Holcim Ltd.

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

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.
Read full terms of disclosure

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Contents

C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:
☑ English

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

Select from:
☑ CHF

(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

WHO WE ARE Holcim is a global leader in innovative and sustainable building solutions, with 65,000 employees driven by our purpose to build progress for people and the planet. Partnering with our customers, we offer them everything from sustainable building materials, such as ECOPact and ECOPlanet, to our ECOCycle® circularity technology, and Elevate's advanced roofing and insulation systems. Holcim supports our customers with its advanced branded solutions to deliver major construction projects – from residential and commercial to key infrastructure – in over 50 markets across the world. WHAT WE OFFER Solutions & Products: With our advanced roofing, insulation and specialty building solutions, we focus on making buildings more energy-efficient, resilient and long-lasting. Aggregates: Holcim's global range of aggregates – from sustainably sourced materials to recycled construction demolition materials – meet all project needs. Ready-mix concrete: ECOPact concrete delivers 100% performance offering at least 30% lower CO_2 emissions compared to standard (CEM I) concrete without offsets. Cement: ECOPlanet cement delivers 100% performance starting at 30% lower CO_2 emissions, and is available in 34 markets across the world. With our sustainable building solutions, Holcim is committed to building cities that work for all. With 2.5 billion more people expected to live in cities by 2050, we are working to build the homes and infrastructure they will need in an advanced, resilient and future-proof way. Partnering across the building value chain, we are scaling the adoption of our sustainable materials in the construction phase, our advanced roofing and insulation systems to make buildings more energy-efficient in operation, and driving circular construction at end of use – by recycling materials in key metropolitan areas where we operate. Taking a rigorous science-based approach, we are focused on delivering against our net-zero 1.5°C-aligned targets. Since concrete is infinitely recyclable, versatile and resilient, we are continually innovating to make low-carbon

concrete the building material for a net-zero future. Our ECOPact concrete offers significant CO2 reductions without compromising on performance. Holcim is making buildings more sustainable in use to decarbonize our cities. We're enabling buildings to be more energy-efficient in use. Up to 80% of current buildings and infrastructure is expected to still be in use by 2050, meaning an increasing need for repair, renovation and green retrofitting solutions. By renovating buildings with green retrofit systems we can keep them in use for as long as possible in the most energy-efficient way. Our products bring also more nature into cities, making them more livable. For example our green roofs bring more greenery to urban areas, reducing the urban heat island effect and improving air quality. Hydromedia permeable concrete recharges groundwater, allowing urban forests to grow and limiting the impact of heavy floods.
[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
	12/30/2024	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

26407000000

(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:

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

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

CH0012214059

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

HOLN

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:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

529900EHPFPYHV6IQO98

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]

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

Select all that apply

☑ Iraq
☑ China
☑ Egypt
☑ Italy
☑ Kenya
☑ Jordan
☑ Mexico
☑ Poland
☑ Serbia
☑ Algeria
☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Lebanon
☑ Nigeria
☑ Romania
☑ Azerbaijan
☑ Bangladesh
☑ Qatar
☑ Spain
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Greece
☑ Austria
☑ Belgium
☑ Croatia
☑ Czechia
☑ Ecuador
☑ Bulgaria
☑ Colombia
☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ Nicaragua
☑ El Salvador
☑ New Zealand

☑ Costa Rica
☑ Guadeloupe
☑ Martinique
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ Philippines
☑ Switzerland
☑ Republic of Moldova

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

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No, this is confidential data	*In 2024, we operated in 1,946 production sites: 504 Aggregates sites, 143 Cement sites, 1,212 ready-mix sites, and 87 asphalt sites.*

[Fixed row]

(1.12) Which part of the concrete value chain does your organization operate in?

Select all that apply

☑ Blended cement
☑ Belite cements
☑ Lime production
☑ Clinker production
☑ Limestone quarrying
☑ Concrete production
☑ Aggregates production
☑ Portland cement manufacturing
☑ Concrete pavement / asphalt / tarmac
☑ Alternative 'low CO2' cementitious materials production

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

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

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 3 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ All supplier tiers known have been mapped

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Following a risk-based approach, we identified supply chains with ESG impact, and we mapped upstream suppliers up to Tier 3 in some cases. Example: packaging (packagers, converters, kraft producers, waste management). Same for Electric vehicles (HME, loaders…), electric motors, mineral components.
[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?

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

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

(1.24.1.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

☑ End-of-life management

(1.24.1.4) End-of-life management pathways mapped

Select all that apply

☑ Recycling

☑ Waste to Energy

[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)

3

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

Our short-term horizon spans 3 years and aligns with our strategic and financial planning processes, including 1 year annual budget and 5 year Mid-Term Plan (MTP). We define risks as uncertainties that may impact the achievement of company objectives.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

4

(2.1.3) To (years)

10

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

The medium-term horizon (4–10 years) enables us to identify and assess sustainability-related disruptions, especially those linked to our 2030 GHG (Greenhouse Gas) reduction targets.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

11

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

30

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

Our long-term horizon (11–30 years) supports strategic planning up to 2050 in line with the IEA's Low-Carbon Technology Roadmap for the Cement Industry. It enables us to assess opportunities and risks related to the deployment and scale-up of breakthrough technologies considered in our net zero transition.
[Fixed row]

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

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from:	*Select from:*

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	☑ Yes	☑ Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ 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

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify :SwissRe

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Internal company methods

International methodologies and standards

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

☑ Life Cycle Assessment

Databases

☑ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards

Other

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Jurisdictional/landscape assessment

☑ Materiality assessment

☑ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

☑ Tornado

☑ Landslide

☑ Wildfires

☑ Heat waves

☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons

☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

☑ Heat stress

☑ Sea level rise

☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level

☑ Water stress

☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

☑ Changes to national legislation

☑ Poor coordination between regulatory bodies

☑ Poor enforcement of environmental regulation

☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

☑ Lack of mature certification and sustainability standards

☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits

Market
☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
☑ Changing customer behavior
☑ Uncertainty in the market signals

Reputation
☑ Impact on human health
☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback

Technology
☑ Dependency on water-intensive energy sources
☑ Data access/availability or monitoring systems
☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products
☑ Transition to water intensive, low carbon energy sources
☑ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability
☑ Exposure to litigation
☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs
☑ Customers
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Suppliers
☑ Regulators
☑ Local communities
☑ Indigenous peoples

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

To identify, assess, and manage climate-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, we apply a dual approach combining bottom-up (country/site-level) and top-down (Group-level) processes. This integrated methodology covers our entire value chain and is embedded in Holcim's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Framework. A standardized and comprehensive risk library ensures that all physical and transition risks are consistently evaluated. Country teams assess climate risks and opportunities across short- (0–3 years), medium- (4–10 years), and long-term (up to 2050) horizons using both qualitative and quantitative methods. Site-specific physical risk assessments are informed by detailed questionnaires and external data from our insurer's SwissRe RDS tool. At the Group level, additional insights are gathered through interviews with senior leaders and experts. All risks and opportunities are evaluated using a standardized matrix for likelihood and impact. Those classified as 'Likely' and of 'High' magnitude — and exceeding a threshold of 10% of operating EBIT — are deemed to have a substantive financial or strategic impact and require defined mitigation plans. These results feed into the annual Group Risk Map, which is presented to the Senior Leadership Team and the Audit Committee and is used to guide the internal audit plan. Risk transfer through insurance and scenario analysis up to 2050 complement this process. Progress on climate-related actions is monitored biannually at country level and reviewed quarterly by the Group Board and HSSC. Internal Audit performs independent reviews of both the assessment process and the effectiveness of mitigation measures. Please note that all forward-looking information, financial estimates, and targets contained herein refer to the full year 2024 scope of business including our North America operations as per CDP guidelines. Our disclosures will be updated for the material divestment of North America which took place in June 2025 in subsequent CDP submissions.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ 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

☑ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD

☑ TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

☑ WRI Aqueduct

☑ Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify :Swiss Re's Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (BES) Toll for Nature-related risks (RDS Swiss Re toll)

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

International methodologies and standards

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

Databases

☑ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards

Other

☑ External consultants

☑ Materiality assessment

☑ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

☑ Scenario analysis

☑ Other, please specify :(WASH Pledge Assessment Tool; Holcim Human Rights Due Diligence methodology; Integrated Profit and Loss Statement)

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

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

Chronic physical

☑ Sea level rise
☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level
☑ Water stress
☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level

Policy

☑ Changes to national legislation
☑ Poor coordination between regulatory bodies
☑ Poor enforcement of environmental regulation
☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits
☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
☑ Lack of mature certification and sustainability standards

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
☑ Changing customer behavior
☑ Uncertainty in the market signals

Reputation

☑ Impact on human health
☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback

Technology

☑ Dependency on water-intensive energy sources

☑ Data access/availability or monitoring systems

☑ Transition to water efficient and low water intensity technologies and products

☑ Transition to water intensive, low carbon energy sources

☑ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability

☑ Exposure to litigation

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

☑ Regulators

☑ Local communities

☑ Indigenous peoples

☑ Water utilities at a local level

☑ Other water users at the basin/catchment level

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

A comprehensive assessment of all risks and opportunities related to water is carried out for all countries/major sites. The assessment is performed by all countries as part of the annual risk assessment exercise (as described above). Our impacts and dependencies are assessed using the tool Exploring Natural Capital Opportunities, Risks and Exposure (ENCORE). Based on this assessment, we were able to confirm our most material nature related impacts and dependencies which we were able to identify previously in our overall ERM process and materiality assessment. Aligned with the TNFD framework, transition and physical risks and opportunities are included in our ERM framework. a) Water related risks and opportunities are assessed at the site level using WRI Aqueduct and data from our third-party insurance insurer using a specific tool (RDS Swiss RE tool). Other transition risks and opportunities are assessed at the country level based on a risk library

which comprehensively covers all topics as per the TNFD framework out of them the availability of water in relation to the level of demand and competing water needs are evaluated. Upstream and downstream value chain is specifically included and covered through dedicated questions where associated risk and opportunities are described in detail. b) As regards physical risks, all/sites assess a large range of natural hazards which have the potential to damage our assets, give rise to business interruption and affect our reputation. Water risks include, water unavailability, the risk of water contamination through the emissions or wastes and other sustainability risks (water security, acute drought, new regulations, impact on communities, etc.). c) Scenario analysis is done at Country level as part of their Environmental Management System and Mid-Term Planning. In both cases, this is mainly to analyze the financial (i.e. increase of the costs) and environmental implications d) Climate risk scenario analysis (performed at Group level and extending the horizon beyond 10 years) includes water issues. e) Group wide Human Rights Assessment methodology includes a systematic and comprehensive investigation of our operations' impact to the community such as water issues f) Any indication of risk is also considered for the bottom-up risk assessments (country level) and top-down risk assessment (Group level). The information is consolidated and then reflected in the country risk maps and Group risk report corresponding actions are developed to address any risks and opportunities identified. Please note that all forward-looking information, financial estimates, and targets contained herein refer to the full year 2024 scope of business including our North America operations as per CDP guidelines. Our disclosures will be updated for the material divestment of North America which took place in June 2025 in subsequent CDP submissions.

Row 3

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

(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

☑ Site-specific

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD

☑ TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

☑ WRI Aqueduct

☑ Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify :(Identification is predominantly conducted by independent qualification platforms such as Avetta or Damstra, and supplemented with fact finding and on-site audits where issues are flagged), SBTN materiality tool

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

Other

☑ External consultants

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Chronic physical

☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level

☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level

Policy

☑ Changes to national legislation

☑ Statutory water withdrawal limits/changes to water allocation

Market

☑ Inadequate access to water, sanitation, and hygiene services (WASH)

Reputation

☑ Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs
☑ Customers
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Suppliers
☑ Regulators
☑ Local communities
☑ Indigenous peoples
☑ Water utilities at a local level
☑ Other water users at the basin/catchment level

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Management of Environmental impacts, for high ESG impact suppliers, is an integral part of sourcing decisions, as stated in our Group Procurement Policy and our Supplier Code of Conduct. Our suppliers are thus required to adhere to our code of conduct regarding water stewardship and management. Holcim is one of the pioneers of the impact assessment methodology. We use it to measure and monetize the ESG impact from our business to society, including water consumption and water pollution alongside our supply chain, and we disclose it on an annual basis in our Integrated Profit and Loss statement. In addition, in 2024 we applied the SBTN methodology to identify key suppliers from sector intensive water, operating in water scarce countries. To gain more precision, we collected the coordinates from those suppliers and used a geospatial platform to identify the suppliers operating in high risk basins. We developed a program to guide suppliers on improving water management practices that lead to reduction of freshwater withdrawal and pollution. This was developed in collaboration and consultation with key stakeholders like IUCN, ETH Zürich, key suppliers and environmental experts from representative countries.

Row 4

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Partial

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Every two years

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ WRI Aqueduct

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Internal company methods

Databases

☑ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards

Other

☑ External consultants

☑ Materiality assessment

☑ Source Water Vulnerability Assessment

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Chronic physical

☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level

☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level

Policy

☑ Changes to national legislation

☑ Statutory water withdrawal limits/changes to water allocation

Market

☑ Inadequate access to water, sanitation, and hygiene services (WASH)

Reputation

☑ Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs
☑ Customers
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Suppliers
☑ Regulators
☑ Local communities
☑ Indigenous peoples
☑ Water utilities at a local level
☑ Other water users at the basin/catchment level

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

As part of the product development activities of Holcim, water related risks to customers (cities, project developers, infrastructure owners and similar) are regularly identified and addressed via product development, supported by our Innovation Centre in Lyon, France. The results are a variety of solutions - from previous hard surfaces to green walls and facades. The process of solution development is being managed in the Innovation Management function which is now part of the teams led by our Chief Sustainability and Innovation Officer along a structured stage-gate innovation process. As an example, our coastal protection solutions by Holcim or our permeable concrete Hydromedia a water management system that rapidly absorbs rainwater reducing the risk of flooding.

Row 5

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity

(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

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Partial

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(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

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Local

☑ Sub-national

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ Encore tool

☑ WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter

☑ IBAT – Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool

☑ TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

☑ LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD

☑ Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify **:SBTN, BIRS**

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Chronic physical

☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level

☑ Water stress

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs
☑ Customers
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Regulators
☑ Local communities
☑ Indigenous peoples
☑ Other water users at the basin/catchment level
☑ Other commodity users/producers at a local level

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Our most material nature related impacts and dependencies (water use, land use including biodiversity, solid waste and greenhouse gas emissions) are identified in our overall ERM process and materiality assessment, and are integrated in the company strategy. Aligned with the TNFD framework, our risk library includes both transition and physical nature-related risks and opportunities which are systematically assessed at country transition risks and opportunities) and site (physical risks and opportunities) level following our ERM process (as described above). This effort is still in its infancy, using tools such as IBAT, WWF risk tool, TNFD and SBTN guidance we are building up a more precise image of our organisation's dependency, impacts, risks and opportunities in relation to biodiversity. By the end of 2024 we will have collected site specific information about the state of biodiversity at each of our quarries using a robust measurable tool developed with IUCN (the Biodiversity Indicator and Reporting System). This will help clarify our impacts, risks and identify opportunities to improve the habitats and ecosystems present on our land.
[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

Holcim applies the LEAP integrated assessment process as developed by the TNFD. During the Assess stage, Holcim analyzes sustainability-related risks and opportunities that arise from the identified dependencies and impacts. These include physical risks, transition risks, and reputational risks, as well as opportunities for innovation and improved resilience. As part of this process Holcim identifies interconnections among risks and opportunities. A key aspect of this process involves

understanding the interconnections and analyzing how specific actions or evolving circumstances affect our capacity to mitigate risks, leverage opportunities, and achieve sustainability objectives. This analysis occasionally reveals trade-offs, particularly between climate and nature-related considerations.
[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

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

☑ Areas important for biodiversity

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

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

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

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

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

We identify suppliers from extractive materials and supplier operating in water scarce areas and engage them in the implementation of a Responsible Mining Program to protect biodiversity and a Water Management program to improve water management practices. Furthermore, we use SBTN to prioritize 100% of our purchases and to identify their impact based on pressure for nature and land use. Identification of priority locations for water was done using the Aqueduct tool using coordinate data of all our sites. We consider any site in medium-high to very high risk as a "water risk" location. Further this data was cross-checked with the WWF water risk

tool and the SBTN piloting methodology in order to ensure the results were satisfactory and evaluate which tool was best suited for Holcim. For biodiversity important areas the IBAT tool is used to cross check which Holcim sites are within a 5km buffer area of areas of significant biodiversity importance (Key Biodiversity Areas, Ramsar sites, IUCN Endangered Species list etc). Further, this has been assessed at site level with the completion of Biodiversity Indicator and Reporting System (BIRS) assessments, a tool developed by Holcim with IUCN for the mining sector. This assessment also requires data collection on proximity to important biodiversity areas and informs the site's biodiversity management plans. Every site completed a BIRS assessment by the end of 2024.

