

In response to shareholder feedback, the Compensation Committee decided to continue to allocate 10% of the 2023 annual inventive program to the achievement of ESG/Sustainability objectives. The ESG/sustainability component was designed to emphasize the importance of the attainment of sustainability goals related to DEI progress, environmental sustainability performance towards initiatives and goals, and continued public reporting. In assessing ESG/sustainability performance, the Committee concluded that significant measurable actions were taken to advance AAM's Sustainability Program to a new level. These accomplishments include progress towards DEI goals, expanding the sustainability structure to include executive level champions for all material topics, increasing our EcoVadis score, launching AAM's first "Idle Free Zone" campaign, participating in customer Sustainability Councils to support initiatives, installing SMART water meters and exceeding renewable energy goals.
[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

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

☑ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

(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

In response to shareholder feedback, the Compensation Committee decided to continue to allocate 10% of the 2023 annual inventive program to the achievement of ESG/Sustainability objectives. The ESG/sustainability component was designed to emphasize the importance of the attainment of sustainability goals related to DEI progress, environmental sustainability performance towards initiatives and goals, and continued public reporting. In assessing ESG/sustainability performance, the Committee concluded that significant measurable actions were taken to advance AAM's Sustainability Program to a new level. These accomplishments include progress towards DEI goals, expanding the sustainability structure to include executive level champions for all material topics, increasing our EcoVadis score, launching AAM's first "Idle Free Zone" campaign, participating in customer Sustainability Councils to support initiatives, installing SMART water meters and exceeding renewable energy goals.

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

Incentives establish a clear "tone from the top". In assessing ESG/sustainability performance, the Committee concluded that significant measurable actions were taken to advance AAM's Sustainability Program to a new level

Water

(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

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

☑ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Other resource use and efficiency-related metrics, please specify **:**Improved monitoring of water withdrawal metrics

Pollution

☑ Reduction of water pollution incidents

(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

In response to shareholder feedback, the Compensation Committee decided to continue to allocate 10% of the 2023 annual inventive program to the achievement of ESG/Sustainability objectives. The ESG/sustainability component was designed to emphasize the importance of the attainment of sustainability goals related to DEI progress, environmental sustainability performance towards initiatives and goals, and continued public reporting. In assessing ESG/sustainability performance, the Committee concluded that significant measurable actions were taken to advance AAM's Sustainability Program to a new level. These accomplishments include progress towards DEI goals, expanding the sustainability structure to include executive level champions for all material topics, increasing our EcoVadis score, launching AAM's first "Idle Free Zone" campaign, participating in customer Sustainability Councils to support initiatives, installing SMART water meters and exceeding renewable energy goals.

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

Incentives establish a clear “tone from the top”. In assessing ESG/sustainability performance, the Committee concluded that significant measurable actions were taken to advance AAM's Sustainability Program to a new level
[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

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

The environmental policy is organization-wide for direct operations

(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

☑ Other environmental commitment, please specify :Commitment to sustainable management of resources

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to 100% renewable energy

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

☑ Other climate-related commitment, please specify :Commitment to minimizing Scope 1, 2, and 3 greenhouse gas emissions Commitment to sustainable energy consumption

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to reduce or phase out hazardous substances

☑ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution

☑ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes

☑ Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action

(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

AAM Environmental Policy 2023.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

The Supplier Code of Conduct is used for upstream value chain

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to a circular economy strategy

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Other environmental commitment, please specify :Suppliers should respect the five animal freedoms formalized by the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) concerning animal welfare.

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

☑ Other climate-related commitment, please specify :Supplier Partners are expected to commit to setting Science Based Targets (SBT) and achieve validation by an accredited third party, and disclose through CDP.

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes

☑ Other water-related commitment, please specify :AAM strongly encourages Supplier Partners to conduct environmental risk assessments related to climate change and water security, and to provide the results of these studies to AAM so that we may evaluate our value chain relative to these issues.

Social commitments

☑ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles

☑ Commitment to promote gender equality and women's empowerment

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

☑ Other social commitment, please specify :Supplier Partners are expected to conduct themselves in a socially responsible manner by respecting the cultures and traditions of indigenous people in each country where they operate and by acting with integrity and in good faith.

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Description of biodiversity-related performance standards

☑ 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

Supplier Code of Conduct.pdf
[Add row]

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

	Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?
	Select from: ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

[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
☑ No, we have assessed our activities, and none could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

(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, and we do not plan to have one in the next two years

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

Select from:

☑ No

(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

We work to stay current with the policies, regulations and trends of the global automotive industry. To ensure we remain at the forefront of the industry, we participate in associations and organizations around the world. Through our membership and involvement in these groups, we can share best practices, grow our knowledge and advance our position as a leader among global suppliers.

(4.11.9) Primary reason for not engaging in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(4.11.10) Explain why your organization does not engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

It is not deemed an immediate strategic priority.
[Fixed 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 voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(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

☑ Dependencies & Impacts

☑ Water accounting figures

☑ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Page 8 describes Stakeholder engagement, throughout the value chain Pages 10 through 17 describe AAM's environmental management, including management structure, training, operational management, energy, emissions, water, and waste. Pages 72 through 82 contain the governance of AAM as a whole, including the risk management system Pages 63 through 70 describe AAM's supply chain engagement

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

AAM 2023 Sustainability Report.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

AAM is focused on driving continuous improvement in the sustainability areas most important to our company, with input from our internal and external stakeholders. As a part of our ongoing processes, we actively review and update our goals and progress in these key areas, ensuring they reflect our current business profile, industry norms and stakeholder expectations. Our Policy Committee, which is led by the CEO, reviewed and approved 15 material topics identified in AAM's Materiality Assessment completed in 2022. These material topics are connected to the areas of Environmental, Social, Product, Supply Chain and Governance.

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Governance

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Strategy

☑ Emission targets

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Throughout the report

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

2023 Annual Report.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Our Annual Report/Form 10-K includes climate change and our performance such as corporate objectives, status of these objectives, acknowledgement of There is also an acknowledgement that various stakeholders, including customers, suppliers, providers of debt and equity capital, regulators and those in the workforce, are increasing their expectations. These stakeholders expect companies to do their part to combat global climate change and its impact, and to conduct their operations in an environmentally sustainable and socially responsible manner with appropriate oversight by senior leadership.

Row 3

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In other regulatory filings

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Governance

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Strategy

☑ Emission targets

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

In our Proxy Statement/Form DEF 14A we reference climate change in multiple sections. For example, we provide relevant information on the management of the company, including climate-related topics, environmental performance, risk management, etc. The following pages have climate-related content: pages 4, 5, 10, 18, 20, 35, 36, and 45.

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

2024 Proxy.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Our Proxy Statement/Form DEF 14A includes climate-related topics and pertinent information such as awareness of our shareholder expectations regarding sustainability and our Board of Director's active engagement in overseeing AAM's climate-related objectives. It also covers the link between our sustainability performance and annual incentive compensation program. The content in the Proxy reinforces AAM's comprehensive approach to addressing climate-related topics as a key strategic objective for our future success.
[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:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Every three years or less frequently

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Every three years or less frequently
[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization’s scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ Customized publicly available climate transition scenario, please specify :AAM utilized a consultant that followed TCFD recommendations, utilizing IEA, EIA, and IPCC scenarios.

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.0ºC - 2.4ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

Relevant technology and science

☑ Other relevant technology and science driving forces, please specify **:**Major changes in technology for product

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

*AAM's climate scenario analysis covered two scenarios: a low carbon world and a high carbon world. In a low carbon world, AAM assumed: The global economy reaches net-zero by 2050 There is still an increase in mean air temperature over 1 *C by 2050, causing an increase in physical climate risks Fully electric cars are the main solution, with minimal hybrid or alternative fuel solutions. By 2030, 60% of global cars are electric By 2035, there are no new ICE car sales Driving forces in the scenario are primarily decarbonization, public investment in transition and climate policy. The primary sectors to rapidly decarbonize are the power generation and transportation sectors, primarily through renewables and electrification. Climate policy and carbon pricing reaches notable highs, estimating to be 250/tonne of CO2e. The primary uncertainty or constraint in this scenario, especially supported by recent trends, is the assumption that purely electric vehicles will drive the transition. AAM's response primarily relies on the market, and having a mix of hybrid cars or alternative fuels alters AAM's product portfolio, and thus our business strategy. In a high carbon world, AAM assumed: The global economy fails to reach net-zero by 2050 Emissions in the U.S. flat line from 2023 onwards, but global emissions double by 2050 The mean air temperature rises to above 2*C by 2050 There is an increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events Driving forces in the scenario are primarily that there is less investment in low carbon technologies, limited climate policy and regulation, and extreme heat waves and water stress. Most states in the U.S. never reach 100% electric vehicle sales. In the desert regions of the U.S. and Mexico, the number of days with extreme heat increase by nearly 30 days by 2050, and in Mexico, the heatwave exposed land increases by 6 times. In this scenario, heat waves cause a decrease in labor productivity by 2-5%. This is the primary uncertainty or constraint in this scenario. AAM's response to this scenario primarily relies on operational efficiency and upgrades, and thus labor productivity may be less of an impact than facility maintenance costs.*

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The Climate Scenario Analysis was developed in partnership with an international climate consultancy. The process leveraged public trends and data sources, including scenarios developed by international research and policy groups, recommended by the TCFD, and widely used for the purpose of Climate Scenario Analysis. This physical risk scenario (i.e., "A High Carbon World") referenced IPCC RCP 8.5, Climate Impact Explorer, IEA STEPS and EIA Reference Case. The consultancy also used an internal climate modeling tool, using regional climate models from various sources to assess future changes in climate indicators with higher resolution and better quality of results. The qualitative analysis involved identifying climate-related forces that impact the business based on stakeholder interviews and a peer analysis. This feedback and the physical risk scenario were used to determine potential material risks and opportunities that could impact AAM now and in the future. The chosen scenario is relevant to the resilience of our organizations business strategy because the primary risk, how it will impact AAM's product portfolio, is the core of how AAM does business. AAM business strategy's foundation is the varied product portfolio for varying customer needs. How AAM needs to pivot in order to meet those customer needs guides innovation strategy and business decisions. The product portfolio that will lead to business success is greatly varied dependent upon whether the high carbon world or the low carbon world come to fruition. The scenario analysis aligns with the critical assumptions of our organization, that the rate and intensity of adoption of electric vehicles will determine AAM's business model moving forward. For example, the two scenarios help understand the impact of current initiatives. AAM is committed to become net-zero by 2040, and utilize renewable or carbon-free energy globally by 2035. In a high-carbon world, these initiatives have a lower magnitude impact than in a low-carbon world.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ Customized publicly available climate transition scenario, please specify :AAM utilized a consultant that followed TCFD recommendations, utilizing IEA, EIA, and IPCC scenarios.

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.0ºC - 2.4ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

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Relevant technology and science

☑ Other relevant technology and science driving forces, please specify **:**Major changes in technology for product

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[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

A third-party consultancy performed an impact assessment to evaluate the physical, financial, and/or business results for AAM for four notable risks and opportunities – 3 physical and 1 transition.. Physical Risks: Changing Temperature: In a high-carbon world, many of AAM's facilities, particularly those in India, Thailand, Brazil, and Northern Mexico, could experience a significant increase in cooling demand which increases operating costs. Improved energy efficiency and on-site renewable energy generation can mitigate these costs. As a result, AAM continues to invest in renewable energy to support our goals of achieving 100% renewable / carbon-free energy in the U.S. by 2025, and globally by 2035. In 2023, approximately 44% of our global energy was purchased directly from carbon-free and renewable sources or offset by the purchase of RECs. Heatwaves: In a high-carbon world, there could be significantly greater numbers of days with extreme heat at many of AAM's facilities, particularly those in Thailand, India, Northern Mexico, and the Midwest U.S. This could lead to equipment failure and reduced labor productivity, which increases operational and maintenance challenges unless proactive measures are in place. Facility assessments are completed by corporate subject matter experts in the AAM Global Facilities team, using a standardized company-wide assessment. As site needs are discovered, we complete studies where appropriate, manage capital plans, and implement projects. For heatwaves specifically, AAM completed and continues to initiate ventilation studies to determine how operational improvements can decrease potential risk of overheating within a facility. AAM completed ventilation projects in 2022, and has additional projects planned for the next 1-3 years depending on available resources. Extreme Precipitation: In a high-carbon world, most AAM facilities could experience both a greater frequency and intensity of extreme precipitation, particularly those in the Northeast U.S., Northern Europe, and Northwestern India. This can potentially increase maintenance costs and pose operational challenges. As described above, the AAM Global Facilities team completes facility assessments. Extreme precipitation is one contributing factor that led to the launch of a major roof construction project at our largest Mexico complex in 2022. As we move forward, extreme precipitation will be considered in the development of additional roofing projects company-wide. Transition Risk: Carbon Pricing: In a low-carbon world, AAM can face substantially increased operational costs in the mid- to long-term due to increasing carbon prices. This can be mitigated by reducing company emissions, investing in low-carbon solutions, and passing through excess carbon costs to customers. As part of the E4 operating system, continuous improvement projects are evaluated throughout the year. Similar to the other risks above, capital plans are managed accordingly.