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

Select from:

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

[Fixed row]

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

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Definition of likelihood: We define the likelihood as the probability of occurrence of climate related events in the next 3 years. Virtually certain 90%, Very likely between 75% and 90%, Likely between 60% and 75%, More likely than not between 45% and 60%, About as likely as not between 30% and 45%, Unlikely between 15% and 30%, Very unlikely between 5% and 15%, Exceptionally unlikely

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

In the context of climate-related risks, likelihood is defined as the probability of occurrence of an event within the next 3 years. The scale used is as follows: Virtually certain: ≥ 90% probability Very likely: 75% – 90% Likely: 60% – 75% More likely than not: 45% – 60% About as likely as not: 30% – 45% Unlikely: 15% – 30% Very unlikely: 5% – 15% Exceptionally unlikely: < 5%
[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

Holcim's water management standard sets out the requirements and criteria that each site must comply with in relation to water management. The document sets out the Group Standard for evaluating and managing impacts, risks and opportunities associated with water usage and management that could result in adverse consequences to the environment and/or to surrounding communities. A critical component of the standard in relation to water pollution is the "Water Pollution Prevention and Treatment Guidance" that defines the approach on how to ensure operational controls are in place to prevent and minimize pollution to the environment. It defines the hierarchy of controls that must be in place in the different segments of water usage. Additionally Holcim has developed its water quality discharge limits, in a document that describes the minimum requirements on the quality of waters being discharged to natural waters either directly with treatment or

without treatment, by identifying the main pollutant component according to the type of operation based risk operation, and to the environment risk. The operation based risk pollutants identified are e.g. pH, total dissolved solids, mercury and total petroleum hydrocarbons. The environment based risk pollutants identified are e.g. nitrogen, phosphorus and biochemical oxygen demand. The sampling tests are done on a quarterly basis.
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Inorganic pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Our organization is committed to minimizing the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on both aquatic ecosystems and human health. In the context of our activities, the main categories of water pollutants we address include pH alterations, total suspended solids, mercury, and heavy metals: Alterations in pH levels are typically linked to water that becomes enriched in CO_2 after coming into contact with raw materials used in our operations. This can lead to water acidification, which in turn affects the surrounding flora and fauna by altering the conditions required to sustain life within those ecosystems. Total suspended solids are primarily introduced through rainwater runoff that gathers dust and fine particles from our sites. These solids can reduce water transparency, thereby limiting sunlight penetration and impairing photosynthesis. This has a downstream effect on the aquatic food chain, particularly impacting algae and water insects, which are key sources of food for fish and other aquatic organisms. Mercury and heavy metals, on the other hand, may enter water systems through contact with dust that contains these elements. Their presence poses a serious threat to aquatic fauna, with the potential to cause neurological, digestive, and immune system damage. The effects are further compounded by bioaccumulation, which allows these pollutants to concentrate as they move up the food chain, ultimately increasing the risk to both wildlife and human health.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Water recycling

☑ Resource recovery

☑ Upgrading of process equipment/methods

☑ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Provision of best practice instructions on product use

☑ Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

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

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

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

To manage water-related risks, we apply a comprehensive Water Management Standard across all sites. Each unit must implement a local plan with strategies to prevent and minimize pollution, including critical controls, risk assessments, training, and guidance on efficient water use based on the water hierarchy. Controls are defined per pollutant type: pH: Periodic monitoring and treatment before discharge Suspended solids: Sedimentation systems and regular testing Mercury: Periodic measurement, mercury balance, and third-party treatment if needed Heavy metals: Monitoring in raw materials, emissions, and water Compliance is tracked through annual performance reviews and Group Audit assessments. Corrective actions are implemented and monitored as needed. Environmental expectations also extend to our suppliers. High-impact suppliers are required to have ISO 14001 certification, and we support smaller ones in building the capacity to reach this standard. Based on our Science-Based Targets for Nature (SBTN), we are developing a "Supplier Water Program" to launch in 2025, focused on improving stewardship among high-impact suppliers.

Row 2

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Oil

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) reach surface or groundwater when fuel, lubricants or hydraulic oils leak during storage, transfer or maintenance. Once present they form surface films, raise chemical oxygen demand, block light and introduce toxic aromatics, stressing aquatic plants and fauna, upsetting food webs and rendering water unfit to drink.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Water recycling

☑ Resource recovery

☑ Upgrading of process equipment/methods

☑ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances

☑ Provision of best practice instructions on product use

☑ Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

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

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

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

To address this risk, our Group Water Management Standard obliges every site to maintain a written plan built on four pillars: Engineered prevention – secondary containment for all oil/chemical tanks, kerbed loading bays, and oil-water separators on every drainage line. Operational control – routine integrity checks and mandatory TPH sampling before discharge; if limits are exceeded, water is diverted to on-site treatment or certified third parties. Emergency preparedness – spill kits, response drills and clear escalation procedures. Competence & awareness – targeted training for employees and contractors on spill avoidance and first response. Compliance is verified through annual KPI reviews and independent Group Audit inspections; any findings trigger tracked corrective actions. Supplier requirements mirror our own: high-impact vendors must hold ISO 14001 certification, while smaller partners are coached to reach that standard.
[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, only within our direct operations

(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:

☑ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

We have identified and evaluated environmental risks in our upstream and downstream value chain, however, none have the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization. We used the SBTN methodology to evaluate water related risks. This process included utilizing WRI, including water quantity and quality and regulatory and reputational risks. For example, water scarcity could lead to business interruptions for our suppliers which could lead to supply bottlenecks and/or higher logistics and transportation costs. However, based on our bottom-up risk assessment, we anticipate that the cumulative impact of upstream and downstream value chain water-related risks (without consideration of mitigations in place) do not, and will not in the future, meet our definition of substantive effect on our organization.

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:

☑ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

Risks exist in the upstream value chain only, but do not have a substantive effect on our organization. Own operation: We do not produce plastic Upstream: We purchase plastic bags for delivering cement in some countries. We use approximately 100 k tons of plastic per year in our packaging (plastic bags and Holcim plant palletizing plastic consumption). Risks exist such as policy changes to limit or ban plastic consumption. This would cause an increase in packaging costs if we are required to switch to paper bags in those countries (plastic is cheaper and more suitable for protecting the shelf life of our products in humid countries). Another risk from eliminating plastic packaging could be the impact on our transportation (plastic wrapping of pallets is sometimes requested and / or needed to prevent spillage). [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

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(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

☑ Italy

☑ Spain

☑ France

☑ Greece

☑ Poland

☑ Hungary

☑ Romania

☑ Bulgaria

☑ Slovakia

☑ Slovenia

☑ Austria

☑ Belgium

☑ Croatia

☑ Czechia

☑ Germany

☑ Netherlands

☑ Switzerland

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

In a net-zero economy, carbon pricing mechanisms are essential to support the deployment of advanced low-carbon technologies, particularly capital-intensive solutions such as Carbon Capture Utilization and Storage (CCUS). These mechanisms must embed carbon costs consistently across the value chain to ensure that low-carbon products remain competitive. In Europe, the upcoming reforms to the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) will significantly impact our operations. Starting in 2026, the phase-out of free CO_2 allowances will begin, with a full phase-out planned by 2034. This can potentially lead to a sharp increase in compliance costs, as a growing share of emissions would need to be covered through the purchase of allowances on the market.To address the risk of carbon leakage and maintain fair competition, the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) will also become fully operational in 2026. It is intended to impose an equivalent carbon cost on imported cement, replacing the current system of free allowances.While this policy framework supports long-term decarbonization, its success relies on effective and timely implementation. If CBAM fails to ensure a level playing field, or if carbon price signals remain volatile or insufficiently strong, the economic case for investing in next-generation low-carbon technologies may weaken. This would affect Holcim's ability to remain competitive in carbon-exposed markets, especially in Europe.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased direct costs

(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:

☑ Unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

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

Starting in 2026, the gradual phase-out of free CO_2 allowances under the EU ETS can potentially lead to a significant increase in compliance costs, particularly if market prices for allowances continue to rise. These additional costs will directly affect both our production costs (from purchasing EUAs for remaining emissions) and indirect costs, as our energy providers pass through their own carbon-related expenses.While some of these additional costs may be transferred to customers in the short to medium term, this ability is expected to decline as new market entrants introduce lower-cost, low-carbon alternatives. If Holcim is not able to decarbonize at scale, we may face growing pressure on margins, market share, and revenue, particularly after 2030.In the longer term, our capital allocation decisions — especially for large-scale decarbonization investments such as CCUS — depend on having stable, high carbon prices to secure returns. Volatile or insufficiently strong carbon price signals, combined with high regulatory uncertainty, could delay or deter such investments.Finally, if the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) fails to be implemented effectively or does not fully equalize carbon costs between EU producers and importers, Holcim could be exposed to competitive disadvantage from cement imports with lower carbon-related costs. This would further affect our ability to maintain pricing power and protect market position, especially in carbon-intensive segments.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

250000000

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

375000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

To estimate the potential future CO_2 cost exposure, we calculated the annual EU Allowance (EUA) requirements based on projected EU production levels and the expected free allowance allocation. A sensitivity analysis was applied as part of our scenario modeling to determine the financial impact. The financial impact figures provided in this example represent one possible outcome from our sensitivity analysis and should not be interpreted as a financial forecast. In the model, we assumed a CO_2 price range trajectory between 130 CHF/EUA (low scenario) and 190 CHF/EUA (high scenario), consistent with the assumptions used by the International Energy Agency (IEA) for long-term scenario analysis. For the financial impact calculation, we applied a conservative scenario based on country-level estimates, assuming: An average annual EUA requirement of 1.95 million tonnes, No mitigating actions (e.g., carbon reduction or CCUS implementation), No ability to pass on increased costs to customers, And constant production volumes. The expected financial impact was estimated to range from CHF 250 million (1.95 million EUAs × 130 CHF) to CHF 375 million (1.95 million EUAs × 190 CHF). The potential benefits from future CCUS projects have not been factored into this calculation. Overall, the magnitude of this scenario is considered as medium, since its exceed our threshold of 10% of the Group's EBIT, assuming in this assessment that no mitigation is provided to respond to this risk.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☑ Develop new products, services and/or markets

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

1500000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Assuming that 10 people at regional level are dedicated to coordinate the initiatives/projects and regional average management cost for senior staff of CHF 150k, the total cost could be in the range of CHF 1.5 million: 10 FTEs x 150'000 CHF 1'500'000 CHF The respective capital expenditures have not been included in the cost of response

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Situation: Holcim accelerated its decarbonization journey in Europe, harnessing a large range of proven technologies and processes in order to reduce our footprint and limit the financial impacts resulting from the anticipated shortfall in CO2 certificates by 2026 and rising costs of fossil fuels. Task: Our decarbonization roadmap levarages proven and mature technologies aiming at reducing our clinker factor, improving our Thermal substitution rate (TSR) and fostering circular construction. All of our facilities in this region substantiate their plan to reach our ambitious 2030 targets. The roadmap has been adapted to new regulatory developments and the evolution of technology. Activities: The roadmap is built on 2 pillars; 1) maximizing existing technologies and processes, such as: reduced clinker content, increased use of waste-derived fuels and alternative raw materials, waste heat recovery, and decarbonized energy mix. 2) scaling up innovations such as increasing the use of low-carbon raw materials from construction and demolition materials and the replacement of slag or fly ash by novel binders, such as calcined clay. This program is executed by respective countries, supported by Group functions and closely monitored by the Executive Committee. Results: At our plant in La Malle, France, we successfully trialed the use of hydrogen as an alternative fuel. We were the first in our industry to reach an injection rate of 58%. With the remaining fuel mix coming from biogenic sources, this meant our kiln was powered by carbon-neutral fuels. While our entity in France launched Europe's first calcined clay cement operation in February 2023, we've continued to scale up calcined clay with production occurring at 9 plants across Europe, Latin America and North Africa. The latest Holcim site to launch calcined clay production is our plant in Guayaquil, Ecuador, which will produce up to 465,000 tons of calcined clay per year.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Changes to national legislation

(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

☑ Australia

☑ Ecuador

☑ Mexico

☑ Romania

☑ Spain

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Australia: Sydney Coast Mexico: Moctezuma Romania: Ialomita Spain. Tagus 2 Ecuador: Ecuador Southwest Pacific Coast

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Sites in several countries face increasing regulatory pressure on water abstraction and discharge. Delays in permit renewals, more frequent inspections, and new wastewater standards may hinder operations or require unplanned investments. In Australia, compliance with new limits on groundwater withdrawal has triggered process redesigns. The river basins are selected as the highest priority basins found when we complete the Science-based Targets for Nature (SBTN) methodology for prioritisation. This uses a scale of level 5 Pfaffstetter. The basin is prioritised based on water stress levels and biodiversity pressures.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased compliance costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ Unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

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

Holcim considered a range of anticipated effects of this risk on our financial position including: - business interruption (reduced revenue). Authorities could decide to limit specific production activities for limited period in times of drought or until a plant comes into compliance with new regulations / restrictions - increased operational expenditure. Holcim could incurred increased expenditures if our processes are unable to sustain the same level of activity with less resources - increased CAPEX. Holcim might be required to invest in additional expenditures for maintenance and in order to bring operations back to compliance. In the longer term, our licence to operate might jeopardized and our operations at a specific site could be stopped if we were found to be unable to reduce our water consumption to meet specific requirements.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

100000000

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

100000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Bottom-up risk assessments have been conducted, encompassing a wide range of potential impacts, from operational disruptions to reputational damage. These impacts often stem from local conditions, although they also reflect a global trend toward more restricted access to water resources. The following impacts, identified by our countries and operational sites, have been translated into financial metrics using our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) methodology and risk assessment campaign: Potential operational disruptions due to increased limitations (e.g., mining fees) and/or complex permitting processes for accessing and extracting scarce natural resources (e.g., raw materials, water). Higher liability exposure resulting from the failure to meet more stringent nature regulations, which demand greater transparency in natural resource extraction, comprehensive upstream tracing, and elevated standards for quarry rehabilitation and biodiversity management.

Increased reputational exposure driven by rising community expectations and potential non-compliance (e.g., destruction of biodiversity or protected species), which could lead to a loss of customers and market share. Competitive pressure from companies that more swiftly and effectively comply with emerging nature-related standards.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Greater compliance with regulatory requirements

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

5000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Cost of response to the risk has been estimated based on the future investment needs in order to: - comply with new regulations - implement our water management program to reduce dependence on water by optimizing natural resources

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Situation:Our company faces increasing risks from stricter water regulations across operational regions. We must ensure water compliance and sustainable management to minimize risks and meet evolving environmental standards. Task:Develop and implement a comprehensive water program to manage risks effectively, including localized compliance plans, group-level risk assessments, and investments to reduce freshwater use and enhance recycling. The goal is to equip 100% of water-risk sites with recycling systems by 2030 and meet targets to reduce freshwater use by 33% (cement) and 20% (aggregates) versus 2018, aligned with SBTN goals. Activities: Have local water compliance action plans tailored to site-specific regulatory requirements. Conducted comprehensive water permitting risk mapping at the group level to identify high-risk sites and prioritize interventions. Invested significantly in advanced monitoring systems and infrastructure upgrades to improve water recycling and enable the use of alternative, non-freshwater sources. Established cross-sector collaborations to treat and reuse discharge water from other industries, reducing reliance on freshwater withdrawal. Continued implementation of company-wide water reduction targets monitored through KPIs, and working towards SBTN-validated local targets to ensure measurable and credible reductions in water impact. Results: Deployed recycling systems at over 76% of water-risk sites. Reduced specific freshwater withdrawal per ton of cementitious material vs. 2018 baseline, on track for 33% cut by 2030. Enabled site transitions to non-freshwater sources via industry partnerships, improving sustainability. Established a strong framework for ongoing water risk management and transparent sustainability reporting enhancing transparency and stakeholder trust. Secured SBTN validation for a priority basin target in Mexico.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Technology

☑ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

(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

☑ Spain
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Greece
☑ Poland
☑ Bulgaria
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ Austria
☑ Belgium
☑ Croatia
☑ Germany
☑ Romania

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Next-generation technologies such as CCUS are central to Holcim's decarbonization strategy. However, their successful deployment depends on multiple internal & external factors.Financially, there is a risk that cost of CCUS technology may remain significantly higher than current carbon pricing levels. Moreover, the scaling-up of these technologies requires an integrated supply chain ecosystem — incl. large-scale transport and storage infrastructure, regulatory frameworks, and market acceptance. We anticipate that Holcim's CCUS program will require a cumulative CAPEX of approximately CHF 2.0 billion by 2030, with some projects entering operation after that date. These investments are expected to provide more than 5 million tons/year of CO_2 capture capacity before 2030. However, these projects are subject to a wide range of contingencies, including: Volatility in CO_2 prices and evolving climate regulation; High energy and water needs, and environmental and

social implications of onshore CO_2 storage;Uncertainty over CO_2 reuse or offtake markets;Complex stakeholder coordination, including with public authorities, communities, and technology partners;The risk of significant budget overruns due to technical or interface-related challenges. Although project risks have been carefully assessed at the individual project level, these technologies are still in their infancy. As such, future operating costs during the running phase remain uncertain and have not yet been fully quantified.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased capital expenditures

(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:

☑ Unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

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

If CCUS technologies fail to deliver as planned, Holcim could face: CAPEX overruns and cost inflation, affecting return on investment; Impairment risks or stranded assets if projects cannot be completed or operated economically; Higher carbon compliance costs, due to delayed decarbonization progress; Loss of access to public funding or green financing instruments; Reputational and investor trust risks, especially in light of net-zero commitments; Reduced competitiveness in carbon-regulated markets, if alternative low-carbon solutions become more cost-efficient. Collectively, these risks could materially affect Holcim's cash flows, profitability, and its ability to achieve 2030 and 2050 climate targets.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

250000000

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

350000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

We assess that the risk of significant budget overrun has the potential to threaten the achievement of our transformation into a leader in innovative and sustainable building solutions. Should the low probability (<10%) of this risk materialize, we estimate that the financial loss could be as high as the invested amount of CHF 2bn, representing a yearly average of CHF300m (impacting our EBIT) between 2024 and 2030. Our estimation is based on the risk assessments performed for each project, and external benchmarks from the industry. This excludes the impact of higher Opex and/or lower net sales due to the higher CO2 emissions and the loss of competitiveness against more decarbonized players. The potential financial impact figures relate only to the capital expenditure required, and it is consistent with Holcim's recent projects and assessments. Some of our projects, including the two featured in this example, are subject to public funding (i.e: EU Innovation Fund). The positive impact of this potential funding has not been factored in this example.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Increase environment-related capital expenditure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

3000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

We estimated that the costs of the management actions for one single CCUS project represent around 1% of the total budget. Project management costs include salaries and fees for the project team (internal and external staff, consulting services), training expenses, and other office expenses. Assuming that a similar portion of each CCUS project will be allocated to project management, we consider that the overall costs of response to the risk amounts to 3'000'000 CHF per year (CHF

*2bn * 1% CHF 20’000’000 m in total by 2030). Costs at Group level, including the teams in charge of public funding submissions have not been factored in this calculation.*

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

The deployment of CCUS technologies forms a core element of our net-zero transition. It requires a strong regulatory framework for the transport, use and storage of captured CO2, significant investment in the development of CO2 transportation and storage networks, and social acceptance for permanent carbon storage technologies. Situation: In order to achieve its net zero target by 2050, Holcim must implement further emissions reduction activities based on breakthrough technologies to capture unabated emissions. Task: Holcim levarages all options depending on the country's context and regulatory environment. The Group designs its projects considering value chain elements, capturing technologies, post-combustion approaches and open innovation with strategic partnerships. Activity: Holcim is piloting CCUS projects with partners to refine the process and increase efficiency. Our CCUS and mineralization projects are evaluated for cost, technical feasibility, compatibility with CO2 utilization opportunities and other aspects of viability and scalability. By 2030, Holcim committed to invest a cumulative CHF 2bn in CAPEX dedicated to CCUS, with annual CO2 capture capacity of more than 5 million tons by 2030 and produce at least 8 million tons of free carbon cement. Results: Holcim has identified 17 flagship projects, based on mature technologies and robust partnerships and value chains. Six full scale CCUS projects across Europe have been selected for grants from the European Union (EU) Innovation Fund and aim to go live before 2030.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Flooding (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Iraq
☑ Kenya
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Mexico
☑ Lebanon
☑ Morocco
☑ Bulgaria
☑ Cameroon
☑ Colombia
☑ United States of America
☑ Serbia
☑ Austria
☑ Belgium
☑ Czechia
☑ Germany
☑ Bangladesh
☑ Philippines
☑ Switzerland
☑ Côte d'Ivoire
☑ Republic of Moldova

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

As a global building materials company operating in over 60 countries, Holcim is increasingly exposed to physical climate risks — particularly flooding caused by coastal surges, river overflow (fluvial), heavy rainfall (pluvial), and rising groundwater levels. These events are projected to become more frequent and intense as climate change accelerates. Operations in high-risk geographies such as the Philippines and Bangladesh are particularly exposed to monsoon-related flooding. Flooding poses risks to our cement and grinding operations in these regions, as well as to transportation, workforce safety, and supply chain continuity. Flood events can: Damage physical assets (plants, warehouses, transport infrastructure); Delay or halt operations due to unsafe conditions; Disrupt inbound and outbound logistics, particularly in regions dependent on river or coastal transport; Impact supply chain continuity and workforce availability; Cause product loss or make inventory obsolete due to damage or reduced marketability; Increase the risk of accidents or injuries. Holcim conducts site-level physical risk assessments using tools such as WRI Aqueduct, SwissRe RDS, and internal diagnostics, and integrates results into local adaptation and business continuity plans. Nonetheless, flood risk remains material due to infrastructure limitations, increasing insurance costs, and uncertainty in climate projections.

(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

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ Unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

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

Extreme weather events such as flooding, drought, extreme precipitation, storm, bushfires might lead to increased production costs, property damages and long business interruption. Additional costs might be incurred in case of the necessity to use alternative transportation routes. Physical deterioration of our production assets would result in potential impairment. The climate-related matters may affect the value of inventories as they may become obsolete as a result of a decline in selling prices or an increase in costs. The cost of inventories that are not recoverable must be written down to their net realizable value. The change in the climate may imply more regular and intense climate events that can have a significant impact on our production with business interruption, accident or damages. This may increase our insurance costs due to the higher amounts at stake or more frequent insured cases. Disruption of supply chains by extreme weather events can pose a significant threat to Holcim's business operations. As a building materials company, Holcim is exposed to high and low water levels and flooding events that can impede planned transportation schedules, since transportation routes may be blocked, or employees may not be able to work as they cope with the flood. This results in business interruptions and additional costs that have already been experienced in many locations where we operate.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

60000000

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

60000000

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

120000000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

120000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Considering all types of climate-related hazards and based on historical incidents, we estimate that our losses (on an annual basis) can already exceed a total amount of CHF 60m (on the high end). Based on the Swiss RE RDS tool, we can anticipate that by 2050 the number of sites that will be exposed to such natural catastrophes will double, hence we've estimated the impacts to double as well, to CHF 120m annually. Losses include both property damages and business interruption. The impact does not factor the portion of losses which is reimbursed by our insurance program. With the execution of the spinoff of North American business on 23rd June 2025, these figures should be much lower.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☑ Develop flood emergency plans

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

1650000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

We consider that the response to the risk involves Group level Business Resilience teams, external consultants and more local crisis management and industrial processes teams, totaling 15 FTEs. Assuming an average cost of CHF 100k per FTE, the costs are CHF 1.5m plus license fees for climate risk tools (CHF 150k), totaling CHF 1.65m.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Situation: The physical impact of climate change (such as changes in weather patterns including extreme weather events) could disrupt our operations with higher costs, reduced production capacity and reputational damages. Based on scientific evidence, we anticipate that by 2050 climate-related events will affect a larger number of production assets, with a higher frequency and more severity, leading to financial consequences. A site level risk assessment is critical in order to implement resilience measures and increase our adaptation in the long term. Task: To increase preparedness for changes in weather patterns and extreme weather events, a systematic natural catastrophe resilience and adaptation programme was launched in 2022. Using the data provided by our third party insurer tool (Swiss RE RDS) this risk assessment measures the Group's exposure to current and future natural catastrophes in light of different climate scenarios based on IPCC trajectories, and provides a framework for mitigation planning and appropriate response. The program addresses hazards including flood, drought, wildfire, storms/precipitation, lightning storms, landslide and extreme temperatures. Activity: In 2024, a detailed risk assessment was conducted which captured site level preparedness with mitigation programs and strategic resilience plans developed including longer term and structural risks. Our sites continuously adapt and enhance its resilience capabilities in line with the Group's Crisis Management System which sets out the requirements for each operation to respond against physical risks, including Emergency Response Plan, Crisis Management Plan, Business Continuity Plan, Evacuation Plan. Results: Following our risk assessment, the Group has a more comprehensive view on the risks it is exposed to and the efforts to be done in order to better adapt to climate change. The exercise also documents future CAPEX needs and substantiates the economic rationale for the investment

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk5

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Increased pricing of water

(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

☑ Australia

☑ Bangladesh
☑ Bulgaria
☑ Canada
☑ France

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Bibiyana / Meghna - Bangladesh Iskar - Bulgaria Sevre - France Central Bow / Jumpingpond - Canada Sydney Coast - Australia

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Operations in Bangladesh, Bulgaria, and France report rising costs of water due to growing local scarcity and revised tariffs by water utilities. In Australia, increased competition for groundwater between industrial and municipal users has driven prices up. This affects operating margins, especially for water-intensive processes. The river basins are selected as the highest priority basins found when we complete the Science-based Targets for Nature (SBTN) methodology for prioritisation. This uses a scale of level 5 Pfafstetter.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased direct costs

(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:

☑ Very unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

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

Holcim considered a range of anticipated effects of this risk on our financial position including: - Increased cost of water has a direct impact on our operational expenditures and can reduce our cost competitiveness resulting in loss of market shares and a higher pricing compared to competition (revenue losses). - Additional CAPEX might be required in order to upgrade our operations and reduce our environmental footprint.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

100000000

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

150000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Bottom-up risk assessment has been conducted in order to consider a large range of impacts, from operations to reputation, which mostly depends on local conditions: Potential for supply to be restricted leading to operational costs for Holcim's products particularly dependent on the availability of raw material natural resource such as freshwater; Limited availability, hence increasing price of resources leading to increase in production costs and potential business interruptions with potential high losses Increase in production costs may lead to higher prices for end products, potentially reducing consumer demand and affecting sales volumes Additional fees are being implemented for the extraction of certain raw materials (i.e mining fee)

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Increase environment-related capital expenditure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

1000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Our sites have already implemented production processes and technologies that reduce our dependence on natural resources with, for instance, investments in mature water management systems focused on optimizing consumption through improved rainwater capture, water recycling, and retention basins. Future needs include additional investments in proven technologies and mature water management systems (recycle or harvest water) in order to comply with stringent regulations and achieve our water consumption target for 2035.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Situation: Rising water costs across our operational regions pose significant financial risks. To mitigate this, we must optimize water efficiency and reduce dependency on costly freshwater sources. Task: Develop and implement a water efficiency program focused on reducing water costs by increasing recycling installations, diversifying water sources, and meeting company targets to reduce specific freshwater withdrawal by 33% for cement and 20% for aggregates (2018 baseline), alongside SBTN-validated local goals. Centralize monitoring of water costs to support mitigation efforts. Activities: Increased installations of water recycling systems, aiming to equip 100% of water-risk sites by 2030. Diversified water sources through rainwater harvesting, greywater reuse, and cross-sector collaborations to treat and reuse discharge water, reducing freshwater withdrawal. Continued company-wide efforts to reduce freshwater withdrawal per ton of cementitious and aggregate materials, monitored via KPIs. Established centralized water cost monitoring to identify cost drivers and guide local mitigation actions. Results: Installed recycling systems at over 75% of targeted sites, improving water efficiency and reducing costs. Advanced diversification initiatives, enabling several sites to shift to alternative water sources and lower expenses. Reduced specific freshwater withdrawal in line with company targets, contributing to cost containment. Strengthened centralized water cost oversight, enhancing local mitigation strategies and financial planning. Achieved SBTN validation for a priority basin target, reinforcing commitment to sustainable water management.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ Revenue

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

8400000000

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

Select from:

☑ 31-40%

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

60000000

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

To estimate the revenue at risk from transition risks, we focused on our operations in EU countries subject to the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS). This region has the most advanced climate regulation, and therefore represents the highest transition exposure — including carbon pricing, regulatory tightening, and market shifts. We consider the total annual revenue from these countries to be at transition risk, as failure to respond effectively to climate policy could materially impact competitiveness, profitability, and ultimately lead to significant revenue losses. For physical risks, we relied on asset-level climate risk modeling provided by a third-party provider (Swiss Re) to identify locations exposed to physical hazards such as flooding, extreme heat, or drought. Based on the expected number of high-risk assets and the financial impact of past climate events, we estimate that annual revenue losses from physical climate risks (primarily due to business interruption) could exceed CHF 60 million, prior to any insurance coverage. In our latest Annual Report, Holcim disclosed a total of CHF 402 million in green CAPEX, which addresses both transition risks (e.g. decarbonization technologies) and physical risks (e.g. site adaptation and resilience). These investments reflect the scale of our financial exposure and our commitment to managing climate-related risks across our portfolio.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

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

100000000

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

To estimate the revenue at risk from transition risks, we focused on countries with heightened water regulations including countries planning to increase regulation on water. Bottom-up risk assessments have been conducted, encompassing a wide range of potential impacts, from operational disruptions to reputational damage. These impacts often stem from local conditions, although they also reflect a global trend toward more restricted access to water resources. The following impacts, identified by our countries and operational sites, have been translated into financial metrics using our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) methodology and risk assessment campaign: Potential operational disruptions due to increased limitations (e.g., mining fees) and/or complex permitting processes for accessing and extracting scarce natural resources (e.g., raw materials, water). Higher liability exposure resulting from the failure to meet more stringent nature regulations, which demand greater transparency in natural resource extraction, comprehensive upstream tracing, and elevated standards for quarry rehabilitation and biodiversity management. Increased reputational exposure driven by rising community expectations and potential non-compliance (e.g., destruction of biodiversity or protected species), which could lead to a loss of customers and market share. Competitive pressure from companies that more swiftly and effectively comply with emerging nature-related standards.

[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

Zimbabwe

☑ Other, please specify :Australia: Sydney Coast Mexico: Moctezuma Romania: Ialomita Spain. Tagus 2 Ecuador: Ecuador Southwest Pacific Coast Lebanon: El Kabir Algeria Chott Hodna Bibiyana / Meghna - Bangladesh Iskar - Bulgaria Sevre - France Central Bow / Jumpingpond - Canada

(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

74

(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

The river basins are selected as the highest priority basins found when we complete the Science-based Targets for Nature (SBTN) methodology for prioritisation. This uses a scale of level 5 Pfafstetter. The basin is prioritised based on water stress levels and biodiversity pressures. The risk is low if a single site is impacted by this risk. We are implementing actions to address the risks in these countries and basins through company targets: Reduce specific freshwater withdrawal per ton cementitious material (Liters/ton) Cement, 33% reduction vs 2018 baseline, Reduce specific freshwater withdrawal per ton aggregates material (Liters/ton) Aggregates, 20% reduction vs 2018 baseline. As well as Science Based Targets Network (SBTN) validated local targets demonstrating intent and effort to reduce impact on water availability. Also by Investments in monitoring and recycling infrastructure as well as efforts to move towards non-freshwater sources, seen for example in collaborations with other sectors to treat and use their discharge water instead of withdrawing freshwater. We aim to equip 100% of our sites with water recycling systems in water risk locations by 2030.
[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?

(3.3.1) Water-related regulatory violations

Select from:
☑ Yes

(3.3.2) Fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties

Select all that apply
☑ Fines, but none that are considered as significant

(3.3.3) Comment

Sites are required to annually report their Environmental Compliance assessment to the Group, including any environment-related fines or penalties (e.g., spills, exceedances), along with a description of the non-compliance type and details. In 2024 we have had very few water-related fines / penalties / settlements above 5,000 CHF, namely in Mexico for a discharge of water on unprotected soil in a site before Holcim's acquisition and in USA for the discharge above permitted limits in four occasions; the issue has been addressed.
[Fixed row]

(3.3.1) Provide the total number and financial value of all water-related fines.

(3.3.1.1) Total number of fines

3

(3.3.1.2) Total value of fines

48382

(3.3.1.3) % of total facilities/operations associated

0.12

(3.3.1.4) Number of fines compared to previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(3.3.1.5) Comment

Holcim incurred three fines during 2024 compared to three fines during 2023 for water-related regulatory violations. The total value of the fines incurred in 2024 was less than 50k CHF.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.5.1) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impact your operations.

Select all that apply

☑ EU ETS

☑ UK ETS

☑ Mexico carbon tax

☑ Ontario EPS - ETS

☑ BC GGIRCA - ETS
☑ Switzerland ETS
☑ Québec CaT - ETS
☑ Alberta TIER - ETS
☑ Colombia carbon tax
☑ Nova Scotia CaT - ETS

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

Alberta TIER - ETS

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

1.63

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

2

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

12/30/2023

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/29/2024

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

1253653

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

0

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

1166031

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

87622

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

No comment

BC GGIRCA - ETS

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

0.78

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

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

12/30/2023

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/29/2024

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

556261

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

0

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

556261

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

No comment

EU ETS

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

22.03

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

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

12/30/2023

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/29/2024

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

16409176

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

0

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

15740700

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:
☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

No Comment

Nova Scotia CaT - ETS

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

0.13

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

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

12/30/2023

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/29/2024

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

90052

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

3118

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

93170

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

No Comment

Ontario EPS - ETS

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

0.93

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

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

12/30/2023

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/29/2024

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

735082

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

0

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

663864

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

No Comment

Québec CaT - ETS

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

0.99

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

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

12/30/2023

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/29/2024

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

593494

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

0

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

707752

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

No Comment

Switzerland ETS

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

1.62

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

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

12/30/2023

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/29/2024

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

1181600

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

0

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

1157400

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:
☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

No Comment

UK ETS

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

0.52

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

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

12/30/2023

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/29/2024

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

524000

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

0

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

368100

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

No Comment
[Fixed row]

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

Colombia carbon tax

(3.5.3.1) Period start date

12/31/2023

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

12/30/2024

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

0.01

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

15895

(3.5.3.5) Comment

No Comment

Mexico carbon tax

(3.5.3.1) Period start date

12/31/2023

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

12/30/2024

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

1.37

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

2420457

(3.5.3.5) Comment

No comment
[Fixed row]