Water

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

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[Fixed row]

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

	Transition plan	Primary reason for not having a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world	Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world
	Select from: ☑ No and we do not plan to develop a climate transition plan within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Not an immediate strategic priority	*Not an immediate strategic priority.*

[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

☑ Risks

☑ 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

As described in section 3.1.1, the pace or intensity of shifting to EVs has changed from recent 2022 projections, creating a risk to AAM's business which is impacted by the speed consumers accept different vehicle technologies. The opportunity described in 3.6.1 is that AAM can be successful by having a variety of products that meet different needs. AAM's business strategy is to have a comprehensive portfolio of products that can be used in multiple applications. Investment in R&D is also impacted by this risk and opportunity. Climate-related physical risks can impact suppliers and availability of parts. Opportunities to create a resilient and responsible supply chain go beyond activities within individual facilities they include transporting products as efficiently and effectively as possible, at the right time, to the right place, in the right quantities. Optimizing transportation modes and capacity can have a positive impact from an environmental perspective and also improve cost savings. AAM works with both internal and external resources to evaluate various transportation modes and alternative fuel options for opportunities to improve efficiency and reduce GHG emissions. Climate-related physical risks can cause damage to facilities that potentially decreases our production. The opportunity is to make our facility infrastructure more robust and resilient, as discussed in 3.1.1 and 3.6.1, by maintaining and improving them, which impacts our budgeting and capital allocation strategy.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ 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

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Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ 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

As described in section 3.1.1, the pace or intensity of shifting to EVs has changed from recent 2022 projections, creating a risk to AAM's business which is impacted by the speed consumers accept different vehicle technologies. The opportunity described in 3.6.1 is that AAM can be successful by having a variety of products that meet different needs. AAM's business strategy is to have a comprehensive portfolio of products that can be used in multiple applications. Investment in R&D is also impacted by this risk and opportunity. Climate-related physical risks can impact suppliers and availability of parts. Opportunities to create a resilient and responsible supply chain go beyond activities within individual facilities they include transporting products as efficiently and effectively as possible, at the right time, to the right place, in the right quantities. Optimizing transportation modes and capacity can have a positive impact from an environmental perspective and also improve cost savings. AAM works with both internal and external resources to evaluate various transportation modes and alternative fuel options for opportunities to improve efficiency and reduce GHG emissions. Climate-related physical risks can cause damage to facilities that potentially decreases our production. The opportunity is to

make our facility infrastructure more robust and resilient, as discussed in 3.1.1 and 3.6.1, by maintaining and improving them, which impacts our budgeting and capital allocation strategy.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ 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

As described in section 3.1.1, the pace or intensity of shifting to EVs has changed from recent 2022 projections, creating a risk to AAM's business which is impacted by the speed consumers accept different vehicle technologies. The opportunity described in 3.6.1 is that AAM can be successful by having a variety of products that meet different needs. AAM's business strategy is to have a comprehensive portfolio of products that can be used in multiple applications. Investment in R&D is also impacted by this risk and opportunity. Climate-related physical risks can impact suppliers and availability of parts. Opportunities to create a resilient and responsible supply chain go beyond activities within individual facilities they include transporting products as efficiently and effectively as possible, at the right time, to the right place, in the right quantities. Optimizing transportation modes and capacity can have a positive impact from an environmental perspective and also improve cost savings. AAM works with both internal and external resources to evaluate various transportation modes and alternative fuel options for opportunities to improve efficiency and reduce GHG emissions. Climate-related physical risks can cause damage to facilities that potentially decreases our production. The opportunity is to make our facility infrastructure more robust and resilient, as discussed in 3.1.1 and 3.6.1, by maintaining and improving them, which impacts our budgeting and capital allocation strategy.
[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

☑ Assets
☑ Revenues
☑ Liabilities
☑ Direct costs
☑ Indirect costs
☑ Capital allocation
☑ Capital expenditures

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks
☑ 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

Our strategy to meet a 1.5 Celsius world, minimize risks and capitalize on climate-related opportunities influences our allocation of planned capital spend in product development, facilities infrastructure, process equipment (new or converted), and consideration of onsite energy generation. Capital allocation must be justified by our financial models for return on investment and other threshold criteria such as net present value. AAM is considering carbon pricing but is not committed to using it as a factor. The market and environmental need for cleaner mobility options has driven significant capital allocation to AAM's electric drive products. A majority of our product R&D spending in 2022 was allocated to develop products to meet the market risk and /or opportunity to convert from internal combustion engine component platforms to eDrive systems. In addition, an environmental checklist must be completed before capital equipment is purchased to ensure it aligns with energy goals and environmental protection concerns. Awareness of energy conservation and renewable sources has driven funding allocation for standard and connected utility metering at all of our facilities. This tracks electricity, gas, and water consumption in real time which also allows for issues to be addressed much sooner. Accurate and timely utility metering is critical in decreasing our energy use and achieving our efficiency goals which support a 1.5 degree Celsius world. A Continuous Improvement Process project example is from our Chakan Manufacturing Facility (India) where they reduced energy (kWh/part consumption) by approximately 76% for their parts washer process by improving work methods, replacing high-energy electrical immersion heaters with low-cost heat pumps, and using a different parts washer solution. Our target of net-zero GHG emissions by 2040 was validated by SBTi in 2022. Recognizing the risk our energy consumption contributes to emissions, we have also adopted year-over-year energy efficiency targets and allocated capital toward projects that help accomplish those targets. This allocation supports many realized and forthcoming projects. AAM is evaluating opportunities for both new and current assets for conversion from gas to renewable energy.

[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, and we do not plan to in the next two years

[Fixed 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?

(5.9.5) Please explain

Water is a small portion of our capital and operational expenditures, reflecting both the cost of water and the magnitude of our water use. The cost of environmental compliance, of which wastewater management such as the operations of wastewater treatment facilities at several plants and disposal of containerized aqueous waste was the largest subset (but which also includes permitting, testing, etc.). These costs are expected to be consistent in future years, since we upgrade or replace wastewater treatment facilities at a constant pace, the compliance costs stay fairly constant, and we are not seeing significant increases in water prices.
[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, and we do not plan to in the next two years

(5.10.3) Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

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

AAM considers its current strategy planning adequate and does not view the internal pricing of environmental externalities as an immediate strategic priority. [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

☑ Water

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

☑ Water

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

☑ Water

Other value chain stakeholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

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

Select from:

☑ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

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

No other value chain stakeholders identified at this time.

[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 are targeting suppliers that comprise 87% of our overall Scope 3 emissions.

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

152

Water

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

Select from:

☑ No, we do not assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, and have no plans to do so within two years

[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

☑ Strategic status of suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

AAM prioritizes which suppliers to engage with based on substantive Scope 3 emissions. Our goal is to have 67% of our direct material suppliers (by emissions) have science-based targets validated by an accredited third party by 2027. These direct material suppliers span our global operations and business units. This is aligned with AAM's material topic for Supply Chain Engagement and Resiliency.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, we do not prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.3) Primary reason for no supplier prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Supplier engagement is based on supplier emissions.

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Supplier engagement is based on supplier emissions.
[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:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

AAM has two systems that address supplier non-compliance. The first is our supplier scorecard which includes environmental-related monitoring. Suppliers that are out of compliance will have their supplier scorecards negatively impacted, which in turn can decrease future sourcing opportunities. The second part of the strategy includes AAM's New Business Hold Policy which affects suppliers ability to be awarded new business if they are not compliant with requirements.

Water

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

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to introduce environmental requirements related to this environmental issue within the next two years

(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

Water related requirements are not in place.
[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 scorecard or rating

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

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

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

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

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

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

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

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(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:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics

☑ 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

Suppliers are assessed on a monthly basis through the AAM supplier score card. Compliance or non-compliance will be tracked through the score card. Suppliers not in compliance will continue to receive 0 points in this area until they become compliant. Suppliers can also be put on new-business hold until they become compliant with our request. AAM will continue to engage with suppliers through meetings and discussions.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Setting a science-based emissions reduction target

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

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

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(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:

☑ 26-50%

(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:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics

☑ 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

Suppliers are assessed on a monthly basis through the AAM supplier score card. Compliance or non-compliance will be tracked through the score card. Suppliers not in compliance will continue to receive 0 points in this area until they become compliant. Suppliers can also be put on new-business hold until they become compliant with our request. AAM will continue to engage with suppliers through meetings and discussions.

[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:

☑ Adaptation to climate change

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to set science-based targets

☑ Support suppliers to develop public time-bound action plans with clear milestones

☑ Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

Financial incentives

☑ Feature environmental performance in supplier awards scheme

Information collection

☑ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

(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:

☑ 26-50%

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

We created a division of the AAM Supplier Council, known as the Supplier Sustainability Council (SSC), that meets quarterly to provide training, support, and best practices on how to set commitments, develop public time-bound action plans with clear milestones and set science-based targets. This council represents the mix of our supply base that contributes to the majority of our Scope 3 emissions. Within the SSC, AAM shares its own public declaration of our own time-bound action plans and milestones to encourage our suppliers to do the same. As a result, we have more suppliers that have committed and have validated science-based targets than when we first started the council. We encourage suppliers who may not have their own sustainability programs to leverage our partnership with the Automotive Industry Action Group. To monitor our supply chain, we utilize Supplier Assurance Self-Assessment Questionnaire. In 2024, we launched a new measurement tool in the form of EcoVadis to help identify risks and opportunities, assess sustainability practices, monitor and track actions, understand and improve performance, and help manage our program more effectively. AAM features environmental performance in a supplier awards scheme. In 2023, AAM presented its inaugural Sustainability Visionary Award, which serves as a way to encourage more suppliers to initiate sustainable practices within their organization.

(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 **:**Setting Science-based targets

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

Select from:

☑ No

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ No other supplier engagement

[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:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

☑ Other education/information sharing, please specify **:**Run shareholder engagement campaign to discuss corporate governance and sustainability efforts.

Other

☑ Other, please specify **:**Compensation is tied to DEI and environmental goals.

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ None

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

Our rationale is to convey our efforts on governance and ESG and to answer any questions from shareholders. We keep our conversations open ended to gain shareholder opinion.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We take shareholders' recommendations and comments and share them with the Board of Directors. As an example, we made changes to compensation structure to incorporate sustainability efforts.

Water

(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

☑ Other education/information sharing, please specify **:**Run shareholder engagement campaign to discuss corporate governance and sustainability efforts.

Other

☑ Other, please specify **:**Compensation is tied to DEI and environmental goals.

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

Our rationale is to convey our efforts on governance and ESG and to answer any questions from shareholders. We keep our conversations open ended to gain shareholder opinion.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We take shareholders' recommendations and comments and share them with the Board of Directors. As an example, we made changes to compensation structure to incorporate sustainability efforts.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Align your organization’s goals to support customers’ targets and ambitions

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(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

Our material topics are monitored throughout the year to understand emerging issues and stakeholder expectations. Our monitoring approach includes connecting with our key stakeholders through a variety of engagements to discuss the topics and gather their feedback. For customers, we attend and present at technology and product expos, participate in supplier councils, and work to meet product requirements.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Engagement with our customers is one piece of information used for guiding product and innovation decisions. Success is measured by continuing to grow our business.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Align your organization’s goals to support customers’ targets and ambitions

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ Unknown

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

Our material topics are monitored throughout the year to understand emerging issues and stakeholder expectations. Our monitoring approach includes connecting with our key stakeholders through a variety of engagements to discuss the topics and gather their feedback. For customers, we attend and present at technology and product expos, participate in supplier councils, and work to meet product requirements.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Engagement with our customers is one piece of information used for guiding product and innovation decisions. Success is measured by continuing to grow our business.
[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 supplier operations

☑ Implement energy reduction projects

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Support participation in the GM Energy Treasure Maps Program in our supply base, focusing on our Scope 3 emissions. Potentially promote the program through our supplier council members along with communication to our supply base. Additional promotion could focus on the training and Treasure Map Tool.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Improved resource use and efficiency

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(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

AAM promoted through our Supplier Sustainability Council in 2023.
[Add row]

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

	Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement	Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives	Explain why your organization has not implemented any environmental initiatives
	Select from: ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant	*Initiatives are not planned or implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement.*

[Fixed row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

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

	Consolidation approach used	Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Operational control	*AAM utilizes operational control for both climate change and water. This is the same as financial accounting.*
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Operational control	*AAM utilizes operational control for both climate change and water. This is the same as financial accounting.*
Plastics	*Select from:* ☑ Operational control	*AAM utilizes operational control for both climate change and water. This is the same as financial accounting.*
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Operational control	*AAM utilizes operational control for both climate change and water. This is the same as financial accounting.*

[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?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

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

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

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

(7.3.3) Comment

We currently purchase either clean power (including nuclear), emission free energy contracts (EFEC), renewable energy, or renewable energy contracts (REC) for a number of our facilities. For these cases, we are able to report reduced emissions as an element of a location-based figure. The CO2e factor is obtained from national averages provided by our utility companies.
[Fixed row]