(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

i) A description of your strategy for complying with the systems in which you participate We take a science-driven approach to climate and have 2030 and 2050 targets validated by the Science Based Targets initiative as aligned with the 1.5C framework. At the moment, the levers we are currently employing to reduce carbon

intensity associated with regulated systems are focused to reduce our scope 1 emissions related to process, fuel emissions and energy purchased mainly, being fully aligned with the nature of the carbon systems under which we currently operate. LOW CARBON FORMULATION: ALTERNATIVE RAW MATERIALS AND LOWERED CLINKER FACTOR The majority of emissions from the cement production process results from the calcination of limestone into clinker. Holcim reduces its emission from this process by using decarbonized materials to produce clinker and by using less clinker in cement, known as clinker factor reduction. We have decreased our clinker factor to 72% in 2024 and we aim to reach 65% in 2030. ENERGY - THERMAL ENERGY AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY Energy efficiency: We are investing to modernize our kilns and lower our CO_2 emissions. As part of Holcim's Plants of Tomorrow initiative, we are using digital solutions to increase the energy-efficiency of our sites. Alternative fuels: Taking a circular approach, we reduce the carbon intensity of our cement by substituting fossil fuels with pretreated non-recyclable and biomass waste fuels to operate our cement kilns. NEXT-GENERATION TECHNOLOGIES Hydrogen: At Holcim, we are assessing hydrogen's potential in two key applications. We are studying it as a clean alternative to fossil fuels in our transportation activities and kilns. And, we are looking at how it can support our carbon capture, utilization and storage strategy of converting CO2 into valuable products. Electrification: Process electrification not only removes dependency on fuels but is also an integrated carbon capture solution, and thereby a key to meeting our net zero targets. Carbon capture utilization and storage: Next generation technologies such as carbon capture, utilization and storage (CCUS) will accelerate Holcim's decarbonization journey. CCUS technologies are an integral component of our decarbonization journey, and Holcim is actively working to integrate them throughout our business. We have committed to invest CHF 2 billion into CCUS projects, to capture 5 million tons of CO2 annually and produce 8 million tons of fully decarbonized cement each year. ii) A description of your strategy for complying with the system in which you anticipate to participate in, and identification of when you anticipate being regulated in the next 3 years In 2026 phase 4 of the EU ETS will begin. We are preparing for this phase by shifting from a clinker benchmark to binder benchmark; shifting from clinker activity level to binder activity level. An example of this is the inclusion of calcined clay in our decarbonization strategy. We launched Europe's first calcined clay low-carbon cement operation at our Saint-Pierre-la-Cour plant in France in 2023. The plant aims to deliver ECOPlanet low-carbon cement with an up to 50% lower CO2 footprint compared to ordinary cement (CEM I). We now produce 10 calcined-clay based cements at nine plants across Europe, Latin America and North Africa and we are expanding production in our operations with the aime to have more than 30 operational sites by 2030. Financial implications from the EU's CBAM are gradually phasing in from 2026. With CBAM also comes the progressive phase-out of ETS free allocations. These factors are incorporated into our roadmap projections. As a response, our decarbonization roadmap focuses on the following key areas, aligned with our global strategy: Energy efficiency improvements and acceleration of alternative fuel and biomass fuel usage, Enhanced product portfolio optimization to accelerate the production of low carbon binders, Network optimization to evaluate production thresholds and network optimization synergies, and Innovation of CO2 neutral technologies such as carbon capture and storage. iii) An example of how you have applied your strategy We are regulated by the EU-ETS for all of our European Operations. We project the cost of carbon up to 2035. We apply these price projections to calculate the ROI of decarbonization related CAPEX projects.

(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:*

	Environmental opportunities identified
	☑ 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

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

☑ China
☑ Egypt
☑ Italy
☑ Spain
☑ Canada
☑ Algeria
☑ Austria
☑ Belgium
☑ Croatia
☑ Czechia
☑ Colombia
☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ Nicaragua
☑ Azerbaijan
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ France
☑ Greece
☑ Mexico
☑ Poland
☑ Serbia
☑ Ecuador
☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Romania
☑ Bulgaria
☑ Costa Rica
☑ El Salvador
☑ Philippines
☑ Switzerland
☑ United Arab Emirates

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

As a growing market opportunity, Holcim focuses on developing low carbon products and products and solutions that contribute to improving buildings' energy efficiency. Half of our resources and 50% or our patents are aimed at finding sustainable solutions, with a strong focus on low carbon construction. Holcim is continuously developing low and ultra-low carbon products, such as ECOPlanet with at least 30% less CO2 versus Ordinary Portland Cement, or ECOCycle our proprietary brand which allow us to upcycle construction and demolition materials into our cement and concrete. Our low carbon concrete ECOPact and low carbon cement ECOPlanet are meeting an increasing customer demand to reduce their embodied carbon footprint. Currently 24% of Holcim net sales are derived from low carbon products and we expect growth in low-carbon product demand of 5% to 10% on a yearly basis. Therefore a short-term time horizon is considered for this opportunity to materialize. The Group's strategy focuses on expanding the deployment of our existing low and carbon-neutral concrete as well as offering integrated solutions and systems specifically designed to tackle climate change challenges, such as: energy efficiency, cooling, extending the longevity of building materials and enhanced options to generate renewable energy.

(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:

☑ Low

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

Holcim's strategic investments in low-carbon products and solutions are designed to capture a growing share of the construction market as climate regulations, green building standards, and customer preferences evolve toward more sustainable materials. We expect annual demand growth of 5% to 10% for low-carbon solutions. To meet this demand, Holcim is accelerating R&D investments, product deployment, and market expansion through its strategic plans, with a strong focus on scaling Solutions and Products with a reduced carbon footprint. This transition opportunity is expected to: Strengthen revenue growth, particularly in markets with supportive policies or green procurement standards; Improve margins and cash flow over time, as economies of scale reduce unit costs of new technologies and materials; Enhance competitive positioning and enable Holcim to differentiate its offer in both public and private tenders; Attract green financing and ESG-oriented investors, lowering the cost of capital; Mitigate the risk of future revenue loss from high-emission products becoming obsolete or penalized by regulation. While currently moderate in scale relative to Holcim's total business, the financial upside is expected to grow materially over time as market adoption accelerates.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

317000000

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

634000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The financial impact has been estimated by computing this expected growth to the Holcim 2024 net sales derived from low carbon solutions representing about 24% of our total 26,407 mCHF. Minimum: 26,407 mCHF x 0.24 x 0.05 CHF 317,000,000 CHF Maximum: 26,407 mCHF x 0.24 x 0.10 CHF 634,000,000 CHF These figures are to be seen as annual net sales derived from low carbon solutions as opposed to the cost of realizing this opportunity.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

113000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

*The annual cost associated with developing this opportunity is included in the Group's operating profit are the research and development costs of CHF 225 million. 50% of the patent portfolio as a result of this research and development relates to low carbon solutions. 225 mCHF * 0.50 = 113 mCHF*

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Situation: Holcim recognizes the need for the development of low carbon products in order to address the climate challenge as well as to seize new market opportunities. The case study described below illustrates several initiatives rolled out towards the achievement of this opportunity. Task: Holcim continues to focus on developing new low carbon products and further deploy the existing ones. To do so, our innovation Center in Lyon acts as a hub in a network of local laboratories and country-level innovation teams. The innovation organization counts more than 200 researchers within Holcim. Activities: Thanks to this networked approach, customers around the world have benefited from tailormade solutions to build more quickly and efficiently, and even to reduce their impact on the environment. Results: Some examples of the results and achievements: i) Holcim's subsidiary, Holcim Mexico, launched an innovative insulating concrete Ecoterm that can bring energy consumption savings up to 25% compared to regular concrete. ii) Another example is the Thermedia range of structural, insulating concrete, and our Efficient Building construction systems, such as double-skin concrete walls or UHPC lightweight insulated facades.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp4

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Increased efficiency of production and/or distribution processes

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Bangladesh

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Ganges - Brahmaputra

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Description: Simply put, using less water saves money. As an example, in 2024 the Group withdrew 10 million cubic metres of water from municipal or other third party sources to be used in our production sites - at a financial cost. Reducing this amount, for example, by harvesting rainwater, recycling water or reducing leakages, would improve efficiency resulting in cost savings. There is also an operational cost to handling water withdrawn from other sources - such as pumping and equipment maintenance. More efficiency in water processes equals less cost.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

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

Positive effect on financial performance (direct costs) and cash flows due to reduced costs for water withdrawal. The magnitude of this scenario is considered low since it is < 5% of Group operating EBIT. For the computation of the 'magnitude', we have factored in the associated operating costs.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2200000

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

3300000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

In 2024 we achieved a freshwater withdrawal reduction of 31 li/ton of cementitious material produced compared to 2020. This translates to a total reduction of 7.2 million m3 of freshwater withdrawn in our cement business. If we assume an average operational cost of water (including pumping, maintenance, etc.) at 1.5 CHF/m3, this would result in CHF 10.8 million savings over the course of five years. Integrating the externalities, using the average societal cost of water at 0.8 CHF/m3, the cost reduction could be as high as CHF 16.6 million CHF over the course of five years. Minimum: 7.2 million m3 x 1.5 CHF / m3 / 5 years 2,200,000 CHF/year Maximum: 7.2 million m3 x 2.3 CHF / m3 / 5 years 3,300,000 CHF/year The societal cost of water is calculated based on the societal impacts where water consumption may reduce the availability of clean water to other users reliant on the same source. As such, this cost varies significantly depending on the location where water is consumed or harvested. The 0.8 CHF/m3 represents the average societal cost of the water consumed in 2024. Country specific costs were obtained from the Value Balancing Alliance (VBA). See Holcim Integrated Profit & Loss Report for results and assumptions. The time frame is 1 to 3 years as we already began work in previous years to realize this opportunity.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

300000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The annual cost associated with developing this opportunity represents the cost of the resources required to identify and implement the respective recycling projects. Assuming that a team of 2 FTE in the region is dedicated to coordinating these activities and assuming a regional average management cost for senior staff of 150k CHF, the total cost could be in the range of CHF 300,000: 2 FTEs x 150,000 CHF 300'000 CHF. It does not include the required investment and additional operating costs as this is competitively sensitive information.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Improvement in operational water efficiency can be achieved through a number of process improvements, such as implementation of a better technology including recycling systems, reduced discharges and eliminating leakages and losses. 76% of sites in water risk areas have a recycling system in place. This opportunity to improve water efficiency is considered strategic for Holcim as it has the potential to significantly reduce our operating costs in all our countries and at the same time preserve freshwater. Holcim has committed to reduce its freshwater withdrawal in cement 33% from our 2018 baseline. We extended our 2030 commitments to Aggregates and Ready-Mix Concrete business segments. We will reduce 20% and 15% respectively from our 2018 baseline. We have incorporated the use of water-reducing technologies in our operations and we saw a reduction in water consumption and operating costs. By seeing this reduction, we believe this can be an opportunity for us to continue incorporating water efficient technologies across all operations to save overall water related costs.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Cost savings

(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

☑ Italy

☑ Spain

☑ France

☑ Greece

☑ Poland

☑ Hungary

☑ Romania

☑ Bulgaria

☑ Austria

☑ Belgium

☑ Croatia

☑ Czechia

☑ Germany

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

It is during the production of clinker, the main component of cement, when most CO2 emissions associated with cement occur. The majority of these emissions are unavoidable, as they result from the chemical reaction that occurs when the raw material (limestone) calcinates into clinker in the kiln. This decarbonation process is our largest source of CO2 emissions, accounting for 66 percent of our total Scope 1 emissions in cement production. One of the key Holcim levers to reduce the carbon emissions from our operations is by replacing the volumes of clinker in our final cement products with alternative mineral components such as pozzolan, slag or fly ash that reduces the carbon intensity of the cement. A significant portion of these constituents come from waste or byproducts recovered from other industries. This is a company-wide initiative. Currently, Holcim products use an average of 28 percent of constituents to replace clinker, resulting in one of the lowest levels of clinker content in the sector. However, in markets where these factors are favorable, our replacement rates have reached 50 percent, presenting this as a great opportunity to further scale up this level of performance.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

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

Positive effect on financial performance (direct costs) and cash flows due to reduced costs from EU ETS

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

27300000

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

39900000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

To estimate the potential to save future CO2 costs we have assumed the scenario of reducing our clinker factor by 1 percentage point a year in our business operations in Europe. We have estimated the impact of a 1% improvement in the clinker factor equals a reduction in our carbon intensity of 7 kg CO2 / cementitious. Assuming an EUA price in the range of 130 to 190 CHF/t of CO2 impacting our European production, the financial range estimate is [27,300,000 CHF - 39,900,000 CHF]. Assuming a volume of cementitious of 30,000,000 t cem: Minimum: 1 x 30,000,000 t cem x 130 CHF / t cem x 0.007 tCO2 / t cem 27,300,000 CHF Maximum: 1 x 30,000,000 t cem x 190 CHF / t cem x 0.007 tCO2 / t cem 39,900,000 CHF The estimated figure shows the potential of reducing CO2 costs by reducing the clinker factor. It does not include the required investment and additional operating costs as this is competitively sensitive information. The magnitude of this scenario is considered low since it is

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

750000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The annual cost associated with developing this opportunity represents the cost of the Regional Cement Manufacturing Excellence resources to identify and implement the respective projects to reduce our clinker factor. Assuming that a team of 5 FTE in the region is dedicated to coordinating these activities and assuming a regional average management cost for senior staff of 150k CHF, the total cost could be in the range of CHF 750,000: 5 FTEs x 150,000 CHF 750'000 CHF It does not include the required investment and additional operating costs as this is competitively sensitive information.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Situation: Holcim leverages as much as possible the reduction of the clinker factor as a key decarbonization lever as well as a way to improve the performance of our products in a market driven by the environmental performance of the building materials. In addition, lower CO2 intensity means also less costs and offers the opportunity to reinforce the competitive advantage of our products. The case study described below illustrates the Group's initiative to seize this opportunity. Task: As part of the decarbonization roadmap launched in Europe, a dedicated team of experts oversees and regionally coordinates the strategy of clinker factor reduction of the region, managing our product portfolio against saturation/norms compliance and quality standards. The team also manages relevant capex projects on selected kilns across the region. Activities: In Switzerland, the average cement has a clinker content of around 75%, but recent efforts from Holcim Switzerland, in partnership with the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH) Zürich, have yielded a mass cement with less than 50% clinker. To replace the clinker, a combination of high-quality limestone, calcined shales and fly ash were used. A natural activator that was developed by ETH, as well as specially adapted admixtures from Sika, ensure that this low-clinker cement still retains its quality as a building material. Results: This new cement is currently undergoing practical trials, being used for a construction project in Vorarlberg, Austria.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp3

(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:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Italy
☑ Spain
☑ France
☑ Greece
☑ Poland
☑ Hungary
☑ Romania
☑ Bulgaria
☑ Austria
☑ Belgium
☑ Croatia
☑ Czechia
☑ Germany

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Another key lever to reduce the carbon intensity of our cement production is to use pretreated waste and biomass fuels. These serve as a replacement for fossil fuels that provide the energy needed to operate a cement kiln. Globally, Holcim currently sources 30% of its energy from alternative fuels including biomass. In some of our operations, we have been able to meet more than 90% of our energy requirements with alternative fuels, thus we are convinced of the potential to increase this rate significantly in the coming years. Using these alternative energy sources diverts waste from incineration or landfill, providing a solution to the growing waste disposal

problems faced by society, and helping to keep fossil fuels in the ground. At the same time they help to reduce our CO2 emissions, as biomass fuels, are considered carbon neutral. Holcim is exploring alternative fuels to replace conventional fossil fuels in its operations. Globally, we currently source 28% of our energy from alternative fuels such as biomass which accounts for 10%. In some of our operations such as Reztnei in Austria we have been able to meet more than 90% of our energy requirements with alternative fuels.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced direct costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-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:

☑ Low

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

Positive effect on financial performance (direct costs) and cash flows due to reduced costs EU ETS

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

40950000

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

59850000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

To estimate the potential to save future CO2 costs we have assumed the scenario of increasing our substitution rate of alternative fuels by 3 percentage points a year in our business operations in Europe. We have estimated the impact of a 1% improvement in the TSR equals a reduction in our carbon intensity of 3.5 kg CO2 / cementitious. Assuming an EUA price in the range of 130 to 190 CHF/t of CO2 impacting our European production, the financial range estimate is [40,950,000 CHF - 59,850,000 CHF]. Minimum: 2 x 30,000,000 t cem x 130 CHF / t cem x 0.0035 tCO2 / t cem 40,950,000 CHF Maximum: 2 x 30,000,000 t cem x 190 CHF / t cem x 0.0035 tCO2 / t cem 59,850,000 CHF The estimated figure shows the potential of reducing CO2 costs by increasing the use of alternative fuels. It does not include the required investment and impact on operating costs as this is competitively sensitive information. The magnitude of this scenario is considered low since it is

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

750000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The annual cost associated with developing this opportunity represents the cost of the Regional EU Geocycle resources dedicated to manage these projects to increase the substitution rate of alternative fuels. Assuming that a team of 5 FTE in the region is dedicated to coordinating these activities and assuming a regional average management cost for senior staff of 150k CHF, the total cost could be in the range of CHF 0,75 million: 5 FTEs x 150,000 CHF 750,000 CHF It does not include the required investment and additional operating costs as this is competitively sensitive information

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Situation: Through Holcim's business Geocycle, we offer safe and ecological waste solutions, applying the highest international standards – including the German development agency GIZ guidelines on co-processing waste and the Basel Convention. The development of the Geocycle business is considered as a key lever to capture the opportunities resulting from the use of lower-emission sources of energy and reduce our direct costs. Task: Geocycle offers strategic waste assessment and expertise regarding local regulations. It also provides logistics to transport waste to its state-of-the-art pre-processing facilities, where it is transformed into fuel and raw materials. In 2022, 28 percent of our thermal energy demand for clinker production was covered by alternative fuels. Activities: Our Austrian cement plant based in Retznei continued to operate with more than 90% of thermal substitution rate leading to negative fuel cost. In Retznei, the preheater kiln was replaced by a precalciner, bringing a major advantage to the kiln feeding and enabling total thermal energy costs to be reduced significantly. Results: Retznei is seen as a role

model for other plants within the Group and industry. The timescale for the implementation of this project is immediate. We are continuously upgrading our cement plants located in Europe and other regions.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp5

(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 Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Thames

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Description: Holcim "Water Solutions" are an integral part of our Sustainable Solutions portfolio, with the Group target to grow those solutions into key markets like the US, Canada, Australia, France, Switzerland, UK, India, Germany and Netherlands. This includes solutions specifically designed: 1) Water treatment, water storage,

and sanitation - e.g., concrete with exposure classes which withstand aggressive water milieus like sea water or sewage water. 2) Natural water infiltration – e.g., concrete grid stones and previous hard surfaces made from ready-mix concrete. Sustainable drainage system - a combination of pervious surface and water storage/flood protection system. 3) Flood protection or storm water management - dams, dykes and similar solutions to protect from flood, stormwater management.