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

80963

(7.5.3) Methodological details

A portion of the emissions is expressed in metric tons CO2 rather than CO2e due to the availability of emission factors in those terms. Data sources included stationary combustion sources. Activity data includes consumption of natural gas from all known sources at production plants. Emissions were quantified using fuel-based approach for all known sources with consumption data.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

418534.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

All emissions are expressed in metric tons CO2 due to the availability of emission factors in those terms. Activity data comprised the consumption of electricity (kWh) at production locations. Emissions were calculated using supplier-based emission factors where available. Country-specific electricity emissions factors from the IEA 2020 database were used to calculate emissions. In the United States, state-level emission factors from the EPA were used.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

381972.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We did not report a market-based Scope 2 for 2020. However, in association with the establishment of new corporate environmental goals, 2020 was defined as the new base year and calculations were completed to establish a more accurate and complete set of emissions data, including Scopes 1, 2 (both location- and market-based), and 3. See the explanation for the Scope 2 (location-based) data for methodology. Where clean power (including nuclear energy) or renewable energy were purchased from utility suppliers, appropriate emission factors were used to calculate market-based emissions.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2334766.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category includes all upstream (i.e., cradle-to-gate) emissions from the production of products purchased or acquired by the reporting company in the reporting year. Products include both goods (tangible products) and services (intangible products). Data were based on AAM's direct spend with material suppliers and operational expenses (indirect spend). Activity data included direct spend with suppliers for steel, aluminum, forgings, etc., and indirect spend on supplies for plant operations, including MRO, facility services, administrative spend, furniture, water consumption, etc. The methodology was a spend-based methodology, multiplying spend by relevant secondary (e.g., industry average) emission factors (e.g., average emissions per monetary value of goods). We used an environmentally-extended input-output (EEIO) database that leverages U.S. economic data

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

224199.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category includes all upstream (i.e., cradle-to-gate) emissions from the production of capital goods purchased or acquired by the reporting company in the reporting year. Emissions from the use of capital goods by the reporting company are accounted for in either scope 1 (e.g., for fuel use) or scope 2 (e.g., for electricity use), rather than in scope 3. Data were based on AAM's spend on capital goods. Activity data included spend on capital goods, including metal forming machinery, material handling equipment, heat treatment, welding, etc. The methodology was a spend-based methodology, multiplying spend by relevant secondary (e.g., industry average) emission factors (e.g., average emissions per monetary value of goods). We used an environmentally extended input-output (EEIO) database that leverages U.S. economic data.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

113974.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category includes emissions related to the production of fuels and energy purchased and consumed by the reporting company in the reporting year that are not included in scope 1 or scope 2. Data sources included fuel and electricity delivery emissions and associated grid losses, and activity data were comprised of primary data from utility meters and invoices. The methodology calculated emissions associated with the upstream extraction, refining and transportation of fuels for electricity generation prior to the point of combustion. Emissions factors from DEFRA and IEA were used in the calculation.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

104109.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category includes emissions related to services purchased, including inbound and outbound logistics, and transportation and distribution between a company's suppliers and its own operations and among its own facilities. Data sources include inbound and outbound freight of materials shipped to and out of AAM facilities that was paid for by AAM. Activity data include logistics from AAM's North American facilities, including weight of materials, distance travelled, and mode of transportation, spend on transportation and distribution from facilities outside of North America and % spend breakdown by mode of transportation. For North America facilities, a distance-based calculation was used to quantify emissions using weight, distance between shipper/receiver, and mode of transportation. For locations using spend data, an environmentally-extended input-output (EEIO) database is used in the quantification of emissions associated with each transportation mode.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4067.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category covers emissions from third-party disposal and treatment of waste generated in the reporting company's owned or controlled operations in the reporting year. Data sources include waste reports, including an inventory breakdown of waste type generated (metals, recycling, landfill, hazardous, water & liquids) at the site level. Activity data include the weight of waste generated in operations from AAM's metal forming and driveline business units. Emissions factors from DEFRA are used to calculate emissions associated with the different treatment methods of solid and liquid waste. Each waste type was mapped to the appropriate DEFRA emissions factor for a given disposal pathway (recycle, landfill, combustion).

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4314.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category includes emissions from the transportation of employees for business-related activities in vehicles owned or operated by third parties, such as aircraft, trains, buses, and passenger cars. Data sources include travel reports for air, chartered jets, hotel, rail, and rental car for the reporting year. Activity data include air: distance between airports, class seat; hotels: number of hotel nights stayed broken down by country; rail: distance between departure/arrival, class seat; and rental car: size of vehicle, number of rental days, estimated miles travelled. Distance-based calculation was used to quantify emissions from air, rail, and rental cars, using DEFRA emission factors. Emissions from hotel night stays was calculated using DEFRA emission factors and country in which business travel stay took place.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

27340.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category covers transportation of employees between their homes and their worksites (in vehicles not owned or operated by the reporting company). Data sources include the company workforce report, including FTE count from each AAM site. Activity data include employee transport to AAM's corporate offices, metal forming, and driveline manufacturing sites. A third-party employee commuting model was used to estimate the commuting activities of AAM's FTE. Emissions were calculated using DEFRA emissions factors per mode and distance travelled, using the assumption that all of AAM's employees travel by car to commute into their worksites

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Many of our corporate offices and manufacturing locations operate in facilities that are leased from other entities. However, we include emissions from those facilities within our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions totals, and thus consider emissions relevant to our Scope 1 and 2 inventories, but not relevant to Scope 3. This more accurately correlates our emissions scopes with our operations.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

89003.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category covers emissions from transportation and distribution of sold products in vehicles and facilities not owned or controlled by the reporting company. Data sources include outbound freight of products shipped from AAM's facilities that were paid for by AAM's customers. Activity data include total units and weight shipped out of AAM's facilities, estimated percentage of products shipped by transportation mode (air, sea, rail, truck), and estimated distance travelled using average distance (by mode). A distance-based approach was used to calculate emissions from downstream transportation and distribution. Weight of products shipped was multiplied by estimated distance and percentage by mode of transportation. DEFRA emission factors were used to calculate emissions per mode of transportation.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

AAM products are not processed in any sense other than assembly into an OEM finished product.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1254796

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Products sold by AAM are purchased by automotive OEMs, which incorporate our products into their vehicles. This category has been revised due to Category 11 being added during our SBTi validation process. AAM is currently in the process of updating its methodology for calculating Category 11 (Use of Sold Products) Scope 3 emissions. This review is being conducted to ensure the accuracy and reliability of AAM's emissions data, as well as to analyze the impact of the updated methodology on our current climate targets. We anticipate completing this process within the next year. So, our 2020 Baseline is expected to be updated in the next CDP submission cycle based on any updates to our Scope 3 emissions, including Category 11 (Use of Sold Products).

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

57241.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category covers emissions waste disposal and treatment of products sold by the company at the end of their life. This category includes the total expected end-of-life emissions from all products sold in the reporting year. Data sources include total units sold by AAM in the reporting year and weight of products. Activity data include total units and weight shipped out of AAM's facilities, type of packaging used for shipment of AAM products, secondary research on end-of-life treatment of vehicle components (e.g., percent recycled, landfilled, etc.), and secondary research on packaging lifetime, disposal and treatment. Assumptions on product and packaging materials and packaging ratios were based on best estimates. The rates for recycling, landfill, and combustion were estimated based on EPA averages and industry analysis of vehicle manufacturing. Each material type (paper, metals, etc.) was mapped to the appropriate DEFRA emissions factor for a given disposal pathway (recycle, landfill, combustion).

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

AAM does not own any facilities that are leased to other entities.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

AAM has no franchises.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

41892.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category covers emissions associated with the company's investments in the reporting year, not already included in scope 1 or scope 2. Joint ventures are outside of AAM's operational control boundary but still deemed relevant.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

AAM has no other upstream emission sources.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

AAM has no other downstream emission sources.
[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

94583

(7.6.3) Methodological details

These emissions are exclusively contributed to use of natural gas. This number differs from the 2023 AAM Sustainability Report due to updated information from meter and invoice reconciliation. A portion of the emissions is expressed in metric tons CO2 rather than CO2e due to the availability of emission factors in those

terms. Data sources included stationary combustion sources. Activity data includes consumption of natural gas from all known sources at production plants. Emissions were quantified using fuel-based approach for all known sources with consumption data.
[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)

525658

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

297231

(7.7.4) Methodological details

All emissions are expressed in metric tons CO2 due to the availability of emission factors in those terms. Activity data comprised the consumption of electricity (kWh) at production locations. Emissions were calculated using supplier-based emission factors where available. Country-specific electricity emissions factors from the IEA 2020 database were used to calculate emissions. In the United States, state-level emission factors from the EPA were used. Where clean power (including nuclear energy) or renewable energy were purchased from utility suppliers, appropriate emission factors were used to calculate market-based emissions.
[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)

1924135

(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

This category includes all upstream (i.e., cradle-to-gate) emissions from the production of products purchased or acquired by the reporting company in the reporting year. Products include both goods (tangible products) and services (intangible products). Data were based on AAM's direct spend with material suppliers and operational expenses (indirect spend). Activity data included direct spend with suppliers for steel, aluminum, forgings, etc., and indirect spend on supplies for plant operations, including MRO, facility services, administrative spend, furniture, water consumption, etc. A spend-based methodology, multiplying spend by relevant secondary (e.g., industry average) emission factors (kgCO2e/). Emission factors from the Comprehensive Environmental Data Archive (CEDA) database, an environmentally-extended input-output (EEIO) database that leverages North American economic data, were used.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

37216

(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

This category includes all upstream (i.e., cradle-to-gate) emissions from the production of capital goods purchased or acquired by the reporting company in the reporting year. Emissions from the use of capital goods by the reporting company are accounted for in either scope 1 (e.g., for fuel use) or scope 2 (e.g., for electricity use), rather than in scope 3. Data were based on AAM's spend on capital goods. Activity data included spend on capital goods, including metal forming machinery, material handling equipment, heat treatment, welding, etc. A spend-based methodology, multiplying spend by relevant secondary (e.g., industry average) emission factors (kgCO2e/). CEDA emission factors were used.

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)

115446

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific 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 emissions related to the production of fuels and energy purchased and consumed by the reporting company in the reporting year that are not included in scope 1 or scope 2. Data sources included fuel and electricity delivery emissions and associated grid losses, and activity data were comprised of primary

data from utility meters and invoices. The methodology calculated Consumption-based emissions factors (kgCO2e/kWh) from DEFRA/DBEIS (for natural gas) and the IEA (for electricity) were used to calculate emissions. For carbon free electricity consumption, emission factors from the IPCC AR5 report were used for WTT emissions associated to carbon-free electricity by source. In the case where the renewable energy source was not specified by AAM, the highest emission factor was used. Emissions from purchases of hot water were included as optional using emission factors from DEFRA/DBEIS linked to purchase of district hot steam.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

112244

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

☑ Distance-based 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 emissions related to services purchased, including inbound and outbound logistics, and transportation and distribution between a company's suppliers and its own operations and among its own facilities. Data sources include inbound and outbound freight of materials shipped to and out of AAM facilities that was paid for by AAM. Activity data include the Carbon Visibility Tool transporeon and Spend on transportation and distribution from facilities not covered by the carbon visibility tool and % spend breakdown by mode of transportation. The carbon visibility tool used a weight and distance-based calculation (kgCO2e/tonne-km) to quantify emissions using weight, distance between shipper/receiver, and mode of transportation. For other facilities, a spend-based methodology, using CEDA emission factors, was applied to the transactions associated with each transportation mode.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

6965

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Weight-based 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 covers emissions from third-party disposal and treatment of waste generated in the reporting company's owned or controlled operations in the reporting year. Data sources include waste reports, including an inventory breakdown of waste type generated (metals, recycling, landfill, hazardous, water & liquids) at the site level. Activity data include the weight of waste generated in operations from AAM's metal forming and driveline business units. A weight-based methodology, using DEFRA/DBEIS emission factors (kgCO2e/tonne), was used to calculate emissions associated with the different waste treatment methods. Each waste type was mapped to the appropriate emissions factor for a given disposal pathway (recycling, landfill, combustion).