(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

☑ Short-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:

☑ Low

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

By investing in R&D and the development of new water solutions we aim to cover the expected increase in water solutions demand, anticipating the shift in regulatory environments, building standards and customer preferences that will further incentivize greater and faster market uptake of water solutions. The magnitude of this scenario is considered low since it is < 5% of Group operating EBIT. For the computation of the 'magnitude', we have factored in the associated operating costs.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

4200000

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

4200000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Our Sustainable Solutions portfolio focuses on our customers, who face today's major challenges: achieving energy efficiency, lowering cost of construction, reducing our environmental footprint, and meeting high standards of aesthetics, health, comfort, and well-being. Together with our partners and customers, our best-in-class R&D teams develop the most innovative products, solutions, and services, as well as advanced manufacturing processes. https://www.Holcim.com/rd-innovative-solutions In 2024, 28% of our net sales of CHF 26.4 bn were from our portfolio of sustainable solutions. 0.36% of our total net sales, or CHF 84.1 million, were identified as Water and Biodiversity solutions. We have exceeded our assumption of 5% annual growth, and expected sales of 45 million by 2025, according to the company strategy. We expect our 5% annual growth to be a conservative estimate in the short term. On average, the net sales of sustainable solutions are therefore expected to grow around CHF 4.2 million per year. 26'407 mCHF x 0.0036 = 84.1 mCHF 5% x 84.1 mCHF = 4.2 mCHF

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

300000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The annual cost associated with developing this opportunity represents the cost of the research and development team and commercial teams needed to develop and commercialize our sustainable solutions. Assuming that a team of 2 FTE in the region is dedicated to coordinating these activities and assuming a regional average management cost for senior staff of 150k CHF, the total cost could be in the range of CHF 300,000: 2 FTEs x 150,000 CHF 300'000 CHF It does not include the required investment and additional operating costs as this is competitively sensitive information.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

The strategy is a proactive engagement and collaboration to fulfill specific water related customer needs in urban areas, water stressed areas and close to coastlines. Commercial excellence and customer satisfaction begins with a strong product differentiation and tailoring towards specific customer needs. With our expertise and research and development resources, it is important to continue to be an exemplary innovator in our industry. We already have an ambitious innovation pipeline and we are working on a number of significant product developments. With these innovations of new products, we expect to see an increase in our net sales and annual revenues. An example is our product HYDROMEDIA permeable concrete that rapidly absorbs rainwater off streets, parking surfaces, driveways, and walkways - reducing the risk of flooding. This permeable solution combines the properties of concrete and advanced drainage technology. Hydromedia enables the ultra-rapid

evacuation of water directly into the soil. This produces a natural aquifer recharge or allows the water to be recycled. Hydromedia is available in Algeria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Croatia, France, Germany (Campo Drain), Greece, India (PermeCrete), Mexico (EcoPerm), Poland, Qatar, Serbia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland (Saibro), UK, USA. Another product offering that works towards more efficient water practices is I-DRACRETO: this concrete improves moisture infusion, reducing early-age cracking and associated repairs while saving 70 liters of water per square meter of concrete floor. Another example: Holcim US and ECOncrete Tech Ltd. partnered and worked together to define offshore scour protection through the development of a novel concrete unit that requires up to 30% less material, minimizes native habitat degradation, and supports ecological uplift in offshore wind projects. On average, the net sales of sustainable solutions are expected to grow around CHF 4.2 million per year.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ Revenue

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

425000000

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

Select from:
☑ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Currently 24% of Holcim net sales are derived from low carbon products. We expect a growth in low-carbon product demand of 5% to 10% on a yearly basis. Therefore a short-term time horizon is considered for this opportunity to materialize. See Opp 1 in question 3.6.1. The average financial impact is 425 mCHF, 1.6% of Holcim's total revenue (425 / 26,407 1.61%)

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ OPEX

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

2200000

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

See Opp 4 in question 3.6.1. The average financial impact is anticipated cost saving of 2.2 mCHF, less than 1% of Holcim's total OPEX
[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:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

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

Select all that apply

☑ Non-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 Nomination, Compensation & Governance Committee (NCGC) is responsible for talent management on Board and Executive levels. With regard to Board composition, the NCGC considers diversity (including but not limited to: origin, ethnicity, domicile, gender, age and professional background) as well as such other factors necessary to address current and anticipated needs of the Company. Refer to the NCGC committee charter for more information. The current composition of the Board of Directors is well balanced in terms of diversity, nationality, cultural background and tenure. Currently, the board is composed of directors from eight different nationalities. 45.5% of the board members are female. With the exception of the Chairman, all Board members are Independent Directors. As the chairperson of the Board of Directors is not independent, the Organizational Rules provide for the election of a Lead Independent Director.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

nomination-compensation-and-governance-committee-charter.pdf
[Fixed row]

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

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply
☑ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :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

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Board of Directors (BoD) has the ultimate responsibility for strategy and overall governance of the company, including Holcim's climate strategy. Through the Audit Committee and the Health, Safety, Sustainability Committee (HSSC), the BoD oversees Holcim's risk management and internal control process, including sustainability/climate and nature-related risks and opportunities. The entire BoD is included in the Risk Management process and is thus regularly updated on climate-related risks and opportunities, as well as potential scenarios in carbon price regulation systems such as the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS). The HSCC supports and advises the Board of Directors on the development and promotion of a healthy and safe environment for employees and contractors, as well as on

sustainable development and social responsibility. The chairman of the HSSC then reports to the Board on the conclusions of the meeting. In addition, as a member of the Executive Committee, the Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) attends part of all Board meetings and presents the sustainability strategy at the Board strategy workshop. These meetings include updates on the implementation of the Group's climate transition plan and related targets. The HSSC consists of five Board members. The HSSC meets 4 times a year with the Chief Sustainability Officer and the VP Sustainability to discuss and measure progress on the sustainability strategy. The Holcim process for approval of major climate-related capital expenditures, acquisitions and/or divestitures, includes climate and other environmental and societal considerations in the assessment and ultimately requires the approval of the Board. The Nomination, Compensation & Governance Committee (NCGC) proposes the objectives for the Long-Term Incentive Plan, which alongside financial metrics, includes metrics related to the reduction of specific net CO2, waste recycled and the reduction of specific cement freshwater withdrawals. These objectives are then approved by the Board of Directors.

Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :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

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Board of Directors (BoD) has the ultimate responsibility for strategy and overall governance of the company, including Holcim's nature strategy. Through the Audit Committee and the Health, Safety, Sustainability Committee (HSSC), the BoD oversees Holcim's risk management and internal control process, including sustainability/climate and nature-related risks and opportunities. The entire BoD is included in the Risk Management process and is thus regularly updated on climate and nature-related risks and opportunities. The HSCC supports and advises the Board of Directors on the development and promotion of a healthy and safe environment for employees and contractors, as well as on sustainable development and social responsibility. The chairman of the HSSC then reports to the Board on the conclusions of the meeting. In addition, as a member of the Executive Committee, the Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) attends part of all Board meetings and presents the sustainability strategy at the Board strategy workshop. These meetings include updates on the implementation of the Group's water strategy and related targets. The HSSC consists of five Board members. The HSSC meets 4 times a year with the Chief Sustainability Officer and the VP Sustainability to discuss and measure progress on the sustainability strategy. The Holcim process for approval of major environmental-related capital expenditures, acquisitions and/or divestitures, includes climate, water and societal considerations in the assessment and ultimately requires the approval of the Board. The Nomination, Compensation & Governance Committee (NCGC) proposes the objectives for the Long-Term Incentive Plan, which alongside financial metrics, includes metrics related to the reduction of specific net CO2, waste recycled and the reduction of specific cement freshwater withdrawals. These objectives are then approved by the Board of Directors.

Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply
☑ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Committee Charter

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

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

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

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Board of Directors (BoD) has the ultimate responsibility for strategy and overall governance of the company, including Holcim's nature strategy. Through the Audit Committee and the Health, Safety, Sustainability Committee (HSSC), the BoD oversees Holcim's risk management and internal control process, including sustainability/climate and nature-related risks and opportunities. The entire BoD is included in the Risk Management process and is thus regularly updated on climate-related risks and opportunities, as well as potential scenarios in carbon price regulation systems such as the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS). The HSCC supports and advises the Board of Directors on the development and promotion of a healthy and safe environment for employees and contractors, as well as on sustainable development and social responsibility. The chairman of the HSSC then reports to the Board on the conclusions of the meeting. In addition, as a member

of the Executive Committee, the Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) attends part of all Board meetings and presents the sustainability strategy at the Board strategy workshop. These meetings include updates on the implementation of the Group's climate transition plan and related targets. The HSSC consists of five Board members. The HSSC meets 4 times a year with the Chief Sustainability Officer and the VP Sustainability to discuss and measure progress on the sustainability strategy. The Holcim process for approval of major climate-related capital expenditures acquisitions and/or divestitures, includes climate and other environmental and societal considerations in the assessment and ultimately requires the approval of the Board. The Nomination, Compensation & Governance Committee (NCGC) proposes the objectives for the Long-Term Incentive Plan, which alongside financial metrics, includes metrics related to the reduction of specific net CO2, waste recycled and the reduction of specific cement freshwater withdrawals. These objectives are then approved by the Board of Directors.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply
☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue
☑ Other, please specify :Ad-Hoc trainings and site visits

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience
☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
☑ Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition
☑ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

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

☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process

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

☑ Other, please specify :Ad-Hoc trainings and site visits

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

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

☑ Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition

☑ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

[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 Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning
☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
☑ Developing a climate transition plan
☑ Implementing a climate transition plan
☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating 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 Executive Committee is ultimately responsible for the execution of the climate and energy strategy, and climate-related issues are managed at an operational level by the CSO.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level
☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating 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 Executive Committee is ultimately responsible for the execution of the nature strategy, and nature-related issues are managed at an operational level by the CSO.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating 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 Executive Committee is ultimately responsible for the execution of the nature strategy, and nature-related issues are managed at an operational level by the CSO.
[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

17

(4.5.3) Please explain

The Nomination, Compensation & Governance Committee made sustainability part of the long-term incentive plan (LTI) of the company's executive committee as well as top 200 senior leaders worldwide, making it everyone's business at Holcim to advance its net-zero journey. The long term incentives are awarded based on three equally weighted performance objectives: 1) Earnings per share before impairment and divestments, 2) Return on Invested Capital adjusted for material changes in scope and 3) Sustainability. The sustainability objective encompasses three pillars of the company's sustainability strategy in line with Holcim's commitment to build a net-zero future with science based targets: • Climate: reduction of CO2 emissions (Scope 1) per ton of cementitious material produced (50% weight). • Circularity: construction demolition materials (CDM) measured in million tons (25% weight). • Nature: reduction of freshwater withdrawal per ton of cementitious material produced (25% weight)

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

8

(4.5.3) Please explain

The Nomination, Compensation & Governance Committee made sustainability part of the long-term incentive plan (LTI) of the company's executive committee as well as top 200 senior leaders worldwide, making it everyone's business at Holcim to advance its net-zero journey. The long term incentives are awarded based on three equally weighted performance objectives: 1) Earnings per share before impairment and divestments, 2) Return on Invested Capital adjusted for material changes in scope and 3) Sustainability. The sustainability objective encompasses three pillars of the company's sustainability strategy in line with Holcim's commitment to build a net-zero future with science based targets: • Climate: reduction of CO2 emissions (Scope 1) per ton of cementitious material produced (50% weight). • Circularity: construction demolition materials (CDM) measured in million tons (25% weight). • Nature: reduction of freshwater withdrawal per ton of cementitious material produced (25% weight)
[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

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Achievement of climate transition plan

Emission reduction

☑ Reduction in emissions intensity

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual multi-year bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

With sustainability at the heart of our strategy, the Nomination, Compensation & Governance Committee made it part of the long-term incentive plan (LTI) of the company's executive committee as well as top 200 senior leaders worldwide, making it everyone's business at Holcim to advance its net-zero journey. The long term incentive consists of performance shares and performance options. Performance shares are subject to a three-year vesting period based on three equally weighted performance objectives: 1) Earnings per share (EPS) before impairment and divestments, 2) Return on Invested Capital (ROIC) adjusted for material changes in scope and 3) Sustainability. The sustainability objective encompasses three pillars of the company's sustainability strategy in line with Holcim's commitment to build a net-zero future with science based targets: • Climate: reduction of CO2 emissions (Scope 1) per ton of cementitious material produced (50 percent weight). CO2 emissions of 520 kilograms per ton of cementitious material produced in 2025 compared to the target of 534 kilograms set in 2022. The CO2 target included in the performance objectives of the long-term incentive are based on CO2 targets validated by the SBTi. • Circularity: quantity of recycled waste derived resources (25 percent weight). Waste of 45 million tons recycled in 2025 compared to the target of 41 million set in 2022. • Nature: reduction of freshwater withdrawal per ton of cementitious material produced (25 percent weight). Freshwater withdrawal of 292 liters per ton of cementitious material produced in 2025 compared to the target of 302 liters set in 2022

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

The performance indicators used in the long term incentive scheme are the same performance indicators used in our climate transition plan. The CO2 target included in the performance objectives of the long-term incentive are based on CO2 targets validated by the SBTi.

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

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations

☑ Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual multi-year bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

With sustainability at the heart of our strategy, the Nomination, Compensation & Governance Committee made it part of the long-term incentive plan (LTI) of the company's executive committee as well as top 200 senior leaders worldwide, making it everyone's business at Holcim to advance its net-zero journey. The long term incentive consists of performance shares and performance options. Performance shares are subject to a three-year vesting period based on three equally weighted performance objectives: 1) Earnings per share (EPS) before impairment and divestments, 2) Return on Invested Capital (ROIC) adjusted for material changes in scope and 3) Sustainability. The sustainability objective encompasses three pillars of the company's sustainability strategy in line with Holcim's commitment to build a net-zero future with science based targets: • Climate: reduction of CO2 emissions (Scope 1) per ton of cementitious material produced (50 percent weight). CO2 emissions of 520 kilograms per ton of cementitious material produced in 2025 compared to the target of 534 kilograms set in 2022. • Circularity: quantity of recycled waste derived resources (25 percent weight). Waste of 45 million tons recycled in 2025 compared to the target of 41 million set in 2022. • Nature: reduction of

freshwater withdrawal per ton of cementitious material produced (25 percent weight). Freshwater withdrawal of 292 liters per ton of cementitious material produced in 2025 compared to the target of 302 liters set in 2022

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

The performance indicators used in the long term incentive scheme are the same performance indicators used in our nature strategy. Our Nature Strategy sets out measurable targets to protect and restore precious freshwater resources, with a tangible action plan to achieve these goals by 2030. The water withdrawal target included in the performance objectives of the long-term incentive is the same target used in our Nature Strategy.
[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

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Holcim has several group-wide policies which are relevant for the Environmental issue Climate Change. These include our: Environmental Policy Climate Policy Circular Economy Policy Cement Environmental Directive Human Rights Directive Responsible Lobbying and Advocacy Directive Climate Public Policy Positions Sustainable Procurement Directive Our climate policy covers the entire group and covers the entire value chain, direct operations (Scope 1 & 2), Upstream and Downstream (Scope 3).

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to a circular economy strategy

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

☑ Commitment to not funding climate-denial or lobbying against climate regulations

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

☑ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

☑ Commitment to secure Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous people and local communities

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Description of environmental requirements for procurement

(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

holcim_climate_policy.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations
☑ Upstream value chain
☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Holcim has several group-wide policies which are relevant for the Environmental issue Water. These include our: Environmental Policy Nature Policy Water Directive Human Rights Directive Responsible Lobbying and Advocacy Directive Sustainable Procurement Directive Our nature policy covers the entire group and covers the entire value chain: direct operations, Upstream, and Downstream.