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

3583

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based 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 emissions from the transportation of employees for business-related activities in vehicles owned or operated by third parties, such as aircraft, trains, buses, and passenger cars. Data sources include travel reports for air, chartered jets, hotel, rail, and rental car for the reporting year. Activity data include air: distance between airports, class seat; hotels: number of hotel nights stayed broken down by country; rail: distance between departure/arrival, class seat; and rental car: size of vehicle, number of rental days, estimated miles travelled. A distance-based methodology was used to calculate emissions from air, rail and rental cars, using DEFRA/DBEIS emission factors (kgCO2e/km). For hotel stays, country-level DEFRA/DBEIS emission factors (kgCO2e/night) were applied.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

27778

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Third-party employee commuting model

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category covers transportation of employees between their homes and their worksites (in vehicles not owned or operated by the reporting company). Data sources include the company workforce report, including FTE count from each AAM site. Activity data include employee transport to AAM's corporate offices, metal forming, and driveline manufacturing sites. A third-party employee commuting model was used to estimate the commuting activities of AAM's FTEs. Emissions were calculated using research-based country level assumptions regarding commuting distances and travel modes.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Many of our corporate offices and manufacturing locations operate in facilities that are leased from other entities. However, we include emissions from those facilities within our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions totals, and thus consider emissions relevant to our Scope 1 and 2 inventories, but not relevant to Scope 3. This more accurately correlates our emissions scopes with our operations.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

122743

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based 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 covers emissions from transportation and distribution of sold products in vehicles and facilities not owned or controlled by the reporting company. Data sources include outbound freight of products shipped from AAM's facilities that were paid for by AAM's customers. Activity data include total units and weight shipped out of AAM's facilities, estimated percentage of products shipped by transportation mode (air, sea, rail, truck), and estimated distance travelled using average distance (by mode). A weight and distance-based approach was used to calculate emissions, using DEFRA/DBEIS emission factors (kgCO2e/tonne-km). The weight of products shipped was multiplied by estimated distance and share of travel by mode of transportation (per insight provided by AAM staff on outbound shipments).

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

AAM products are not processed in any sense other than assembly into an OEM finished product.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

AAM is currently in the process of updating its methodology for calculating Category 11 (Use of Sold Products) Scope 3 emissions. This review is being conducted to ensure the accuracy and reliability of AAM's emissions data, as well as to analyze the impact of the updated methodology on our current climate targets. We anticipate completing this process within the next year. So, we are not in a position to disclose Category 11 (Use of Sold Products) Scope 3 emissions for 2023.

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)

73686

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Weight-based 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 covers emissions waste disposal and treatment of products sold by the company at the end of their life. This category includes the total expected end-of-life emissions from all products sold in the reporting year. Data sources include total units sold by AAM in the reporting year and weight of products. Activity data include total units and weight shipped out of AAM's facilities, type of packaging used for shipment of AAM products, secondary research on end-of-life treatment of vehicle components (e.g., percent recycled, landfilled, etc.), and secondary research on packaging lifetime, disposal and treatment. A weight-based methodology was applied, using DEFRA/DBEIS emission factors (kgCO2e/tonne). Assumptions on product and packaging materials and packaging ratios were based on best estimates by AAM team. The rates for recycling, landfill, and combustion were estimated based on analyses from the EPA and an auto industry association. Each material type (paper, metals, etc.) was mapped to the appropriate DEFRA/DBEIS emissions factor for a given disposal pathway (recycle, landfill, combustion).

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

AAM does not own any facilities that are leased to other entities.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

AAM has no franchises.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

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

21967

(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

This category covers emissions associated with the company's investments in the reporting year, not already included in scope 1 or scope 2. Joint ventures are outside of AAM's operational control boundary but still deemed relevant. A spend-based methodology (kgCO2e/), using CEDA emission factors, was applied. Each JV was mapped to the appropriate CEDA emission factor based on the JV's primary activity – vehicle component manufacturing. CY23 revenue was multiplied by the emissions factor.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

AAM has no other upstream emission sources.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

AAM has no other downstream emission sources.
[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

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(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

All

(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

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(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

All

(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

American Axle Manufacturing Inc. 2023 GHG Verification.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

All

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

(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

American Axle Manufacturing Inc. 2023 GHG Verification.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

All

(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)

57184

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

25

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

tCO2e avoidance of current year minus prior year divided by current year

Other emissions reduction activities

(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

The number of projects reported and the associated CO2 savings only represent those projects for which we have full data sets (CO2 savings, cost savings, etc.) Many more projects were actually implemented in 2023. As AAM works to better capture energy savings caused by continuous improvement projects, the savings are accounted for in major process updates, such as renewable energy consumption increases.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

Change in output

(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

AAM increased revenue in 2023, but decreased total Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.
[Fixed row]

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

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3344

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

1559

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

0

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2478

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

22809

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

22809

Czechia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2961

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

13269

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

13269

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

143

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

424

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

424

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11142

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

34393

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

16275

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3120

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

7469

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

7469

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

11

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

11

Luxembourg

(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

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

27441

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

143796

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

143796

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1317

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

8796

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

572

Republic of Korea

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2

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

1840

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

1840

Romania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

33

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

321

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

321

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

97

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

3838

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

2000

Sweden

(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

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

901

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

3463

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

3463

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

736

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

2122

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

1188

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

40870

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

281548

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

83795
[Fixed row]

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

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	*Non-Manufacturing*	*1719*
Row 2	*Metal Forming*	*46578*
Row 3	*Driveline*	*46287*

[Add row]

(7.17.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business facility.

Row 1

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Zell Manufacturing Facility

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3717

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

48.3495

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

8.0791

Row 3

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Three Rivers Manufacturing Facility

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13908

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

38.957507

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-85.6421

Row 4

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Barcelona Manufacturing

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

36

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

41.3406

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

2.0194

Row 5

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Valencia Manufacturing Facility

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

61

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

39.3104

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-0.4205

Row 6

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Fort Wayne Manufacturing Facility

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

434

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

41.1405

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-85.1779

Row 7

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Chennai Manufacturing Facility

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

117

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

12.7164

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

80.0202

Row 8

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Indaiatuba Manufacturing Facility

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-23.137

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-47.2364

Row 9

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Warren Manufacturing Facility

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

27

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

42.5161

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-83.0669

Row 10

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Changshu Manufacturing Plant 2

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

129

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

31.7219

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

121.023

Row 11

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Bolingbrook Manufacturing Facility

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

66

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

41.6843

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-88.0518

Row 12

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Subiaco Manufacturing Facility

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2492

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

35.2953

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-93.6433

Row 13

(7.17.2.1) Facility

St. Marys Manufacturing Facility

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

210

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

41.4539

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-78.547

Row 14

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Changshu Manufacturing Facility - Plant 1

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2056

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

31.7293

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

121.028

Row 15

(7.17.2.1) Facility

El Carmen Manufacturing Facility

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1303

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

25.8896

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-100.349511

Row 16

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Ridgway Manufacturing Facility

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1758

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

41.4133

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-78.7109

Row 17

(7.17.2.1) Facility

North Vernon Manufacturing Facility

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

684

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

39.0302

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-85.6391

Row 18

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Zbysov Manufacturing Facility

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

112

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

49.154

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

21.282

Row 19

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Auburn Hills Manufacturing Plant 2

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

265

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

42.6915

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-83.2557

Row 20

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Eisenach Manufacturing Facility

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

885

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

50.0102

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

10.2567

Row 21

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Fraser Manufacturing Facility

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1145

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

42.5523

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-82.9322

Row 22

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Ivancice Manufacturing Facility

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

107

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

49.10144

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

16.37752

Row 23

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Silao Manufacturing Facility

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2029

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

20.9675

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-101.4255

Row 24

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Halifax Manufacturing Facility

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

351

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

53.77177

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-1.8853

Row 25

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Glasgow Manufacturing Facility

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

385

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

55.8774

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-4.3549

Row 26

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Pune Manufacturing Facility

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3003

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

11.958555

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

74.5217

Row 27

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Minerva Manufacturing Facility

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

877

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

40.7234

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-81.1163

Row 28

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Ramos Manufacturing Plant 1

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

198

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

25.5664

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-100.9241

Row 29

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Pyeongtaek Manufacturing Facility

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.0533

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

126.9775

Row 30

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Decines Manufacturing Facility

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

36

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

45.754

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

4.942

Row 31

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Araucaria Manufacturing Facility

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1063

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-25.5508

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-49.3799

Row 32

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Lyon Manufacturing Facility

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

107

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

45.721

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

4.8692

Row 33

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Oslavany Manufacturing Facility

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2742

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

45.683967

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

21.282

Row 34

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Bluffton Manufacturing Facility

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

316

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

40.7229

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-85.1763

Row 35

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Columbus Manufacturing Facility

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

481

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

39.1391

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-85.9542

Row 36

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Rochester Manufacturing Facility

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

173

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

41.0716

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-86.1888

Row 37

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Rayong Manufacturing Facility

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

901

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

13.0662

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

101.1773

Row 39

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Troy Manufacturing Facility

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2420

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

40.549104

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-83.1561

Row 40

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Oxford Manufacturing Facility

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

240

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

42.8688

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-83.2908

Row 41

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Swidnica Manufacturing Facility

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1317

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

50.8545

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

16.5207

Row 42

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Nurnberg Manufacturing Facility

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

80

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

49.4783

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

11.1281

Row 43

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Twinsburg Manufacturing Facility

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10847

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

41.2882

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-81.4597

Row 44

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Chakan Manufacturing Facility

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

18.7999

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

73.7759

Row 45

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Suzhou Manufacturing Facility

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

293

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

31.3214

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

120.8067

Row 46

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Chicago Manufacturing Facility - Plant 2

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

33

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

41.8218

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-87.6333

Row 47

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Las Colinas Manufacturing Facility

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1926

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

20.9675

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-101.4255

Row 48

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Guanajuato Forge

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2195

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

20.8988

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-101.3864

Row 49

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Ramos Manufacturing Plant 2

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

25.5664

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-100.9241

Row 50

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Royal Oak Manufacturing Facility

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

686

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

42.5322

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-83.1795

Row 51

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Oxford Forge

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1533

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

42.8597

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-83.2921

Row 52

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Emporium Manufacturing Facility

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

384

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

41.5084

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-78.2458

Row 53

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Irapuato Manufacturing Facility

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

20.65525

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-101.40715

Row 55

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Wooster Manufacturing Facility

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

206

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

40.81504

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-81.89539

Row 56

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Betim Manufacturing Facility

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

591

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-19.953728

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-44.135731

Row 57

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Jundiai Manufacturing Facility - Plant 1

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

56

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-23.17725

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-46.93169

Row 58

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Jundiai Manufacturing Facility - Plant 2

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1634

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-23.17625

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-46.93084

Row 59

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Hausach Manufacturing Facility

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4419

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

48.2838

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

8.18319

Row 60

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Rotenburg Manufacturing Facility

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1601

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

51.0016

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

9.7293

Row 61

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Schmolln Manufacturing Facility

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

405

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

50.8742

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

12.3496

Row 62

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Brasov Manufacturing Facility

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

33

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

45.682

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

25.5171

Row 63

(7.17.2.1) Facility

World Headquarters

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

230

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

42.3881

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-83.0673

Row 64

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Advanced Technology Development Center

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

596

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

42.3888

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-83.064

Row 65

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Detroit Business Office

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

564

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

42.3897

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-83.0627

Row 66

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Rochester Hills Technical Center

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

65

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

42.6372

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-83.1943

Row 67

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Europe Headquarters & Engineering Center

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

34

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

50.003

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

8.6534

Row 68

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Asia Headquarters

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

31.2784

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

121.4414

Row 69

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Pune Business Office

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

18.5597

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

73.9105

Row 70

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Pune Engineering & Development Center

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

11.958555

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

73.962875

Row 71

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Tokyo Business Office

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

35.6748

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

139.778

Row 72

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Malvern Manufacturing Facility

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

230

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

40.690668

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-81.162014

Row 73

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Coldwater Office

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

41.924291

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-85.014705

Row 74

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Guanajuato Development Center

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

20.969502

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-101.430541

Row 75

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Auburn Hills Manufacturing Plant 1

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

41.3406

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-83.255478

Row 76

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Guanajuato Manufacturing Plant 1 & 2

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15084

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

20.8988

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-102.3864

Row 78

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Guanajuato Manufacturing Plant 3

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

20.8988

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-102.3864

Row 79

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Guanajuato Manufacturing Plant 4

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3211

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

20.8988

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-102.3864

Row 80

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Guanajuato Manufacturing Plant 5

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

251

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

20.8988

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-102.3864

Row 81

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Guanajuato Manufacturing Plant 6

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1244

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

20.8988

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-102.3864
[Add row]

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

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Non-Manufacturing*	*15012*	*240*
Row 2	*Metal Forming*	*397022*	*221358*
Row 3	*Driveline*	*113623*	*75633*

[Add row]

(7.20.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business facility.

Row 2

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Rochester Manufacturing Facility

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

2992

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

0

Row 3

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Araucaria Manufacturing Facility

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

438

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

0

Row 4

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Fort Wayne Manufacturing Facility

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

3807

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

3807

Row 5

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Pune Manufacturing Facility

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

5479

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

5479

Row 6

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Zbysov Manufacturing Facility

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

4580

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

4580

Row 7

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Ivancice Manufacturing Facility

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

711

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

711

Row 8

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Swidnica Manufacturing Facility

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

8796

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

572

Row 9

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Pyeongtaek Manufacturing Facility

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

1840

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

1840

Row 10

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Ramos Manufacturing Facility (RMC 2)

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

2711

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

2711

Row 11

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Three Rivers Manufacturing Facility

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

19877

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

0

Row 12

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Oxford Manufacturing Facility

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

19820

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

0

Row 13

(7.20.2.1) Facility

El Carmen Manufacturing Facility

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

55507

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

55507

Row 14

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Ramos Manufacturing Facility (RMC 1)

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

15208

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

15208

Row 15

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Nurnberg Manufacturing Facility

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

298

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

298

Row 16

(7.20.2.1) Facility

North Vernon Manufacturing Facility

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

38191

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

38191

Row 17

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Decines Manufacturing Facility

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

40

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

40

Row 18

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Changshu Manufacturing Plant 2

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

1925

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

1925

Row 19

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Barcelona Manufacturing

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

1838

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

0

Row 20

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Suzhou Manufacturing Facility

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

12632

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

12632

Row 21

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Guanajuato Development Center

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

398

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

398

Row 22

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Guanajuato Forge

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

13444

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

13444

Row 23

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Troy Manufacturing Facility

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

1916

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

0

Row 24

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Bolingbrook Manufacturing Facility

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

1575

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

0

Row 25

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Minerva Manufacturing Facility

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

6316

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

0

Row 26

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Royal Oak Manufacturing Facility

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

27996

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

27996

Row 27

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Chicago Manufacturing Facility

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

3504

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

0

Row 28

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Rayong Manufacturing Facility

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

3463

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

3463

Row 29

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Twinsburg Manufacturing Facility

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

9006

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

0

Row 30

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Auburn Hills Manufacturing Plant 2

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

3587

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

0

Row 31

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Bluffton Manufacturing Facility

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

17680

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

0

Row 32

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Valencia Manufacturing Facility

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

2000

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

2000

Row 35

(7.20.2.1) Facility

St. Marys Manufacturing Facility

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

8203

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

0

Row 36

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Glasgow Manufacturing Facility

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

1188

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

1188

Row 37

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Chennai Manufacturing Facility

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

1266

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

1266

Row 38

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Oxford Forge

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

14159

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

0

Row 39

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Silao Manufacturing Facility

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

10603

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

10603

Row 40

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Indaiatuba Manufacturing Facility

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

86

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

0

Row 41

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Chakan Manufacturing Facility

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

567

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

567

Row 42

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Ridgway Manufacturing Facility

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

22890

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

0

Row 43

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Hausach Manufacturing Facility

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

10637

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

10637

Row 45

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Eisenach Manufacturing Facility

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

3688

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

0

Row 46

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Las Colinas Manufacturing Facility

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

5213

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

5213

Row 47

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Fraser Manufacturing Facility

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

7454

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

0

Row 48

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Emporium Manufacturing Facility

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

1190

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

0

Row 49

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Subiaco Manufacturing Facility

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

18764

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

0

Row 50

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Columbus Manufacturing Facility

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

24198

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

0

Row 51

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Zell Manufacturing Facility

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

13637

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

0

Row 52

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Lyon Manufacturing Facility

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

384

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

384

Row 53

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Oslavany Manufacturing Facility

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

7977

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

7977

Row 54

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Advanced Technology Development Center

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

3690

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

0

Row 55

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Asia Headquarters & Engineering Center

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

72

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

72

Row 56

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Betim Manufacturing Facility

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

474

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

0

Row 57

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Brasov Manufacturing Facility

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

321

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

321

Row 58

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Changshu Manufacturing Plant 1

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

8180

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

8180

Row 59

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Detroit Business Office

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

2851

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

0

Row 60

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Europe Headquarters & Engineering Center

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

792

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

0

Row 61

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Halifax Manufacturing

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

934

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

0

Row 62

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Irapuato Manufacturing Facility

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

983

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

983

Row 63

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Jundiai Manufacturing Facility - Plant 1

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

151

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

0

Row 64

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Jundiai Manufacturing Facility - Plant 2

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

410

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

0

Row 65

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Malvern Manufacturing Facility

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

303

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

0

Row 66

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Pune Business Office

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

151

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

151

Row 67

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Pune Engineering & Development Center

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

6

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

6

Row 68

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Rotenburg Manufacturing Facility

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

2508

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

2508

Row 69

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Schmolln Manufacturing Facility

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

2833

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

2833

Row 70

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Tokyo Business Office

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

11

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

11

Row 71

(7.20.2.1) Facility

World Headquarters

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

2840

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

0

Row 72

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Wooster Manufacturing Facility

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

6920

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

6920

Row 73

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Coldwater Office

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

32

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

0

Row 74

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Rochester Hills Technical Center

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

4263

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

0

Row 75

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Warren Manufacturing Facility

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

642

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

0

Row 76

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Auburn Hills Manufacturing Plant 1

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

6881

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

6881

Row 77

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Guanajuato Manufacturing Plant 1&2

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

20920

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

20920

Row 78

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Guanajuato Manufacturing Plant 3

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

735

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

735

Row 79

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Guanajuato Manufacturing Plant 4

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

7220

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

7220

Row 80

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Guanajuato Manufacturing Plant 5

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

2706

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

2706

Row 81

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Guanajuato Manufacturing Plant 6

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

8147

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

8147
[Add 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)

94583

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

525658

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

297231

(7.22.4) Please explain

Full operation boundary included.

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

No other entities.
[Fixed row]

(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Row 2

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:
☑ We face no challenges

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

Our current methodology is to allocate emissions to each customer according to the relative percentage of sales. Our legacy management systems do not systematically collect data to a level to be able to calculate emissions by customer. As we do not consider that we have challenges in this area, we do not see the need for measures to overcome these non-existent challenges. We are developing our capabilities to gather this data through automated systems and development of staff resources.
[Add row]

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

(7.28.1) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.28.2) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities

Our legacy management systems do not systematically collect data to a level to be able to calculate emissions by customer. We continue to work to develop our capabilities to gather this data through automated systems and development of staff resources.
[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:* ☑ No

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
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:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

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

507005

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

650809

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

1157814

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

1604

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

1604

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

507005

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

652412

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

1159417
[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:
☑ 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:
☑ Nuclear

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

398298

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Contract, U.S. 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

N/A

Row 3

(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 **:**Solar, wind, and hydropower

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

42947

(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

N/A

Row 4

(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 **:**Solar, wind, and hydropower

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

9584

(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:

☑ 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

N/A

Row 5

(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 **:**Solar, wind, and hydropower

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

3692

(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:

☑ 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

N/A

Row 6

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Germany

(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 :Solar, wind, and hydropower

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

43976

(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:

☑ 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

N/A

Row 7

(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 **:**Solar, wind, and hydropower

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

8508

(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:

☑ 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

N/A

[Add row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

42947

(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)

42947.00

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

39987

(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)

39987.00

Czechia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

21048

(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)

21048.00

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7573

(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)

7573.00

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

95260

(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)

95260.00

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10446

(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)

10446.00

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

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)

24.00

Luxembourg

(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

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

361227

(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)

361227.00

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9584

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

1604

(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)

11188.00

Republic of Korea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3848

(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)

3848.00

Romania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1163

(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)

1163.00

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

19681

(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)

19681.00

Sweden

(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

Thailand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6401

(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)

6401.00

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6801

(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)

6801.00

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

531823

(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)

531823.00
[Fixed 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

64

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

391815

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

6080000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

14.7

(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

(7.45.9) Please explain

The decrease was a result of the purchase of more Recs and the implementation of energy efficiency projects.
[Add row]

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

Row 2

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Waste

(7.52.2) Metric value

80

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Number of plants achieving zero waste-to-landfill

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Total number of plants

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

18.75

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

AAM has established a corporate goal of achieving zero waste-to-landfill (ZWTL) by 2035 for all of its facilities. In addition, we have an interim goal of ZWTL by 2027 for all of those facilities for which the relevant infrastructure exists, recognizing, for example, that some facilities may not have pertinent recycling programs available in their area. The goal is expressed as the percentage of plants that have reached ZWTL, defined as a diversion rate of 90% or greater. An increase in the metric is a positive change. In 2023 approximately 80% of plants have achieved ZWTL status,which is an increase of 18.75% from 2022.

Row 3

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:
☑ Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

64

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

391,815 tCO2e

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

6,080M Net sales

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

14.7

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

The decrease was a result of the purchase of more RECs and the implementation of energy efficiency projects.
[Add row]

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(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)

0.000

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

0.000

Row 2

(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

AmericanAxle Report from SBT.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

10/01/2022

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2020

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

80963

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

381972

(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)

462935.000

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

100.0

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

100.0

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

100.0

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

45

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

254614.250

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

94583

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

297231

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

391814.000

(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

34.14

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target(s) cover all scope 1 and 2 emissions in AAM's GHG inventory, developed in line with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

This target is an interim target to support our net-zero target.

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

AAM recognizes that achieving net zero carbon emissions cannot be achieved solely by efficiency gains and organic continuous improvement projects. To achieve the magnitude of the emissions reductions required, a partnership with our energy suppliers and participation in carbon markets is critical. Our goal is to maximize the availability of carbon free and renewable energy within the acceptable framework of our business and market offerings to substantially reduce our emission levels. As a result, AAM avoided 70% of scope 2 emissions in the U.S. Going forward, AAM will rationalize more purchases commensurate to meeting our SBTi goals. Additionally, we will increase purchases in the United States to be 100% renewable by the end of 2025, and globally by 2035.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 3

(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

Target Validation Report.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

10/01/2022

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ 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 11 – Use of sold products

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations

☑ Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products

☑ 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)

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2020

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

2334766.0

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

224199.0

(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)

113974.0

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

104109.0

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

4067.0

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

4314.0

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

27340.0

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

89003.0

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

1254796.0

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

57421.0

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

41892.0

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

4255881.000

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

4255881.000

(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)

100.0

(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)

100.0

(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)

100.0

(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)

100.0

(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)

100.0

(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)

100.0

(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)

100.0

(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)

100.0

(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)

100.0

(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)

100.0

(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)

100.0

(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)

100.0

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

100.0

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

24

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

3234469.560

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

1924135

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

37216

(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)

115446

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

112244

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

6965

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

3583

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

27778

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

122743

(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)

73686

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

21967

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

2445763.000

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

2445763.000

(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

177.22

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target is company-wide with no exceptions in accordance with the selected categories. Categories are consistent with inventory covered by approved science-based targets. Data quality is variable and will be improved over the coming years as data collection methods improve (e.g., moving from spend-based data to actual supplier data for Category 1). Procedures are being developed to improve this data collection. AAM is currently in the process of updating its methodology for calculating Category 11 (Use of Sold Products) Scope 3 emissions. This review is being conducted to ensure the accuracy and reliability of AAM's emissions data, as well as to analyze the impact of the updated methodology on our current climate targets. We anticipate completing this process within the next year. So, our Scope 3 emissions data for 2023 does not include Category 11 (Use of Sold Products).

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

This target is an interim target to support our net-zero target.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Row 2

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

01/01/2021

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Country/area/region

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

☑ Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

510110

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

34

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/31/2025

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

100

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

75

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

62.12

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Implicitly, it is part of an emissions target, in that achievement of this target is required to achieve our emissions targets.

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ No, it’s not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In alignment with OEM priority targets, we are targeting 100% renewable energy for our U.S. facilities in 2025, and globally by 2035.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

Sourcing renewable or carbon-free energy through a combination of direct utility purchases (where available) and the purchase of renewable energy certificates (RECs) and Emission-Free Energy Credits (EFECs) is a foundational strategy in meeting our 2040 net-zero emissions goals. AAM carefully monitors renewable energy offerings in the regions where we operate and makes purchases commensurate with not only our renewable energy commitments, but also in alignment with our net-zero emissions targets.

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

AAM recognizes that achieving net zero carbon emissions cannot be achieved solely by efficiency gains and organic continuous improvement projects. To achieve the magnitude of the emissions reductions required, a partnership with our energy suppliers and participation in carbon markets is critical. We plan to achieve our target through the procurement of renewable energy and carbon free energy in the U.S.

Row 3

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Low 2

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

01/01/2021

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

☑ Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

1042794

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

19

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/31/2035

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

100

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

44

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

30.86

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Implicitly, it is part of an emissions target, in that achievement of this target is required to achieve our emissions targets.

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target includes all AAM facilities, both manufacturing and non-manufacturing.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

Sourcing renewable or carbon-free energy through a combination of direct utility purchases (where available) and the purchase of renewable energy certificates (RECs) and Emission-Free Energy Credits (EFECs) is a foundational strategy in meeting our 2040 net-zero emissions goals. AAM carefully monitors renewable energy offerings in the regions where we operate and makes purchases commensurate with not only our renewable energy commitments, but also in alignment with our net-zero emissions targets.

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

AAM recognizes that achieving net zero carbon emissions cannot be achieved solely by efficiency gains and organic continuous improvement projects. To achieve the magnitude of the emissions reductions required, a partnership with our energy suppliers and participation in carbon markets is critical. We plan to achieve our target through the procurement of renewable energy and carbon free energy. This target was set in 2021, and AAM began formally reporting on progress in 2023. [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

01/01/2020

(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

12/31/2040

(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

SBTi Certificate.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

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target is company-wide with no exclusions. Data quality is variable and data may change in the future as data collection gets more refined.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Our emissions reduction targets are in line with goals set by the international community to limit global temperature rise to 1.5C.