(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 engage in integrated, multi-stakeholder landscape (including river basin) initiatives to promote shared sustainability goals
☑ Commitment to implementation of nature-based solutions that support landscape restoration and long-term protection of natural ecosystems
☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Water-specific commitments
☑ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution
☑ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes
☑ Commitment to safely managed WASH in local communities
☑ Commitment to the conservation of freshwater ecosystems
☑ Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action

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
☑ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights
☑ Commitment to secure Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous people and local communities

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation

☑ Description of environmental requirements for procurement

(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 Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

holcim_nature_policy.pdf

Row 3

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Holcim has several group-wide policies which are relevant for the Environmental issue Water. These include our: Environmental Policy Nature Policy Human Rights Directive Responsible Lobbying and Advocacy Directive Sustainable Procurement Directive Quarry Rehabilitation and Biodiversity Directive Our nature policy covers the entire group and covers the entire value chain: direct operations, Upstream, and Downstream.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species

☑ 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

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

☑ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

☑ Commitment to secure Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous people and local communities

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Description of environmental requirements for procurement

☑ Description of biodiversity-related performance standards

☑ Description of impacts on natural resources and ecosystems

☑ Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets

☑ Description of dependencies on natural resources and ecosystems

☑ Description of membership and financial support provided to organizations that seek to influence public policy

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

(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 Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

holcim_nature_policy.pdf
[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☑ Business 4 Nature
☑ CEO Water Mandate
☑ UN Global Compact
☑ We Mean Business
☑ Climate Action 100+
☑ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)
☑ Water Resilience Coalition
☑ Science-Based Targets for Nature (SBTN)
☑ Water Action Hub (by CEO Water Mandate)
☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)
☑ Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)

☑ World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)

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

Holcim is a signatory of the Call to Action of Business for Nature, which brings together influential organizations and forward-thinking businesses seeking to reverse nature loss. By signing the call we aim to positively influence policymakers who are currently discussing international agreements on nature and climate change. Holcim has endorsed the CEO Water Mandate, a UN Global Compact initiative, as part of its water stewardship commitment and joined the Water Resilience Coalition, a CEO-led initiative launched in 2020 as part of the UN Global Compact CEO Water Mandate. Holcim has been a supporter of the TCFD since July 2017 and of the ISSB as a corporate champion since 2024. The ISSB published voluntary climate-related financial risk disclosures based on the TCFD recommendations for use by companies in providing information to investors, lenders, insurers and other stakeholders. During the New York Climate Week, the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) announced its final recommendations for nature-related risk management and disclosures. We welcome this as an early adopter. We were one of the 17 corporate members of TNFD and the only company in our industry to contribute to the development of the framework. In 2024, Holcim was one of the first three companies worldwide to adopt science-based targets for nature, confirming our rigorous science-driven approach to nature and commitment to preserve and restore freshwater ecosystems. Holcim is a signatory of the We Mean Business Coalition, a global non-profit aimed at accelerating the transition to a zero-carbon economy. Holcim CEO Miljan Gutovic is on the Executive Committee of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). Holcim strives to implement the UNGC's 10 principles to advance responsible corporate citizenship. Holcim is an UN Global Compact business participant and annually disclose our UNGC Communication on Progress. In 2024, we had several meetings with Climate Action 100+ initiative. We engaged with more than 20 investors who are part of this group in order to discuss Holcim decarbonization strategy, our roadmap and action plan to reduce our emissions, the target setting and how Holcim can continue to improve its scoring under this framework.
[Fixed row]

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

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

Select all that apply
☑ Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers

(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:
☑ Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

28022025-holcim-climate-policy-engagement-report-2024.pdf

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Mandatory government register

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

EU Transparency Register - 225005818352-31

(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

In 2020, Holcim was the first global building materials company to sign the UN Global Compact's "Business Ambition for 1.5C" initiative, with 2030 SBTi-verified targets. In 2021, our 2050 targets were validated by SBTi. In 2022, we upgraded our 2030 climate targets and validated them with SBTi, in line with their sector's new 1.5C science based framework. In 2020, Holcim's CEO signed the Call to Action of Business for Nature, which brings together influential organizations and forward-thinking businesses seeking to reverse nature loss. In 2023 we entered a partnership with the IUCN to preserve nature and advance nature-positive development in the built environment. We are a signatory of the CEO Water Mandate and the WASH pledge. We also joined the 50L Home Coalition and the Water Resilience Coalition to scale up its impact in protecting the world's freshwater resources. In 2024, we conducted our second trade organizations review. The aim was to ensure

that organizations that we are member in have no major misalignment with the Group's policy positions on climate change (focusing on 1. alignment and support of the Paris Agreement and 1.5 target, 2. support the use of carbon pricing mechanisms 3. Existence of a Net Zero roadmap, 4. Acknowledging the need to deploy advanced technologies, incl. CCUS, 5. Support the need to introduce low carbon and/or net zero products). We selected the most significant organizations in Holcim's top 10 markets (in terms of turnover and CO2 emission intensity) that are influential on the climate agenda. The selection considered a balanced geographical distribution and included global, regional, and national organizations where Holcim's membership fees exceed 200 KCHF. Data was collected through a questionnaire and supported by documentation. When needed, a discussion was organized with the local public affairs team to ensure understanding of the policy landscape and alignment in the analysis. Should major divergences appear, Holcim will work proactively with the organization to find alignment. In extreme cases, where alignment is not possible and where misalignment cannot be duly justified by reasonable contextual factors, we can dissociate ourselves or renounce our membership / mandate from the trade association.
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

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

EU ETS and EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanisms

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

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

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

Financial mechanisms (e.g., taxes, subsidies, etc.)
☑ Carbon taxes
☑ Emissions trading schemes

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

Select from:

☑ Regional

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

Select all that apply

☑ Europe

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

Select from:

☑ Support with minor exceptions

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

Holcim has been supportive of the CBAM initiative and an advocate for an early and swifter adoption. CBAM requires a fast and "watertight" implementation is key to its success. A swift implementation of the CBAM will provide the necessary foundations for large scale investments in the decarbonization of our activities and products across the EU. It requires close collaboration with the sectors concerned, in order to make sure that adequate (existing) standards are used (eg. on GHG measurement, monitoring and reporting) and all potential circumvention routes are effectively closed. This process is fundamental to ensuring effective CO2 cost equalization. Ultimately, carbon costs must progressively be absorbed in products and solutions in order to render carbon-efficient solutions more competitive. This entails carbon pricing mechanisms that encompass both supply (carbon emissions) and demand (carbon consumption)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Active engagement on the implementation of the policy

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

0

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

In 2022, as part of its Green Deal, the European Union has adopted the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) as a central engine of the low carbon transition. This forms the central pillar of the low-carbon business case (by providing carbon cost equalization between importers and domestic producers). It is fundamental to our ability to invest on a large scale in the deployment of low-carbon technologies and products.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 2

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

Net Zero Industry Act Regulation & Clean Industrial Deal

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Environmental impacts and pressures

☑ Emissions – CO2

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

Select from:

☑ Regional

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

Select all that apply

☑ Europe

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

Select from:

☑ Support with major exceptions

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

In order to ensure an effective deployment of decarbonisation solutions in the cement industry, such as carbon capture storage and utilisation technologies, Holcim has advocated for a coherent and robust legislative framework that would: 1) support development and access to permanent geological storage (both off-shore & on-shore) via a stronger focus on the whole CO2 value-chain, including storage infrastructure and transport; 2) promote common rules to facilitate CO2 cross-border transport and storage, including with EU-wide CO2 specifications standards; 3) provide for a clear regulatory framework for the utilisation of CO2 from unavoidable process emissions; 4) ensure financing is prioritised and directed towards decarbonisation technologies for the hard-to-abate sectors; 5) include de-risking mechanisms to facilitate private investment for early adoption of innovative cleantech by 'first movers' (e.g. CCFDs).

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

Select all that apply

☑ Responding to consultations

☑ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

☑ Other, please specify :Active engagement with relevant associations (e.g. Cembureau and CO2 Value Europe)

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

0

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

Holcim's 2050 net-zero pathway relies significantly on the development and deployment of deep decarbonisation technologies, incl. CCUS projects. The deployment of these technologies will enable us to capture up to 5Mt of CO2 per annum and put 8Mt of decarbonised products on the market by 2030. This policy framework is essential to create viable and long-term business cases, including for the development of first-of-a-kind industrial CO2 management value chains. Decarbonisation technologies such as CCUS are included in the EU policy framework and facilitates the integration of our pilot projects in regulatory and financing schemes.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 3

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

Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

Transparency and due diligence

☑ Corporate environmental reporting

☑ Mandatory environmental reporting

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

Select from:

☑ Regional

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

Select all that apply

☑ Europe

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

Select from:

☑ Support with minor exceptions

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

Holcim has been an early adopter of voluntary sustainability reporting standards for years. For years, we have disclosed our performance on material KPIs in accordance with GRI and SASB. For the past four years we have followed the recommendations of the TCFD in our climate reporting. Last year we implemented the recommendations of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD). We recognize that sustainability is inseparable from our business activities, and as such started to incorporate all of our sustainability reporting within our Annual Report two years ago, sharing our EU Taxonomy results, and aligning with the non-financial reporting requirements of the Swiss Code of Obligations. However, as we prepare for reporting in alignment with the EU's CSRD, we have actively engaged with standard setters through consultations and public forums regarding the need for greater alignment between the CSRD standards and international standards such as those developed by the ISSB and GRI. Our engagement efforts aim to maintain a consistent, high standard for reporting, but reduce the burden of reporting, especially when jurisdictions adopt different standards.

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

Select all that apply

☑ Discussion in public forums

☑ Responding to consultations

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

0

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

Sustainability Reporting is an important tool for stakeholder engagement as it allows companies to demonstrate the progress of their sustainability initiatives and targets in a measurable and comparable manner. However, if reporting requirements become overly complex, reporting can distract time and attention away from the important task of developing and implementing a successful transition plan or sustainability strategy. Holcim's calls for greater alignment between voluntary standards such as those developed by the ISSB and GRI and mandatory reporting standards such as the EU's CSRD aims to reduce complexity in reporting, which reduces the time and resources needed for reporting and promotes greater comparability.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ GRI

☑ IFRS

☑ TCFD

☑ TNFD

☑ Other, please specify :EU Taxonomy

(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
☑ Water pollution indicators
☑ Content of environmental policies
☑ Value chain engagement
☑ Dependencies & Impacts
☑ Biodiversity indicators
☑ Public policy engagement
☑ Water accounting figures

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

50-123; 136-235; 244-255, 378-411

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

28022025-finance-holcim-fy-2024-report-full-en.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Holcim is at the forefront of ESG reporting, showcasing an unwavering commitment to transparency and environmental responsibility. Pioneering the adoption of Taskforce on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and Taskforce on Nature-Related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) guidelines, the company has consistently led the disclosure of its impacts and dependencies, risks and opportunities. In 2024, Holcim published on a voluntary basis its EU Taxonomy aligned figures for sales, opex and capex as well as its capex transition plan for the next 10 years in order to have at least 30% of its sales aligned with the taxonomy. For four consecutive years, Holcim has unveiled comprehensive climate reports, and the latest publication is fully integrated within the company's Annual Report, highlighting a holistic approach to reporting. Moreover, Holcim's decarbonization targets for 2030 and 2050 are aligned with its sector's new 1.5C science- based framework, confirming its commitment to decarbonize building in line with the most advanced science.
[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:
☑ Annually

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Annually
[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

☑ IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Other stakeholder and customer demands driving forces, please specify :Impact of carbon footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

Relevant technology and science

☑ Other relevant technology and science driving forces, please specify :Availability of breakthrough technologies

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Major assumptions made: For most variables, the scenario was designed based on the assumptions of the IEA NZE 2050 and SSP1. Further assumptions on cement demand were made: Growth until 2030 in emerging markets; from 2030–2050 demand decreases due to smart design. Assumptions on intensity of driving forces: Impact of carbon footprint on reputation: mild impact to reputation as Holcim decarbonizes. Global regulation: restrictive regulation driving low-carbon construction standards. Local/regional carbon prices (USD/T CO2) (taken from IEA NZE 2050): Advanced economies with net zero pledges: 2030: 140, 2050: 250. Selected emerging markets with net zero pledges: 2030: 90, 2050: 200. Selected emerging markets: 2030: 25, 2050: 180. Other emerging markets: 2030: 15, 2050: 55. Availability of breakthrough technologies: high carbon capturing capacity. Availability of mineral components: low availability. Cost of fossil fuels: following IEA NZE 2050. The scenario analysis exercise performed by Holcim relies on assumptions that may or may not eventuate, and scenarios may be impacted by additional factors to the assumptions disclosed. For example, the appearance of disruptive technologies and regulations may affect the outcomes of the scenario analysis. Our scenario analysis contained herein refers to the full year 2024 scope of business including our North America operations as per CDP guidelines. Our disclosures will be updated for the material divestment of North America which took place in June 2025 in subsequent CDP submissions.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

In line with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) recommendations, Holcim has continued to develop distinct and plausible climate change scenarios to test the resilience of the organization's strategy in light of different climate change futures. Two scenarios have been considered to present Holcim's assessment on climate- related transitional and physical risks. A "Paris Agreement-aligned" scenario (aligned with 1.5C) and an "Ineffective Collective Action Against Climate Change" scenario (aligned with 3 – 5C).

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(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

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Number of ecosystems impacted

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Major assumptions made: Selection of variable "overall water risk" assumes the most complete way to measure all water-related risks, by aggregating all selected indicators from the (1) Physical Quantity (Stress), (2) Quality and (3) Regulatory & (4) Reputational Risk categories. Assumption that all the 4 categories of the overall water risk will become worse, leading to a conservative approach in our decision to include all sites that are located in medium, high and extremely high water risk areas, not only high and extremely high water risk areas according to the output of WRI Aqueduct tool. This scenario may be impacted by different factors (mitigation measures, total amount of water used). However, we only took in consideration the state of nature of the specific area and not our actions to mitigate the risks at site level. Our scenario analysis contained herein refers to the full year 2024 scope of business including our North America operations as per CDP guidelines. Our disclosures will be updated for the material divestment of North America which took place in June 2025 in subsequent CDP submissions.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

In line with the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) recommendations, Holcim used the overall water risk scenario of WRI Aqueduct tool to develop and test the resilience of the organization's strategy in light of the different potential risks: physical and transitional, including reputation and policies/regulatory risks.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA STEPS (previously IEA NPS)

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0ºC and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Other stakeholder and customer demands driving forces, please specify :Impact of carbon footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

Relevant technology and science

☑ Other relevant technology and science driving forces, please specify :Availability of breakthrough technologies

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Major assumptions made: For most variables, the scenario was designed based on the assumptions of the IEA STEPS and SSP5. Further assumptions on cement demand were made: Trend following "IEA Reference Technology Scenario (RTS)" (IEA technology roadmap - Low carbon transition in the cement industry (2019)) until 2030 in emerging markets; marginal growth after 2030. Assumptions on intensity of driving forces: Impact of carbon footprint on reputation: significant impact to reputation as Holcim faces challenges to decarbonize. Global regulation: permissive regulation driving low-carbon construction standards. Local/regional carbon prices (USD/T CO2) (taken from IEA STEPS): EU: 2030: 140; 2050: 158; Canada: 2030: 126; 2050: 126; Other selected markets: 2030: 21–56, 2050: 28–89. Availability of breakthrough technologies: low carbon capturing capacity. Availability of mineral components: medium availability. Cost of fossil fuels: following IEA STEPS 2050. The scenario analysis exercise performed by Holcim relies on assumptions that may or may not eventuate, and scenarios may be impacted by additional factors to the assumptions disclosed. For example, the appearance of disruptive technologies and regulations may affect the outcomes of the scenario analysis.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

In line with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) recommendations, Holcim has continued to develop distinct and plausible climate change scenarios to test the resilience of the organization's strategy in light of different climate change futures. Two scenarios have been considered to present Holcim's assessment on climate- related transitional and physical risks. A "Paris Agreement-aligned" scenario (aligned with 1.5C) and an "Ineffective Collective Action Against Climate Change" scenario (aligned with 3 – 5C).

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(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

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 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)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Assumptions on local weather patterns are based on physical climate risk modeling that relies on the latest climate science from IPCC.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

In line with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) recommendations, Holcim has continued to develop distinct and plausible climate change scenarios to test the resilience of the organization's strategy in light of different climate change futures. Two scenarios have been considered to present Holcim's assessment on climate- related transitional and physical risks. A "Paris Agreement-aligned" scenario (aligned with 1.5C) and an "Ineffective Collective Action Against Climate Change" scenario (aligned with 3 – 5C).

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP2

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(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

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.0ºC - 2.4ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 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)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Assumptions on local weather patterns are based on physical climate risk modeling that relies on the latest climate science from IPCC.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

This intermediate scenario was assessed for physical risks only to gain further insights into potential climate change futures.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios
☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:
☑ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:
☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(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

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0ºC and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 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)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Assumptions on local weather patterns are based on physical climate risk modeling that relies on the latest climate science from IPCC.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

In line with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) recommendations, Holcim has continued to develop distinct and plausible climate change scenarios to test the resilience of the organization's strategy in light of different climate change futures. Two scenarios have been considered to present Holcim's assessment on climate- related transitional and physical risks. A "Paris Agreement-aligned" scenario (aligned with 1.5C) and an "Ineffective Collective Action Against Climate Change" scenario (aligned with 3 – 5C).

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(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

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 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)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Assumptions on local weather patterns are based on physical climate risk modeling that relies on the latest climate science from IPCC.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

In line with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) recommendations, Holcim has continued to develop distinct and plausible climate change scenarios to test the resilience of the organization's strategy in light of different climate change futures. Two scenarios have been considered to present Holcim's assessment on climate- related transitional and physical risks. A "Paris Agreement-aligned" scenario (aligned with 1.5C) and an "Ineffective Collective Action Against Climate Change" scenario (aligned with 3 – 5C).