(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, we do not plan to mitigate emissions beyond our value chain

(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

There are no current plans for the neutralization of the residual emissions that remain in the inventory after emissions have been reduced to the maximum extent possible.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Following guidance by the SBTi.
[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	*5*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*2*	*6*
Implementation commenced	*1*	*78*
Implemented	*51*	*2057*
Not to be implemented	*1*	*`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 production processes

☑ Other, please specify :Energy efficiency in various production processes

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1994

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

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

327000

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

398000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 3-5 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

In 2023, we implemented over 41 energy improvements in our processes from new more-efficient equipment, air leak audits and repairs, process controls, shutdown controls, and other energy conservation measures. The number of projects reported in 7.55.1 and the associated CO2 savings only represent those projects for which we have full data sets (CO2 savings, cost savings, etc.) Many more projects were actually implemented in 2023. The estimate lifetime is the minimum - many projects have significantly longer lifetimes.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Building Energy Management Systems (BEMS)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

63

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

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

21000

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

6000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 3-5 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

In 2023, we implemented more than 10 energy improvements in our processes from new more-efficient equipment, air leak audits and repairs, process controls, shutdown controls, and other energy conservation measures. The number of projects reported in 7.55.1 and the associated CO2 savings only represent those projects for which we have full data sets (CO2 savings, cost savings, etc.) Many more projects were actually implemented in 2023. The estimate lifetime is the minimum - some projects have significantly longer lifetimes.
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Internal finance mechanisms

(7.55.3.2) Comment

AAM uses a common business case model for the justification of all capital projects to include criteria for sufficient payback. Budget allocations are made categorically and those monies are applied for internally based on organizational priorities and financial viability. Emission reduction activities are categorized as Facilities and Energy Continuous Improvement Projects inside of the corporate capital tracking mechanism. Investments are driven from a top-down and bottom-up approach. Plants are encouraged to develop environmental and energy efficiency projects while the corporate facilities technical team studies and incorporates new technologies as they develop and become available on the market. AAM has not incorporated carbon pricing into any financial models to date. Methods and incentives are driven by tracking of overall emissions and energy metrics, tying them to overall operational performance grades and compensation, and then allowing the individual operational organizations determine the most effective energy efficiency projects to employ.
[Add row]

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 2

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:
☑ Group of products or services

(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)

Power
☑ Other, please specify **:**Electric drive units for hybrid and electric vehicles

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Our core business focuses on developing products that continuously improve fuel efficiency and lower carbon emissions over prior models. Our focus on electrification is enabling vehicle manufacturers to speed the adoption of electrified vehicles to meet regulatory and customer needs for reducing global carbon

emissions. Key examples include the Innovance EDUs in Changshu, China and the GM Colorado/Canyon high-efficiency rear axle. The AAM product portfolio includes items such as electric drive units (EDU), e-Beam axles, gearboxes, sub-assemblies and components to support a variety of zero-emission propulsion technologies. AAM has delivered over 550,000 Electric Drive Units (EDUs) to hybrid and battery-electric vehicles. Our goal is to gain more than 10% of our estimated addressable market share by 2030 and to grow our status as the global leader in electric powertrain technology around the world. We continue to develop cutting-edge technologies across multiple vehicle segments. Since our founding nearly 30 years ago, we have invested more than 2.5 billion in research and development. In addition, in 2023, approximately 75% of our research and development spend was on sustainability-focused projects.

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

Select from:

☑ No

[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:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Influent flow meters and invoices

(9.2.4) Please explain

100% of facilities provide water withdrawal data monthly as required by AAM procedures. This data is either from meter readings or invoices. Some meter readings are done manually while others are automatically transmitted to a computerized system. Data for sales offices and regional headquarters are estimated annually based upon headcount. Data is collected at the facility level and reported at the corporate level to track withdrawals at each site and as a company.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Influent flow meters and invoices

(9.2.4) Please explain

100% of locations, both manufacturing and non-manufacturing, have identified the type of source, whether it be third party sources, renewable or non-renewable groundwater, or freshwater. No other categories are applicable. This data is correlated with the quantitative withdrawal data to provide withdrawal data by source type.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 26-50

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Influent sampling and annual utility reports

(9.2.4) Please explain

40% of facilities perform internal sampling of the influent water to ensure that the water meets process requirements. All but four facilities, located in Czechia and South Korea majority have publicly-available to them the annual water quality reports that are issued or otherwise made available by their utilities or local municipalities, as prescribed by law in most countries.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 51-75

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Effluent meters and invoices, water balance diagrams

(9.2.4) Please explain

The frequency of discharge volumetric monitoring of those facilities that do monitor discharge is no less than annual. Some effluents are monitored continuously and reported monthly, while others are reported on a less frequent basis. Water meters and water balance diagrams are the primary tools used in combination to determine annual total discharge by the 62% of plants that report volumetric discharges. Those facilities that do not monitor discharge volumes are not required to do so by permit requirements or utility agreements. or do not have the metering data needed to calculate discharge volumes.. Business offices, engineering/technical centers, and regional headquarters do not have capability to monitor discharges.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Invoices, water balance diagrams

(9.2.4) Please explain

62% of locations report discharge volumes, and all of those have identified the type of discharge destination, whether it be third-party destinations, groundwater, or freshwater. This data has been correlated with the quantitative discharge data, where available. Destinations for business offices,some engineering/technical centers, and regional headquarters have not been identified.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 51-75

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water balance diagrams, utility data

(9.2.4) Please explain

62% of facilities report discharge volumes, and all of those have identified the treatment methods, whether internal or external. Manufacturing facilities either provide treatment by internal systems or discharge to third-parties that provided treatment, such as municipal or industrial park facilities. All identified treatment systems, whether internal or external, have been classified as primary, secondary, or tertiary treatment. This data has been correlated with the quantitative discharge data, where available, to provide volumetric discharge data by treatment method. Destinations for business offices and some engineering/technical centers, and regional headquarters have not been identified, and therefore treatment methods have not been identified either.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 51-75

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**As required by permit or agreement

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

As required by permit or agreement

(9.2.4) Please explain

56% of manufacturing facilities (46% of all facilities) monitor standard discharge parameters, and do so according to the water permit standards issued by the utility or to permit requirements for direct environmental discharge. Every plant is different but testing parameters usually include fats, oil, and grease; pH, metals such as lead, mercury, and zinc; total suspended solids, phosphates, and sometimes pesticides and phenols. Monitoring of water discharge quality is not relevant for those facilities that do not have such requirements in permits or other regulatory agreements.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 26-50

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**As required by permit or agreement

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

As required by permit or agreement

(9.2.4) Please explain

34% of manufacturing facilities (28% of all facilities) monitor priority pollutants, and do so according to the water permit standards issued by the utility or to permit requirements for direct environmental discharge. Every plant is different but testing parameters usually include fats, oil, and grease; pH, metals such as lead, mercury, and zinc; total suspended solids, phosphates, and sometimes pesticides and phenols. Monitoring of water discharge quality is not relevant for those facilities that do not have such requirements in permits or other regulatory agreements.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 26-50

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**As required by permit or agreement

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

As required by permit or agreement

(9.2.4) Please explain

33% of manufacturing facilities (27% of all facilities) monitor discharges for temperature, and do so according to the water permit standards issued by the utility or to permit requirements for direct environmental discharge. Monitoring of water discharge quality is not relevant for those facilities that do not have such requirements in permits or other regulatory agreements.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 26-50

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Total volume of water consumption is tracked by calculating the difference between withdrawals and discharges.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Volumetric consumption is only reported for those 62% of facilities that report discharges. These facilities represent 83% of withdrawals.. Consumption is comprised primarily of evaporation through cooling towers, from heated processing baths, and wastewater treatment systems incorporating evaporation for volume reduction. Water balance diagrams, which have been prepared by the facilities and are updated on an annual basis, allow estimation of the volumes of water being consumed by the difference between withdrawal volumes and discharge volumes.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 51-75

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Recycled water volumes are tracked through the use of water balance diagrams or process knowledge

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water is recycled or reused at 56% of our manufacturing facilities (46% of all facilities). Water balance diagrams, which have been prepared by the facilities and are updated on an annual basis, will allow estimation of the volumes of water being recycled or reused.

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:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Facility inspections

(9.2.4) Please explain

Restrooms, shower facilities, or other amenities at our manufacturing facilities that provide WASH services to all workers are inspected regularly and corrective actions are recorded and monitored for completion.
[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)

1721

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(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:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Description for ‘’comparison with previous reporting year” and “five-year forecast” thresholds: Deviation /- 5% about the same; Deviation between /- 5-15% higher / lower; Deviation /- 15% much higher / lower. Water withdrawals are much higher compared to the previous year due to increases in production volumes, a significant acquisition, excessive application of irrigation water, etc.countered only slightly by continuous improvement projects that emphasize water conservation measures. AAM defined thresholds are as follows: -5% to 5% about the same; 5%-15% higher (or lower if negative), and above 15% much higher (or much lower if negative) In the 2022 CDP response, AAM excluded the recent Tekfor acquisition and non-manufacturing activities. In the future, withdrawals are expected to increase with production levels at a greater rate than reductions due to corporate water conservation targets and the associated increased investments in water-smart technologies, water efficiency measures, and water circularity, thus resulting in a higher 5-year forecast. Water balance diagrams at each site, which were initially completed in 2023 and are being revised annually, will also bring increased awareness of water usage, consumption, and discharge and identification and implementation of further water conservation projects. Reported volumes may change as measurement methodologies improve over time.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

913

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Increased reporting of discharge volumes as a result of preparation of water balance diagrams at each manufacturing location. Additionally, acquisition being included this year.

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

The reported discharge volume represents the 62% of AAM facilities, including 77% of manufacturing facilities, that have reported tracking of discharge volumes. These 49 plants constitute 83% of AAM's water withdrawal. Discharges, like withdrawals, are much higher than in 2022 due to higher production levels and a significant acquisition. AAM defined thresholds are as follows: -5% to 5% about the same; 5%-15% higher (or lower if negative), and above 15% much higher (or much lower if negative). In the 2022 CDP response, AAM excluded the recent Tekfor acquisition and non-manufacturing activities. AAM is working to improve the monitoring of discharge volumes to provide a more complete picture in the future. Total discharges are not necessarily monitored by all manufacturing facilities unless required by permit or agreement. Water balance diagrams that have been prepared and are being revised annually by manufacturing facilities will quantify discharge volumes.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

515

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Increased reporting of discharge volumes as a result of preparation of water balance diagrams at each manufacturing location

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Increased reporting of consumption volumes through water balance diagrams, but reporting of discharge volumes is expected to increase, and with withdrawal volumes staying about the same, consumption volumes will decrease.

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

The reported consumption volume represents the 62% of AAM facilities, including 77% of our manufacturing plants that track discharge volume, and are much lower than in 2022. AAM defined thresholds are as follows: -5% to 5% about the same; 5%-15% higher (or lower if negative), and above 15% much higher (or much lower if negative). These 49 plants constitute 83% of AAM's water withdrawal. In the 2022 CDP response, AAM excluded the recent Tekfor acquisition and non-manufacturing activities. Consumption is calculated by subtraction of discharge from withdrawal. Since complete data is not available for all plants, the sum of consumption and discharge does not equal withdrawal. Improving the monitoring of discharge volumes will provide a more complete picture of consumption in the future. Water is not consumed in the following methods: -incorporated into products, crops or waste; - consumed by humans or livestock; - stored in a controlled manner because it is polluted to the point of being unusable by other users, and so that it does not leave the organization's boundary; - stored during the reporting year for use or discharge in a subsequent reporting period; - otherwise excluded from discharges out of the organization's boundary so that it is no longer available for use by the ecosystem or local community. Water is evaporated through cooling towers, heated processing baths, and evaporative treatment of wastewater for volume reduction, but is expected to be minimal compared to total water withdrawals.
[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.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

597

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

34.69

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

Only manufacturing facilities are included in the water scarcity evaluation using the Aqueduct tool: other facilities such as sales offices, regional headquarters, and technical centers located in areas of water stress have negligible withdrawals. Revenue from the plants that are located in water-scarce areas was up slightly, so the significant decrease in withdrawals by these plants is attributable primarily to increased efficiency in water usage. AAM defined thresholds are as follows: -5% to 5% about the same; 5%-15% higher (or lower if negative), and above 15% much higher (or much lower if negative)Although it is complicated to predict due to the relationship between reductions in withdrawals due to water conservation efforts, production changes, expected increases in production over the next five years are expected to be only partially offset by increases in efficiency, and thus withdrawals in areas of water scarcity are expected to increase. An annual water stress analysis was completed using the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas tool, with some adjustment of the weighting of the various parameters.
[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)

17

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Mergers and acquisitions

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

The Hausach Manufacturing Facility in Germany, which is the only facility in the company that withdraws from fresh surface water, was acquired in June 2022, so no comparison to the previous year is possible.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

This source is not relevant, AAM does not have any facilities that withdraw water from sources that could be characterized as brackish surface water or seawater.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

315

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Improved reporting of withdrawal sources as a result of preparation of water balance diagrams at each manufacturing location

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

We have operations that use renewable groundwater, so it is relevant to our business. Since our groundwater sources are onsite, data is generated by meter readings. Data is collected at the facility level and reported at the corporate level to track withdrawals at each site and as a company. AAM defined thresholds are as follows: -5% to 5% about the same; 5%-15% higher (or lower if negative), and above 15% much higher (or much lower if negative)

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

This source is not relevant. AAM does not withdraw water from non-renewable groundwater sources.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

This source is not relevant, AAM does not have any facilities that withdraw water from produced or entrained water sources

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1389

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**On a company-wide basis, previous performance indicates that the implementation of water conservation measures is able to offset increases in water usage due to increased production levels, and this trend is expected to continue.