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP2

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(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

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.0ºC - 2.4ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 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)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Assumptions on local weather patterns are based on physical climate risk modeling that relies on the latest climate science from IPCC.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

This intermediate scenario was assessed for physical risks only to gain further insights into potential climate change futures.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(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

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0ºC and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 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)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Assumptions on local weather patterns are based on physical climate risk modeling that relies on the latest climate science from IPCC.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

In line with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) recommendations, Holcim has continued to develop distinct and plausible climate change scenarios to test the resilience of the organization's strategy in light of different climate change futures. Two scenarios have been considered to present Holcim's assessment on climate- related transitional and physical risks. A "Paris Agreement-aligned" scenario (aligned with 1.5C) and an "Ineffective Collective Action Against Climate Change" scenario (aligned with 3 – 5C).
[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

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(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

In order to determine the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on Holcim, we used various scenarios to address the focal question, "What is the resiliency of Holcim's strategy in different climate change futures?" Results of the scenario analysis show that a 1.5C aligned scenario is a favorable outlook in the short and medium term, and is particularly optimistic for the low-carbon products and solutions that we are developing such as the Susteno 3R, ECOPact, ECOPlanet and many others, increasing our market share in the range of green cement, concrete and sustainable solutions. A business-as-usual scenario is not Holcim's strategic direction. However, the group will adapt to cover the market needs while continuing to drive circular and low carbon construction. In particular, our portfolio of products and solutions is diversified and includes offers aiming to improve climate-resilience of buildings and cities. The favorable outlook from the 1.5C scenario led to our decision to continue to invest in product development, with 29% of our ready-mix net sales from the world's broadest range of low carbon concrete, ECOPact, in 2024 and we continue to invest to grow these volumes in 2025 and beyond. Additionally we further invested in the deployment of low carbon cement with our global brand ECOPlanet representing 26% of our cement sales.

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

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(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

In order to develop our nature strategy and prioritize the sites to set specific water targets, we used the WRI Aqueduct tool. Results of this analysis supported us on identifying risks and opportunities for specific sites. We have set targets on specific freshwater withdrawal reduction for all the locations which are in water risk areas to reduce our dependence on this natural resource. As opportunities, we are working on some innovations to tackle this risk as well. For example by replacing freshwater to non-freshwater (e.g. wastewater treated) in our operations, and continuing to install water recycling systems in water risk areas. During the process of strategy and target setting, we have integrated our sustainability main KPIs including water into our finance tool. For that we conducted capacity building for our sites environmental managers, financial controllers and sustainability experts. More specifically, As a result of the scenario Holcim made the decision to participate in the SBTN pilot and in 2024 Holcim was one of three companies to set its first SBTN target to reduce freshwater withdrawal in the Moctezuma basin in Mexico. Our operations will decrease their freshwater withdrawals by 39% by 2030 (based on a 2022-2023 average). This piloting and target setting also led to a commitment to submit more targets to SBTN in the coming year. This is a commitment to action in order to keep tackling the pressures of the business on stressed freshwater ecosystems. In order to achieve this ambitious target, Holcim has made the decision to allocate additional capital expenditures for investments into waste water treatment projects between now and 2030.
[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

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

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

We are multiplying our efforts in all our operations to switch to the use of alternative fuels wherever possible. To make this happen we need the ecosystem to be in place to collect waste which is not the case everywhere. The company has the aim to transition to alternative fuels, for example in Europe we have the goal to operate with 90% of alternative fuels by 2030 and today 9 sites already run with more than 80% of alternative fuels. Our Group thermal substitution rate at the end of 2024 was at 32%, with the goal to increase it to 50% by 2030 and 70% by 2050. In addition, as we progress toward net zero, advanced technologies like electrification and use of hydrogen as an alternative fuel will account for an increased share of our decarbonization efforts. We are modernizing our kilns to make this possible. In 2023, we conducted a milestone hydrogen test at our plant in La Malle, France. The aim of the test was to replace the fossil fuel used to power the cement kiln with hydrogen – a process called fuel switching. At La Malle, we trialed a hydrogen-injection rate of more than 50 percent, with the remaining fuel coming from biogenic sources. We also tested hydrogen in a process called "boosting", which involves feeding a small amount of hydrogen (around one percent of total feedstock) into the kiln. This small amount of hydrogen acts as a catalyst to optimize the combustion process and increase the use of alternative and biogenic fuels. The company does not generate any revenue from fossil fuel activities.

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

Select from:

☑ Our climate transition plan is voted on at Annual General Meetings (AGMs)

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

Our pathway to 2030 and 2050 is clear. To reach our Scope 1 and Scope 2 commitments, we will reduce our clinker factor, use alternative fuels and raw materials, and increase our use of renewable energy. We will invest in proven technologies that produce positive returns. We will scale up breakthrough technologies such as Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage (CCUS), which will make an increased contribution in terms of reaching our targets post 2030. Our pathway to net zero does not rely on offsets. Our net-zero pathway is based on the assumptions made by the Global Cement and Concrete Association in its 2050 Cement and Concrete Industry Roadmap for Net Zero Concrete. This journey requires radical collaboration with our entire value chain and with regulators. In particular we need regulatory frameworks that: ● Enable the development of reasonable business cases to invest at scale in decarbonized technologies (e.g. competitive access to decarbonized energy / facilitated access to funding and transparent regulatory frameworks for the use, storage and transportation of unavoidable CO2 emissions) ● Lead to market demand for decarbonized and circular solutions (e.g. harmonized products standards and public procurement frameworks that drive innovation by being technology and material-neutral based on building lifecycle performance.) ● Enable industry to remain competitive on the global stage (e.g. international level playing field on carbon costs / fair state aid rule for energy-intensive sectors / dynamic carbon pricing). Capital expenditures are key in resourcing our transition plan. We aim to allocate 500 million CHF / yr of Green Capex by 2025. CCUS: We have committed to invest CHF 2 billion into CCUS projects, net of public funding, to capture five million tons of CO2 annually and produce eight million tons of fully decarbonized cement each year by 2030. Prioritizing innovation is also key.

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

Clinker factor: 72% in 2024 (target is 68% in 2030) Thermal substitution rate: 32% in 2024 (target is 50% in 2030 and 70% in 2050). In Europe we have the goal to operate with 90% of alternative fuels by 2030 and today 9 sites already run with more than 80% of alternative fuels. In 2024, 74% of Group R&D resources were dedicated to low-carbon products and 50% of new patents were in low-carbon innovation. Since 2021, 90% of new patent applications filed relating to cement-based products support our sustainability goals. To scale up carbon capture utilization and storage (CCUS), we have identified 17 flagship projects, based on mature technologies and robust partnerships and value chains. Each one is well positioned to become a net-zero cement plant. Seven full scale CCUS projects across Europe have been selected for grants from the EU Innovation Fund and aim to go live before 2030. Green CapEx in 2024: 534 million CHF (of which 433 mCHF for decarbonization projects). We will sustain our annual green CapEx at CHF 500 million. These investments will impact all our operations and geographies and will encompass existing technologies with proven returns. We are committed to aligning capital expenditure plans with our long-term net-zero reduction target, which has been validated by SBTi and is aligned with the Paris Agreement's objective of limiting global warming to 1.5°. Low-carbon mobility (Scope 3 emissions): From autonomous electric vehicles in quarries to heavy-duty electric trucks for material distribution, we are transforming our fleet to meet ambitious decarbonization goals – using electric, hydrogen and biofuel-powered solutions across our logistics operations. Holcim is a founding member of the First Movers Coalition, a group of companies leveraging their purchasing power to create early markets for innovative clean technologies. In 2024, we announced that we will deploy 1,000 new Mercedes-Benz electric trucks in Europe. This is in addition to our 2023 agreement with Volvo deploy up to 1,000 electric trucks by 2030. Replacing diesel trucks with electric ones will reduce our CO_2 emission from road transport by up to 50%. Through such partnerships, companies like ours are leading the shift to sustainable solutions and accelerating green innovation and supply.

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

28022025-holcim-climate-report-2024.pdf

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Resource scarcity (circular economy)

(5.2.14) Explain how the other environmental issues are considered in your climate transition plan

As a world leader in recycling, we apply the principles of "reduce, recycle and regenerate" across our business. Circularity is at the core of everything we do and is an important part of our net-zero journey. Preserving natural resources considerably reduces our dependence to mineral resources and preserves our long term growth. We take a circular approach to decarbonization by using materials at the end of their life, such as biomass and municipal waste, and turn them into alternative energy sources. We also recycle construction demolition materials back into our products. Circularity is one of our key strategic pillars, making circularity a driver of profitable growth. By deploying our ECOCycle circular technology across a range of building solutions, we produce products that guarantee a content of minimum 10% up to 100% recycled construction demolition materials (CDM), with no compromise on quality and performance. Solutions include raw materials for use in low-carbon cement formulations and recycled aggregates for use in concrete or as fillers for road construction. Solutions with ECOCycle are now available in nine countries, with more launches planned. Recycled cement paste from CDM can be used as a mineral component to reduce our clinker factor. Our most advanced ECOCycle circular solution in Europe can reduce the CO2 footprint of cement by up to 40% based on recycling cement paste from CDM. As we grow our network of advanced processing sites, we are expanding the markets for which we can provide these circular solutions. Our commitment to circularity is also evident in our portfolio of roofing solutions. As an example, a standard Malarkey residential roof upcycles at least 3,000 plastic bags into new shingles. Duro-Last roofing solutions also recycle manufacturing waste and roofs at the end of their life through its Recycle Your Roof program. In 2024, we recycled 38 million tons of materials across our business, from recycling construction demolition materials (CDM) into new building solutions to converting non-recyclable plastics and minerals into new alternative materials. In 2024, Holcim grew its recycling of CDM by 20% for the second consecutive year to 10.2 million tons. By 2030, we aim to recycle 20 million tons of CDM per year. We currently run over 150 recycling centers worldwide, in or near to major metropolitan areas in which we operate.
[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
☑ Water

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

Our bottom-up risk and opportunity assessment has been designed in order to systematically address all pillars of the transformation of our company into a leader in sustainable building material by 2030 and beyond: decarbonizing building, decarbonizing construction, decarbonizing cities and circular economy. A top-down analysis challenges the country assessment, especially as regards their consistency with externally recognized scenarios from the International Energy Agency. Among the emerging topics that are part of our assessment, we consider a large range of topics, all of them contribution to support the decision-making process at country level and supporting the implementation of relevant mitigating activities: Policies and regulations (more stringent, or absence of), Evolution of the market demand and customer expectations, Maturity of the circular economy, Emergence of new technologies, Sustainable use of natural resources, Decarbonization of the supply chain including energy transition.

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

☑ Water

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

Our bottom-up risk and opportunity assessment has been designed in order to systematically address all pillars of the transformation of our company into a leader in sustainable building material by 2030 and beyond: decarbonizing building, decarbonizing construction, decarbonizing cities and circular economy. A top-down analysis challenges the country assessment, especially as regards their consistency with externally recognized scenarios from the International Energy Agency. Among the emerging topics that are part of our assessment, we consider a large range of topics, all of them contribution to support the decision-making process at country level and supporting the implementation of relevant mitigating activities: Policies and regulations (more stringent, or absence of), Evolution of the market demand and customer expectations, Maturity of the circular economy, Emergence of new technologies, Sustainable use of natural resources, Decarbonization of the supply chain including energy transition

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

☑ Water

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

Our bottom-up risk and opportunity assessment has been designed in order to systematically address all pillars of the transformation of our company into a leader in sustainable building material by 2030 and beyond: decarbonizing building, decarbonizing construction, decarbonizing cities and circular economy. A top-down analysis challenges the country assessment, especially as regards their consistency with externally recognized scenarios from the International Energy Agency. Among the emerging topics that are part of our assessment, we consider a large range of topics, all of them contribution to support the decision-making process at country level and supporting the implementation of relevant mitigating activities: Policies and regulations (more stringent, or absence of), Evolution of the market demand and customer expectations, Maturity of the circular economy, Emergence of new technologies, Sustainable use of natural resources, Decarbonization of the supply chain including energy transition

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

☑ Water

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

Our bottom-up risk and opportunity assessment has been designed in order to systematically address all pillars of the transformation of our company into a leader in sustainable building material by 2030 and beyond: decarbonizing building, decarbonizing construction, decarbonizing cities and circular economy. A top-down analysis challenges the country assessment, especially as regards their consistency with externally recognized scenarios from the International Energy Agency. Among the emerging topics that are part of our assessment, we consider a large range of topics, all of them contribution to support the decision-making process at country level and supporting the implementation of relevant mitigating activities: Policies and regulations (more stringent, or absence of), Evolution of the market demand and customer expectations, Maturity of the circular economy, Emergence of new technologies, Sustainable use of natural resources, Decarbonization of the supply chain including energy transition.
[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
- ☑ Direct costs
- ☑ Access to capital
- ☑ Capital allocation
- ☑ Capital expenditures
- ☑ Acquisitions and divestments

(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
- ☑ Water

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

Climate and Water-related risks and opportunities have influenced multiple financial planning elements such as revenue, direct costs, capital expenditures, etc. For example, in Europe, we are regulated by the EU-ETS for all of our European Union operations, which includes 13 countries and impacts 33 integrated cement plants. The EU-ETS introduced the Phase IV of the EU-ETS in 2021, leading to a significant increase in direct costs to Holcim through: a) Increased price of EUAs on the market associated with the mechanism. b) Imports of clinker and cement from outside the EU and thus not subject to the EU-ETS becoming more cost competitive at the EU borders We have estimated the respective financial impact on our direct costs. Consequently, this has informed our whole financial planning strategy in the short- and medium-term from our capital allocation strategy to the way we create value for our customers and the society as a whole. Our green CAPEX amounted to CHF 534 m for 2024. Our target is to maintain green CapEx investment of at least CHF 500 m annually by 2025. Our expected revenues are calculated based on a

growing market share in the emerging and promising green market, with the launch of our low carbon products. This transformation of our business model also requires us to implement emissions reduction activities to reduce the financial impact from the EU-ETS.
[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	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Other methodology or framework

[Fixed row]

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Internal definitions of Green CapEx

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ CAPEX

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

534000000

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

36

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

35

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

35

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

Green Capex definition: the Sustainability Capital Expenditures with significant positive impact on Process Decarbonization, Clean Energy, Carbon Efficient Construction, Circular Economy, Biodiversity, Air & Water and Communities such as but not limited to carbon capture, waste heat recovery, 3D printing, electrical fleet, calcined clay technology, alternative fuels & raw materials installations. In 2024 our Green CAPEX was CHF 534 million, of which CHF 433 million were dedicated to CO2 reduction projects. By 2030, we aim to reach significant milestones in our CCUS journey. We have committed to invest CHF 2 billion in CCUS projects, net of public funding, to capture 5 million tons of CO_2 annually and produce 8 million tons of net-zero cement each year from 2030. To meet these targets, we have identified 17 flagship projects based on mature technologies as well as robust partnerships and value chains. Each one is well positioned to become a net-zero cement plant. Seven full-scale CCUS projects across Europe have been selected for grants from the European Union Innovation Fund and aim to go live before 2030.
[Add row]

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

(5.5.1) Investment in low-carbon R&D

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.5.2) Comment

We have the largest R&D organization in the building industry, with over 300 researchers at our research facility in Holderbank, Switzerland and our Holcim Innovation Center in Lyon. To spread innovation across our markets, our researchers work in close collaboration with our global network of regional innovation hubs, from Mexico to Montreal. Together with our commercial teams, our researchers support our customers with all their building needs from concept to creation. In our R&D work we draw on 370 patent families. Around 74% of our resources at our Innovation Center in Lyon, France, are dedicated to low-carbon products. Since 2021, 90% of new patent applications filed relating to cement-based products support our sustainability goals. 50% of new patents support sustainable solutions such as CCUS and low-emission construction materials. 25% relate to sustainability drivers such as 3D printing.
[Fixed row]

(5.5.1) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for cement production activities over the last three years.

Row 1

(5.5.1.1) Technology area

Select from:
☑ Alternative low-CO2 cements/binders

(5.5.1.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:
☑ Large scale commercial deployment

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

18

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

225000000

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

25

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

Innovation through research and development projects plays a key part in the Group's activities. Holcim's innovation centers in Switzerland and in France, with more than 300 researchers and a worldwide network of laboratories, are delivering breakthrough innovations to build the sustainable future of Holcim. The Holcim Innovation Hub, opened in September 2023, showcases Holcim's sustainable building solutions and contributes to co-create accelerated low-carbon, circular and energy-efficient building worldwide. Research and development projects are carried out with a view to generating added value for customers through end user-oriented products and services, with a focus on: • Disruptive solutions to decarbonize building. • Breakthrough technologies aiming at production system improvements. • Development of low-carbon products and solutions to protect the environment and lower the Group's environmental footprint. • Innovation in digital technology across Holcim's business, fundamentally changing how the Group operates and delivers value to customers. • Enabling sustainable construction and making sustainable building accessible for all, through houses of tomorrow projects. • Partnering with startups to expand the number of environmental product declarations and gain access to innovative solutions. Holcim's operating profit includes research and development costs of CHF 225 million (2023: CHF 224 million). We are using innovative alternative mineral components such as Calcined-Clay, Construction Demolition Materials (CDM) Fines, Reclaimed ash, Lithium Residues and Steel Slag to develop Alternative Low-CO2 cements/binders. Holcim is deploying Calcined-Clay solutions throughout our operations. We currently have 11 calcined-clay cements on the market and many additional industrial trials in progress. We plan to have more than 30 operational sites with calcined clay technology by 2030. Holcim produced a low carbon cement with 50% CO2 reduction vs Ordinary Portland Cement (OPC) using Calcined Clay in 2023.

Row 2

(5.5.1.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS)

(5.5.1.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Full/commercial-scale demonstration

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

15

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

225000000

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

25

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

Next generation technologies such as carbon capture, utilization and storage (CCUS) will accelerate Holcim's decarbonization journey. CCUS technologies are an integral component of our decarbonization journey, and Holcim is actively working to integrate them throughout our business. We have committed to invest CHF 2 billion into CCUS projects, net of public funding, to capture five million tons of CO2 annually and produce eight million tons of fully decarbonized cement by 2030.