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Third party sources are relevant. The data is from invoices, where sources are identified or meter readings. Data is collected at the facility and reported to corporate to track withdrawals at each site and as a company. Water withdrawals are much higher compared to the previous year due to increases in production volumes, faulty equipment resulting in excessive use of irrigation water, etc. countered only slightly be continuous improvement projects that emphasize water conservation. Improvement in reporting of withdrawal sources is also a factor. AAM defined thresholds are as follows: -5% to 5% about the same; 5%-15% higher (or lower if negative), and above 15% much higher (or much lower if negative). Analysis of water balance diagrams at each site will bring increased awareness and help to identify conservation projects. 100% of the volume reported for third party sources are municipal water suppliers, industrial parks where are our facilities are located, or commercial vendors.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

26

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Increased reporting of discharge volumes as a result of preparation of water balance diagrams at each manufacturing location

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

We discharge to fresh surface water; therefore, it is relevant to our business. This data is from meter readings. Data is collected at the facility level and reported at the corporate level to track discharge for each site and as a company. AAM defined thresholds are as follows: -5% to 5% about the same; 5%-15% higher (or lower if negative), and above 15% much higher (or much lower if negative)

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

This destination is not relevant, AAM does not have any facilities that discharge water to brackish surface water/seawater.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

276

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Increased reporting of discharge volumes as a result of preparation of water balance diagrams at each manufacturing location

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

We discharge to groundwater; therefore, it is relevant to our business. AAM monitors all discharge volumes by local laws and according to permits. Even where not required, AAM is working to improve monitoring to provide a more complete picture. Methods include discharge through septic systems and reuse of treated wastewater as a water supply for irrigation. AAM defined thresholds are as follows: -5% to 5% about the same; 5%-15% higher (or lower if negative), and above 15% much higher (or much lower if negative)

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

611

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Increased reporting of discharge volumes as a result of preparation of water balance diagrams at each manufacturing location

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

We discharge to third-party destinations; therefore, it is relevant to our business. The volumetric data is either from meter readings or invoices, through which the destination of the water discharge is clearly identified. Data is collected at the facility level and reported at the corporate level to track discharge for each site and as a company. Some third-party sources use the treated discharges for landscape irrigation. AAM defined thresholds are as follows: -5% to 5% about the same; 5%-15% higher (or lower if negative), and above 15% much higher (or much lower if negative)
[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

360

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Increased reporting of internal treatment systems as a result of preparation of water balance diagrams at each manufacturing location

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 11-20

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Process water discharges primarily from washers, paint lines, and metal machining operations require tertiary treatment, therefore making it relevant to our business. Over the next 5 years, we do not anticipate any major changes in tertiary treatment activities. Our total reported discharge volume in W1.2 represents the 66% of AAM plants that track discharge volumes. AAM defined thresholds are as follows: -5% to 5% about the same; 5%-15% higher (or lower if negative), and above 15% much higher (or much lower if negative)

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

81

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Increased reporting of internal treatment systems as a result of preparation of water balance diagrams at each manufacturing location

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Secondary treatment is used in facilities where tertiary treatments are not a feasible option. Over the next 5 years, we do not anticipate any major changes in secondary treatment activities. AAM defined thresholds are as follows: -5% to 5% about the same; 5%-15% higher (or lower if negative), and above 15% much higher (or much lower if negative)

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

246

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Increased reporting of internal treatment systems as a result of preparation of water balance diagrams at each manufacturing location

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 11-20

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Primary water treatment is primarily used prior to discharge to third-party destinations to meet pretreatment requirements. Over the next 5 years, we do not anticipate any major changes in primary treatment activities. AAM defined thresholds are as follows: -5% to 5% about the same; 5%-15% higher (or lower if negative), and above 15% much higher (or much lower if negative)

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

No AAM facilities discharge to the natural environment without treatment.

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

225

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Increased reporting of internal treatment systems as a result of preparation of water balance diagrams at each manufacturing location

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 61-70

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Treatment is often supplied by third parties rather than through internal treatment systems. For most of our facilities, this is sufficient to meet permit requirements. Over the next 5 years, we do not anticipate any major changes in this category. AAM defined thresholds are as follows: -5% to 5% about the same; 5%-15% higher (or lower if negative), and above 15% much higher (or much lower if negative)

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

All modes of treatment are covered by the previous responses.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.10) Provide details of your organization's emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

	Categories of substances included	Please explain
	Select all that apply ☑ Nitrates ☑ Phosphates	*These substances are monitored by each individual manufacturing facility as required by regulatory permits or utility agreements.*

[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?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

22

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

☑ 26-50

(9.3.4) Please explain

AAM determines whether an issue constitutes substantive financial or strategic risk through our Risk Management Process. Potential risks are defined within the domains of Strategic, Operational, Financial and Compliance impacts and the level of risk is assessed. This is done to determine the immediacy of any required mitigation action. Subsequently, definition of risks and impacts could be quantitative or qualitative depending on the nature of the issue – the risk management process ensures that all aspects are considered so that risk thresholds can be considered for each of those issues independently. This approach avoids calculating one blanket quantitative dollar value that defines substantive impact. The combination of risk severity, quantitative or qualitative impact, and current risk management capabilities determines an appropriate mitigation strategy. AAM added climate-related impacts to the top 10 list of risks to be evaluated through the risk management process in 2021. In the case of water, substantive financial or strategic impact is defined as the lack of water in quantities sufficient to maintain production capacity and/or sufficient to provide for the sanitation and hygiene needs of our associates, in which case facilities would have to stop operating. The WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas tool was used to assess each location for water scarcity risk, and locations classified as medium-high, high, or extremely-high are identified as those at risk for water scarcity.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

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

(9.3.4) Please explain

We have not assessed the upstream value chain and do not deem it an immediate 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 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 7

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Barcelona Manufacturing Facility

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Spain

☑ Other, please specify **:**South and East Coast

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

41.3046

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

2.0194

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

3

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

3

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

3

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

3

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This facility is a singular location. The WRI Water Aqueduct tool was used to determine whether facilities were located within areas of water stress in the short term. Facilities that were rated as medium-high or high or extremely-high for water stress were included. Total withdrawals from 2022 to 2023 were higher by about 12%.. AAM defined thresholds are as follows: -5% to 5% about the same; 5%-15% higher (or lower if negative), and above 15% much higher (or much lower if negative). 2024 withdrawals are expected to be stable, with an expected increase in production offset by implementation of reduction technologies. Discharge volumes are based on plant estimates prepared as part of the development of water balance diagrams and meter data. Consumption is calculated as the difference between discharge and withdrawal. Water and wastewater are both managed by public utilities or waste management contractors.

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Chakan Manufacturing Facility

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Krishna

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

18.7999

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

73.7759

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

2

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

2

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

2

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This facility is a singular location. The WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas tool was used to determine whether facilities were located within areas of water stress in the short term. Facilities that were rated as medium-high or high or extremely-high for water stress were included. Total withdrawals, although negligible, were about the same comparing 2022 to 2023, despite increases in production. AAM defined thresholds are as follows: -5% to 5% about the same; 5%-15% higher (or lower if negative), and above 15% much higher (or much lower if negative). In 2024, water withdrawals are expected to rise by about 20% due to new business and production increases. Over the next 3-5 years, the trend is also expected to be upward. Withdrawal volume data is based on invoices and meter data. Discharge volumes are based on plant estimates prepared as part of the development of water balance diagrams and meter data. Discharges are much higher in parallel to withdrawals. Consumption is calculated as the difference between discharge and withdrawal. Water and wastewater are managed by the industrial park in which the facility is located and by waste management contractors.

Row 3

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 5

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Pune Manufacturing Facility

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Krishna

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

18.9677

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

74.5217

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

63

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

63

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

62

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

62

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

1

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas tool was used to determine whether facilities were located within areas of water stress in the short term. Facilities that were rated as medium-high or high or extremely-high for water stress were included. Total withdrawals decreased from 2022 to 2023 primarliy due to water conservation projects, but partially offset by increased production.. Thresholds are as follows: -5% to 5% about the same; 5%-15% higher (or lower if negative), and above 15% much higher (or much lower if negative). Future trends are unknown at this time, as AAM is unable to generally anticipate the variations in the market and the resulting impact on production levels at individual plants, and balance these factors with the expected reduction in water withdrawals through implementation of water conservation projects. Discharge volumes are based on plant estimates prepared as part of the development of water balance diagrams and meter data. Consumption is calculated as the difference between discharge and withdrawal. All wastewater is used for grounds irrigation or hauled off by a waste management contractor; it was previously considered to be consumption, but now is considered to be discharge. Water supply is managed by a commercial water supplier.

Row 4

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Chennai Manufacturing Complex

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Afghanistan

☑ Other, please specify :India East Coast

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

12.7164

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

80.0202

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

14

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

14

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

14

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

14

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This facility is a singular location. The WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas tool was used to determine whether facilities were located within areas of water stress in the short term. Facilities that were rated as medium-high or high or extremely-high for water stress were included. Total withdrawals increased from 2022 to 2023, primarily due to increased production levels. AAM defined thresholds are as follows: -5% to 5% about the same; 5%-15% higher (or lower if negative), and above 15% much higher (or much lower if negative). 2024 withdrawals are expected to be about 10-15% higher due to higher production volumes. Withdrawal volume data is based on invoices and meter data. Discharge volumes are based on plant estimates prepared as part of the development of water balance diagrams and meter data. Consumption is calculated as the difference between discharge and withdrawal. The water balance concluded that there was negligible consumption. Water and wastewater are managed by the industrial park in which the facility is located and by waste management contractors.

Row 5

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 4

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Las Colinas Manufacturing Facility

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Afghanistan

☑ Other, please specify **:**Lerma

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

20.9675

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-101.4255

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

19

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

19

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

16

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

16

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

3

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This facility is a singular location. The WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas tool was used to determine whether facilities were located within areas of water stress in the short term. Facilities that were rated as medium-high or high or extremely-high for water stress were included. Total withdrawals decreased from 2022 to 2023 due to reduced production and water conservation projects. AAM defined thresholds are as follows: -5% to 5% about the same; 5%-15% higher (or lower if negative), and above 15% much higher (or much lower if negative). Future trends are unknown at this time, as we are unable to generally anticipate the variations in the market and the resulting impact on production levels at individual plants, and balance these factors with the expected reduction in water withdrawals through implementation of water conservation projects. Withdrawal volume data is based on invoices and meter data. Discharge volumes are based on plant estimates prepared as part of the

development of water balance diagrams and meter data. Consumption is calculated as the difference between discharge and withdrawal. Discharge and consumption data were not previously measured, but are now accounted for through the water balance process. Water and wastewater are managed by a municipal supplier and by waste management contractors..

Row 6

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 3

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Guanajuato Forge, Guanajuato Manufacturing Complex Plants 1-6

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Afghanistan

☑ Other, please specify **:**Lerma

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

20.8988

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-101.3864

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

317

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

263

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

53

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

211

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

211

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

76

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

All seven facilities are located within the same industrial park. Water is provided by onsite groundwater wells with backup city water. Onsite wastewater treatment facilities provide treated water for irrigation. The WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas tool was used to determine whether facilities were located within areas of water stress in the short term. Facilities that were rated as medium-high or high or extremely-high for water stress were included.Total withdrawals increased from 2022 to 2023. Thresholds are as follows: -5% to 5% about the same; 5%-15% higher (or lower if negative), and above 15% much higher (or much lower if negative). Future trends are unknown at this time, as AAM is unable to anticipate the variations in the market and the resulting impact on production levels at individual plants, and balance these factors with the expected reduction in water withdrawals through implementation of water conservation projects. Withdrawal volume data is based on invoices and meter data. Discharge volumes are based on plant estimates as part of the development of water balance diagrams and meter data, but discharge data is not available for all facilities at this location. Consumption is calculated as the difference between discharge and withdrawal. The significant differences in discharge and consumption are due to improved accounting through the water balance process. Wastewater is managed by AAM through land application/irrigation and by waste management contractors.

Row 7

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 6

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Silao Manufacturing Facility

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Afghanistan

☑ Other, please specify **:**Lerma

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

20.9675

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-101.4255

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

34

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

34

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

31

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

31

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

3

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This facility is a singular location. The WRI Water Aqueduct tool was used to determine whether facilities were located within areas of water stress in the short term. Facilities that were rated as medium-high or high or extremely-high for water stress were included. Total withdrawals from 2022 to 2023 has remained approximately the same. AAM defined thresholds are as follows: -5% to 5% about the same; 5%-15% higher (or lower if negative), and above 15% much higher (or much lower if negative). Future trends are unknown at this time, as AAM is unable to generally anticipate the variations in the market and the resulting impact on production levels at individual plants, and balance these factors with the expected reduction in water withdrawals through implementation of water conservation projects. Withdrawal volume data is based on invoices and meter data. Discharge volumes are based on plant estimates prepared as part of the development of water balance diagrams

and meter data. Consumption is calculated as the difference between discharge and withdrawal. Water and wastewater are managed by the municipal utility or by waste management contractors.

Row 8

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 8

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Brasov Manufacturing Facility

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Romania

☑ Danube

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

45.682

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

25.5171

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

1

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

1

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

1

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This facility is a singular location. The WRI Water Aqueduct tool was used to determine whether facilities were located within areas of water stress in the short term. Facilities that were rated as medium-high or high or extremely-high for water stress were included. No comparison can be made to a previous year as this facility was acquired in 2022. AAM defined thresholds are as follows: -5% to 5% about the same; 5%-15% higher (or lower if negative), and above 15% much higher (or much lower if negative). Future trends are unknown at this time, as we are unable to generally anticipate the variations in the market and the resulting impact on production levels at individual plants, and balance these factors with the expected reduction in water withdrawals through implementation of water conservation projects. Withdrawal volume data is based on invoices and meter data. Discharge volumes are based on plant estimates prepared as part of the development of water balance diagrams and meter data. Consumption is calculated as the difference between discharge and withdrawal. Water and wastewater are managed by the industrial park or by a waste management contractor.

Row 9

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 9

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Changshu Manufacturing Complex

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

China

☑ Other, please specify **:**China Coast

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

31.7293

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

121.028

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

47

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

47

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

29

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

29

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

18

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This facility is comprised of two plants: CMC-1 and CMC-2. The WRI Water Aqueduct tool was used to determine whether facilities were located within areas of water stress in the short term. Facilities that were rated as medium-high or high or extremely-high for water stress were included. From 2022 to 2023, total withdrawals were about 38% lower. AAM defined thresholds are as follows: -5% to 5% about the same; 5%-15% higher (or lower if negative), and above 15% much higher (or much lower if negative). Future water withdrawals are not expected to change significantly over the next three years, because the majority of water usage is for the HVAC system at this site. Discharge volumes are based on plant estimates prepared as part of the development of water balance diagrams and meter data. Consumption is calculated as the difference between discharge and withdrawal. Water and wastewater are managed by the municipal utility. or waste management contractors.

Row 10

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 10

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Irapuato Manufacturing Facility

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Mexico

☑ Other, please specify **:**Lerma

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

20.7838

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-101.3367

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

3

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

3

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

3

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

3

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This facility is a singular location. The WRI Water Aqueduct tool was used to determine whether facilities were located within areas of water stress in the short term. Facilities that were rated as medium-high or high or extremely-high for water stress were included. No data is available for previous years as this facility was acquired in 2022. AAM defined thresholds are as follows: -5% to 5% about the same; 5%-15% higher (or lower if negative), and above 15% much higher (or much lower if negative). Future trends are unknown at this time, as the company is unable to generally anticipate the variations in the market and the resulting impact on production levels at individual plants, and balance these factors with the expected reduction in water withdrawals through implementation of water conservation projects. Withdrawal volume data is based on invoices and meter data. Discharge volumes are based on plant estimates prepared as part of the development of water balance diagrams and meter data. Consumption is calculated as the difference between discharge and withdrawal. Water and wastewater are managed by the industrial park or waste management contractors.

Row 11

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 11

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Oxford Manufacturing Facility

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

☑ St. Lawrence

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

42.8688

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-83.2908

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

8

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

8

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

3

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

3

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

5

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This facility is a singular location. The WRI Water Aqueduct tool was used to determine whether facilities were located within areas of water stress in the short term. Facilities that were rated as medium-high or high or extremely-high for water stress were included. Total withdrawals in 2023 compared to 2022 are about 7% lower. AAM defined thresholds are as follows: -5% to 5% about the same; 5%-15% higher (or lower if negative), and above 15% much higher (or much lower if negative). Water withdrawals are expected to decrease in the near future as production levels decrease. Water conservation projects, currently in the testing phase, are also expected to have a significant effect on water withdrawals. Withdrawal volume data is based on invoices and meter data. Discharge volumes are based on plant estimates prepared as part of the development of water balance diagrams and meter data. Consumption is calculated as the difference between discharge and withdrawal. Water and wastewater are managed onsite.or by waste management contractors

Row 12

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 12

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Ramos Manufacturing Complex

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

No discharge data available

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Mexico

☑ Bravo

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

25.5664

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-100.9241

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

43

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

43

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This facility is comprised of two facilities: Ramos-1 and Ramos-2. The WRI Water Aqueduct tool was used to determine whether facilities were located within areas of water stress in the short term. Facilities that were rated as medium-high or high or extremely-high for water stress were included. Total withdrawals in 2023 were 279% higher than in 2022. AAM defined thresholds are as follows: -5% to 5% about the same; 5%-15% higher (or lower if negative), and above 15% much higher (or much lower if negative). Future trends are unknown at this time, as the company is unable to generally anticipate the variations in the market and the resulting impact on production levels at individual plants, and balance these factors with the expected reduction in water withdrawals through implementation of water conservation projects. Withdrawal volume data is based on invoices and meter data. Discharge volumes are based on plant estimates prepared as part of the development of water balance diagrams and meter data. Consumption is calculated as the difference between discharge and withdrawal. Water and wastewater are managed by the municipal utility and waste management contractors.

Row 13

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 13

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Rayong Manufacturing Facility

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☑ Other, please specify :Gulf of Thailand Coast

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

13.0662

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

101.1773

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

19

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

19

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

19

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

19

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This facility is a singular location. The WRI Water Aqueduct tool was used to determine whether facilities were located within areas of water stress in the short term. Facilities that were rated as medium-high or high or extremely-high for water stress were included. Total withdrawals in 2023 were about 60% higher than in 2022.. AAM defined thresholds are as follows: -5% to 5% about the same; 5%-15% higher (or lower if negative), and above 15% much higher (or much lower if negative). Future water usage is expected to rise about 15% in 2024 due to production volume increases. Beyond that, the water usage will depend on production volume.. Withdrawal volume data is based on invoices and meter data. Discharge volumes are based on plant estimates prepared as part of the development of water balance diagrams and meter data. Consumption is calculated as the difference between discharge and withdrawal. Water and wastewater are managed by the municipal utility or by waste management contractors

Row 14

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 14

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Suzhou Manufacturing Facility

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

China

☑ Other, please specify **:**China Coast

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

31.3214

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

120.8067

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

24

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

24

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

13

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

13

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

11

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This facility is a singular location. The WRI Water Aqueduct tool was used to determine whether facilities were located within areas of water stress in the short term. Facilities that were rated as medium-high or high or extremely-high for water stress were included. Total withdrawals in 2023 were about 12% lower than 2022. AAM defined thresholds are as follows: -5% to 5% about the same; 5%-15% higher (or lower if negative), and above 15% much higher (or much lower if negative). Future trends are unknown at this time, as we are unable to generally anticipate the variations in the market and the resulting impact on production levels at individual plants, and balance these factors with the expected reduction in water withdrawals through implementation of water conservation projects. Withdrawal volume data is based on invoices and meter data. Discharge volumes are based on plant estimates prepared as part of the development of water balance diagrams and meter data. Consumption is calculated as the difference between discharge and withdrawal. Water and wastewater are managed by the municipal utility or by waste management contractors.
[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

ISO 14064-3:2019 – Specification with guidance for the verification and validation of greenhouse gas statements. CDP Water Reporting Guidelines.

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Metric not included in verification.

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Metric not included in verification.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Metric not included in verification.

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Metric not included in verification.

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Metric not included in verification.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Metric not included in verification.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Metric not included in verification.
[Fixed row]

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

6080000000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

3532829.75

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

The revenue reported in the first column are the 2023 sales aligned with the 10-k report. Revenue is expected to increase in 2024 to between 6.05 and 6.35 billion, an approximately 4.4% increase at the maximum, forecast, or 2.2% in the midrange. Depending on 2024 revenues, and considering our current water conservation reduction target of 1%, absolute water withdrawals may fluctuate, but should be about the same, and the total water withdrawal efficiency should be similar.
[Fixed row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

(9.13.1) Products contain hazardous substances

Select from:
☑ No

(9.13.2) Comment

The International Material Data System (IMDS) is a key element in our Production Part Approval Process, as it requires IMDS submission for each part, including details about the chemicals, substances and materials used to produce the part. The material information submitted is verified to ensure that it complies with legal requirements and environmental regulations to ensure product safety, improve sustainability and have traceability in the supply chain. Examples of regulations embedded within the IMDS submission process are the ELV Directive, the GADSL, and the REACH. As a global supplier, we comply with all regulations and customer requirements regarding the tracking and disclosure of any potentially hazardous materials in the products we ship. While our approach may vary due to specific customer or local government requirements, our practice is to use IMDS to disclose the materials within our products. Any changes to product materials are reflected with updates to our IMDS entries
[Fixed row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to address this within the next two years

(9.14.3) Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact

Select from:

☑ Judged to be unimportant, explanation provided

(9.14.4) Please explain

Our products have very low water intensity, both in the production and use phases. Their primary environmental impacts are in the areas of climate and energy, and many of our products can be classified as low-carbon products.
[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:

☑ Yes

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

All facilities are modern and up-to-code, with sufficient capacity to meet all water, sanitation, and hygiene needs for our associates. Most are equipped with touchless soap dispensers, touchless faucets, and touchless toilets and urinals.

Other

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 2

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 3

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Other

☑ Other, please specify :Zero incidents of water scarcity

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/31/2020

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0.0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2023

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

0.0

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

0

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ None, alignment not assessed

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers all AAM facilities with no exclusions.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Implementation of continuous improvement projects at plants that contribute to conservation of local water resources

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

The unit of measure is number of incidents. No incidents of water scarcity occurred at AAM facilities or in the communities in which AAM operates due to AAM operations. AAM strives to comply to all regulations to protect our community and environment. In 2023, we met our target of zero incidents. This is an annual year-over-year goal.

Row 3

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 2

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water pollution

☑ Other water pollution, please specify :Zero incidents of water contamination

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

01/01/2020

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0.0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2023

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

0.0

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

0

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ None, alignment not assessed

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers all AAM facilities with no exclusions.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Proper implementation of environmental procedures and assessment through internal audits

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

The unit of measure is number of incidents. The target coverage for this metric is for all manufacturing facilities company wide. AAM strives to comply to all regulations to protect our community and environment. In 2023, we met our target of zero incidents. This is an annual year-over-year goal.

Row 4

(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 use efficiency

☑ Reduction in total water withdrawals

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

01/01/2020

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

1379

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2023

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

1365

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

1724

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Expired

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

-2464

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ None, alignment not assessed

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target covers all manufacturing locations, and thus excludes business offices, engineering and development centers, and headquarters offices

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

The unit of the metric to track this target is mega liters (ML). The target coverage for this metric for all manufacturing facilities company wide. The 1% decrease in water withdraws annually is to keep a pulse on our water usage for environmental sustainability and to optimize overall operating costs. In 2023, we failed to achieve our 1% annual reduction target, primarily due to operational challenges, production increases and a significant acquisition. This is an annual year-over-year goal. [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?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☑ Education & awareness

[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	*Not assessed*
UNESCO World Heritage sites	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	*Not assessed*
UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	*Not assessed*
Ramsar sites	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	*Not assessed*
Key Biodiversity Areas	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	*Not assessed*
Other areas important for biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	*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?

(13.1.1) Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to obtain third-party verification/assurance of other environmental information in our CDP response within the next two years

(13.1.2) Primary reason why other environmental information included in your CDP response is not verified and/or assured by a third party

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(13.1.3) Explain why other environmental information included in your CDP response is not verified and/or assured by a third party

The primary reason for verification is incentives outlined by CDP. As regulations continue to develop or announced, and AAM progresses its sustainability strategy, AAM may consider additional verification.
[Fixed 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

In this report, we make statements concerning our expectations, beliefs, plans, objectives, goals, strategies and future events or performance. Such statements are forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and relate to trends and events that may affect our future financial position and operating results. Terms such as “will,” “may,” “could,” “would,” “plan,” “believe,” “expect,” “anticipate,” “intend,” “project,” “target” and similar

words or expressions, as well as statements in future tense, are intended to identify forward looking statements. Forward-looking statements should not be read as a guarantee of future performance or results and will not necessarily be accurate indications of the times at or by which such performance or results will be achieved. Forward-looking statements are based on information available at the time they are made and/or management's good-faith belief as of that time with respect to future events and are subject to risks and uncertainties and may differ materially from those expressed in or suggested by the forward-looking statements. These risks and uncertainties include factors detailed in the reports we file with the Securities and Exchange Commission, including those described under "Risk Factors" in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K and our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q. These forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this communication. We expressly disclaim any obligation or undertaking to disseminate any updates or revisions to any forward-looking statement contained herein to reflect any change in our expectations with regard thereto or any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based.
[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Senior Vice President of Human Resources and Sustainability

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify
[Fixed row]