Row 3

(5.5.1.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Low clinker cement

(5.5.1.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Large scale commercial deployment

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

20

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

225000000

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

25

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

The majority of emissions from the cement production process results from the calcination of limestone into clinker. This part of the process is our largest source of CO_2 emissions, accounting for 40% of our total carbon footprint. Holcim reduces its emission from this process by using innovative decarbonized materials to produce clinker (such as construction and demolition materials and calcined clay) and by using less clinker in cement, known as clinker factor reduction and replacing it with the use of mineral components. Holcim has set a target to reduce its clinker factor from 72% in 2024 to 68% in 2030. Holcim is currently working on our next generation of EcoPlanet low carbon cement which will incorporate low clinker factor binders and strength enhancers to maintain concrete performance.

Row 4

(5.5.1.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Fuel switching

(5.5.1.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Large scale commercial deployment

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

2

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

225000000

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

1

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

We use alternative fuels, derived from waste including biomass residues, to replace traditional fossil fuels, including coal, petcoke, and natural gas. Waste volumes are increasing globally, and Geocycle offers highly safe and ecological waste solutions applying international standards. Taking a circular approach, we will reduce the carbon intensity of our cement by substituting fossil fuels with pretreated non-recyclable and biomass waste fuels to operate our cement kilns. We already have 9 plants in Europe with more than 80% TSR.

Row 5

(5.5.1.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ High temperature heating

(5.5.1.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Basic academic/theoretical research

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

1

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

225000000

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

3

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

Low-carbon hydrogen, produced using clean energy, is a potential alternative to the fossil fuels powering our transportation and cement kilns. It also enables us to increase the amount of alternative fuels we use, particularly biogenic fuels, which often have lower calorific value or are harder to ignite. We are also exploring the electrification of our processes to decrease our dependence on fossil fuels by substituting them for clean electricity. We are examining and testing new technologies to bolster our electrification portfolio, as well as collaborating with global leaders in electricity production to secure clean electricity supply for our projects.

Row 6

(5.5.1.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Waste heat recovery

(5.5.1.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Large scale commercial deployment

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

1

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

225000000

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

1

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

We have waste heat recovery programs in place to use excess heat from cement kilns to generate electricity. We presently have seven operational waste heat recovery units, producing 262 gigawatt hours of clean electricity. Our goal is to significantly increase the number of waste heat recovery units by 2030.
[Add row]

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

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

-24

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

0

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

-5

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

-5

(5.9.5) Please explain

Water-related CAPEX expenditure decreased in 2024 versus 2023. Notably, we are working on a project in Germany for the Erection of a dewatering pipeline from quarry “Schinkel” to river “Stör”. This will consist of an underground pipeline incl. 4 road crossings, the crossing of the “Breitenberger-Kanal” and the crossing of a dike. Most of the spending on this project was completed in 2023 which is why water-related CapEx decreased in 2024. The project will be opened in 2027. Water CAPEX is expected to remain stable/ slightly increase for 2025 and beyond thanks to the increase of wastewater treatment plants, drinking water systems, rainwater harvesting and sewage systems in our sites. Water related OPEX was slightly lower in 2024 based on actual reduction of freshwater withdrawal. In addition, savings are generated through investing in our water related infrastructures. This increased investment can be seen in the higher water related CapEx over the past several years.
[Fixed row]

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

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Carbon ☑ Water

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization's internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☑ Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☑ Navigate regulations

☑ Drive energy efficiency

☑ Stress test investments

☑ Drive low-carbon investment

☑ Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities

☑ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in decision making

☑ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in risk assessment

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Alignment with the price of allowances under an Emissions Trading Scheme

☑ Scenario analysis
☑ Social cost of climate-related impact

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

Prices taken from European Emissions Trading scheme

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 2
☑ Scope 3, Category 14 – Franchises
☑ Scope 3, Category 15 – Investments
☑ Scope 3, Category 2 - Capital goods
☑ Scope 3, Category 1 - Purchased goods and services
☑ Scope 3, Category 10 - Processing of sold products
☑ Scope 3, Category 5 - Waste generated in operations
☑ Scope 3, Category 12 - End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Scope 3, Category 4 - Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3, Category 6 - Business travel
☑ Scope 3, Category 7 - Employee commuting
☑ Scope 3, Category 11 - Use of sold products
☑ Scope 3, Category 8 - Upstream leased assets
☑ Scope 3, Category 13 - Downstream leased assets
☑ Scope 3, Category 9 - Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3, Category 3 - Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:
☑ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:
☑ Evolutionary

(5.10.1.9) Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

We expect the EU ETS carbon price to increase from current levels to between 130 CHF per ton and 190 CHF per ton.

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

130

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

190

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

☑ Capital expenditure

☑ Risk management

☑ Opportunity management

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

☑ Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify :Financial planning/budgeting

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

20.8

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

Our internal carbon price forms the central pillar of the low-carbon business case and is fundamental to our ability to invest on a large scale in the deployment of low-carbon technologies and products. Additionally, using the dynamic pricing model allows us to understand and mitigate financial risks and implications. Our

assumptions are revised on a frequent basis and compared with a range of external estimations in order to cover a wide spectrum of scenarios, including the less likely ones. Our internal carbon price is used for financial planning for all of our European Entities which are included in the EU ETS.
[Add row]

(5.10.2) Provide details of your organization's internal price on water.

Row 1

(5.10.2.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:
☑ Shadow price

(5.10.2.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply
☑ Incentivize consideration of water-related issues in decision making
☑ Incentivize consideration of water-related issues in risk assessment

(5.10.2.3) Factors beyond current market price are considered in the price

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.10.2.4) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply
☑ Social cost of environmental impact

(5.10.2.5) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

The damage costs of water consumption were based on the Value Balancing Alliance (VBA) methodology v0.2 and applied on a country-by-country basis. The VBA methodology considers societal impacts where water consumption may reduce the availability of clean water to other users reliant on the same source.

(5.10.2.6) Stages of the value chain covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(5.10.2.7) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Differentiated

(5.10.2.8) Indicate how and why the price is differentiated

The price is differentiated on a country by country basis since the social cost of water consumption varies depending on local water stress and social economic factors.

(5.10.2.9) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Evolutionary

(5.10.2.10) Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

We expect the price to increase over time for most developed countries. However, prices for developing countries may decrease over time as the availability of clean water for the population improves.

(5.10.2.11) Minimum actual price used (currency per cubic meter)

0.03

(5.10.2.12) Maximum actual price used (currency per cubic meter)

28.16

(5.10.2.13) Business decision-making processes the internal water price is applied to

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies management

☑ Impact management

(5.10.2.14) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

☑ No

(5.10.2.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.10.2.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

Holcim is committed to creating value for society and to measuring our business performance beyond financials. Our Integrated Profit & Loss Statement, based on the principles of the VBA, complements our traditional financial and sustainability metrics. It enhances decision-making processes to sustain long-term value creation for shareholders, society and the environment, allowing us to understand and share with our stakeholders the extent of our impacts and to track progress against our sustainability ambitions. The IP&L also raises awareness of risks and opportunities posed by externalities (through quantification) and enables analysis on what the impact could be on the bottom line.
[Add row]

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

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Customers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water
Investors and shareholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water
Other value chain stakeholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change

[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

Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions: We conduct a screening with 100% of our suppliers using a standard supplier prioritization methodology to identify suppliers with high ESG impact. Suppliers are classified based on their contribution to CO2 emissions linked to their business operations.

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

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

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

37000

Water

(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

☑ Dependence on water

☑ Impact on water availability

(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 conduct a screening with 100% of our suppliers using a standard supplier prioritization methodology to identify suppliers with high ESG impact. Suppliers are classified based on their dependency and impact of water in their business operations.

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

Select from:
☑ 26-50%

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

37000
[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
☑ Procurement spend

☑ Regulatory compliance
☑ Reputation management
☑ Business risk mitigation
☑ Strategic status of suppliers
☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

We conduct a screening with 100% of our suppliers using a standard supplier prioritization methodology to identify suppliers with high ESG impact (including but not limited to: climate and energy, water, waste, chemicals, air pollution and biodiversity). Through our Sustainable Procurement program, we request all suppliers identified as having high ESG impact to systematically manage their environmental impacts and to set objectives and targets to reduce such impacts. These suppliers are also requested to take action and demonstrate proof of continuous improvement towards having a recognized Environmental Management System in place. In 2024, 39% of our active suppliers were identified as having high ESG impact. They represent 68% of our annual procurement spend. We request all of them to report on their environmental impact, risks and progress towards the targets. The requirements are communicated to suppliers through our Supplier Code of Conduct, bound through contractual terms and conditions and verified through our Supplier Qualification process as part of the Sustainable Procurement Program.

Water

(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
☑ Procurement spend
☑ Regulatory compliance
☑ Reputation management
☑ Business risk mitigation
☑ Strategic status of suppliers
☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to water

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

We conduct a screening with 100% of our suppliers using a standard supplier prioritization methodology to identify suppliers with high ESG impact (including but not limited to: climate and energy, water, waste, chemicals, air pollution and biodiversity). Through our Sustainable Procurement program, we request all suppliers identified as having high ESG impact to systematically manage their environmental impacts and to set objectives and targets to reduce such impacts. These suppliers are also requested to take action and demonstrate proof of continuous improvement towards having a recognized Environmental Management System in place. In 2024, 39% of our active suppliers were identified as having high ESG impact. They represent 68% of our annual procurement spend. We request all of them to report on their environmental impact, risks and progress towards the targets. The requirements are communicated to suppliers through our Supplier Code of Conduct, bound through contractual terms and conditions and verified through our Supplier Qualification process as part of the Sustainable Procurement Program.
[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, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are 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

The group procurement policy integrates the principles of Sustainability to drive sourcing decisions in line with our supplier code of conduct and aligned with ISO20400. It is the basis for our P2P process and is enforced through contractual terms and conditions.

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:

☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are 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

The group procurement policy integrates the principles of Sustainability to drive sourcing decisions in line with our supplier code of conduct and aligned with ISO20400. It is the basis for our P2P process and is enforced through contractual terms and conditions.
[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:

☑ Implementation of emissions reduction initiatives

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ First-party verification

☑ On-site third-party audit

☑ Supplier self-assessment

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

☑ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

☑ Other, please specify **:ESG supplier site assessment conducted by Holcim**

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

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

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

☑ Re-integrating suppliers back into upstream value chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Based on non compliance, we discuss and agree with suppliers to implement improvement actions, quantifiables and time-bound. The supplier is flagged as "yellow" (conditionally approve) or "red" (blocked) At the successful completion of the improvement action plan, suppliers is flagged as "green" (approved)

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Compliance with an environmental certification, please specify :ISO14001

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

☑ On-site third-party audit

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

☑ Supplier self-assessment

☑ Other, please specify :ESG supplier site assessment conducted by Holcim Subject Matter Experts

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 26-50%

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:
☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:
☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply
☑ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance
☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance
☑ Re-integrating suppliers back into upstream value chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Based on non compliance, we discuss and agree with suppliers to implement improvement actions, quantifiables and time-bound. The supplier is flagged as "yellow" (conditionally approve) or "red" (blocked) At the successful completion of the improvement action plan, suppliers is flagged as "green" (approved)

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization Principles

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ First-party verification

☑ On-site third-party audit

☑ Supplier self-assessment

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

☑ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

☑ Other, please specify **:ESG supplier site assessment conducted by Holcim**

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

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

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

☑ Re-integrating suppliers back into upstream value chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Based on non compliance, we discuss and agree with suppliers to implement improvement actions, quantifiables and time-bound. The supplier is flagged as "yellow" (conditionally approve) or "red" (blocked). At the successful completion of the improvement action plan, suppliers is flagged as "green" (approved).

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Regular environmental risk assessments (at least once annually)

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ First-party verification

☑ On-site third-party audit

☑ Supplier self-assessment

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

☑ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

☑ Other, please specify **:ESG supplier site assessment conducted by Holcim**

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:
☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply
☑ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance
☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance
☑ Re-integrating suppliers back into upstream value chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Based on non compliance, we discuss and agree with suppliers to implement improvement actions, quantifiables and time-bound. The supplier is flagged as "yellow" (conditionally approve) or "red" (blocked). At the successful completion of the improvement action plan, suppliers is flagged as "green" (approved).

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 self-assessment

(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:

☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

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

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

☑ Re-integrating suppliers back into upstream value chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Based on non compliance, we discuss and agree with suppliers to implement improvement actions, quantifiables and time-bound. The supplier is flagged as "yellow" (conditionally approve) or "red" (blocked). At the successful completion of the improvement action plan, suppliers is flagged as "green" (approved).

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization Principles

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ First-party verification

☑ On-site third-party audit

☑ Supplier self-assessment

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

☑ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

☑ Other, please specify **:ESG supplier site assessment conducted by Holcim**

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

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

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

☑ Re-integrating suppliers back into upstream value chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Based on non compliance, we discuss and agree with suppliers to implement improvement actions, quantifiables and time-bound. The supplier is flagged as “yellow” (conditionally approve) or “red” (blocked). At the successful completion of the improvement action plan, suppliers is flagged as “green” (approved).

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Regular environmental risk assessments (at least once annually)

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

☑ On-site third-party audit

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

☑ Supplier self-assessment

☑ Other, please specify :ESG supplier site assessment conducted by Holcim Subject Matter Experts

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

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

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

☑ Re-integrating suppliers back into upstream value chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Based on non compliance, we discuss and agree with suppliers to implement improvement actions, quantifiables and time-bound. The supplier is flagged as "yellow" (conditionally approve) or "red" (blocked). At the successful completion of the improvement action plan, suppliers is flagged as "green" (approved).

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Setting and monitoring water pollution-related targets

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

☑ On-site third-party audit

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating
☑ Supplier self-assessment
☑ Other, please specify :ESG supplier site assessment conducted by Holcim Subject Matter Experts

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

Select from:
☑ 100%

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

Select from:
☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 26-50%

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:
☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

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

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

☑ Re-integrating suppliers back into upstream value chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Based on non compliance, we discuss and agree with suppliers to implement improvement actions, quantifiables and time-bound. The supplier is flagged as "yellow" (conditionally approve) or "red" (blocked). At the successful completion of the improvement action plan, suppliers is flagged as "green" (approved).

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Setting and monitoring withdrawal reduction targets

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

☑ On-site third-party audit

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

☑ Supplier self-assessment

☑ Other, please specify :ESG supplier site assessment conducted by Holcim Subject Matter Experts

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

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

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

☑ Re-integrating suppliers back into upstream value chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Based on non compliance, we discuss and agree with suppliers to implement improvement actions, quantifiables and time-bound. The supplier is flagged as “yellow” (conditionally approve) or “red” (blocked). At the successful completion of the improvement action plan, suppliers is flagged as “green” (approved).
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:
☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration
☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services
☑ Collaborate with suppliers to develop reuse infrastructure and reuse models
☑ Engage with suppliers to advocate for policy or regulatory change to address environmental challenges
☑ Facilitate adoption of a unified climate transition approach with suppliers
☑ Invest jointly with suppliers in R&D of relevant low-carbon technologies

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply
☑ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:
☑ 76-99%

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

We measure success in terms of the percentage (%) of the total annual spend from high ESG impact suppliers covered by our ESG qualification process. As part of our ESG qualification process of high ESG impact suppliers, we regularly engage with these suppliers to encourage innovation and reduce climate impacts and identify partnership opportunities to drive CO2 reduction in our supply chain. By the end of 2024, a total of ~37'000 high ESG impact suppliers were in compliance with Holcim's ESG criteria, accounting for 88% of Holcim's total spend with high ESG impact suppliers. The percentage has slightly decreased vs 2023 due to an increase of suppliers in the assessment scope. The impacts of this successful engagement were that we are mobilising our key suppliers to foster innovation (including climate-related aspects) that will help us reduce Scope 3 upstream emissions from our top categories (covering +98% of our total upstream absolute emissions). For example, we are leading the largest roll-out of Industry 4.0 technologies in the building solutions industry. In addition, Holcim will deploy up to 4,000 electric vehicles by 2030. The deal is part of our "sustainable competitiveness" sourcing strategy scaling up sustainable products competitively.

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

Select from:
☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :reducing CO2 lifetime emissions of the products

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:
☑ Total water withdrawal volumes reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

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

Information collection

☑ Collect water quantity information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., withdrawal and discharge volumes)

(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%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

We are deploying a tailored program for our suppliers in the extractive sector, classified as small and medium enterprises, to specifically address their environmental impacts including water management, and support them in reaching an ISO14000 certification or equivalent. The program focuses on strategic suppliers, having identified the extractive sector as one of the major contributors to our environmental impacts in our supply chain. The tailored program aims at strengthening our capacity to influence and improve our environmental impacts in our supply chain, through engagement with strategic suppliers. The success is measured through the increase of ISO 14000 certification or equivalents within our suppliers.

(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 :support supplier in reaching an ISO14000 or equivalent

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Circular economy

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

☑ Collaborate with suppliers to develop reuse infrastructure and reuse models

☑ Engage with suppliers to advocate for policy or regulatory change to address environmental challenges

☑ Facilitate adoption of a unified climate transition approach with suppliers

☑ Invest jointly with suppliers in R&D of relevant low-carbon technologies

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

We measure success in terms of the percentage (%) of the total annual spend from high ESG impact suppliers covered by our ESG qualification process. As part of our ESG qualification process of high ESG impact suppliers, we regularly engage with these suppliers to encourage innovation and reduce climate impacts and identify partnership opportunities to drive CO2 reduction in our supply chain. By the end of 2024, a total of ~37'000 high ESG impact suppliers were in compliance with Holcim's ESG criteria, accounting for 88% of Holcim's total spend with high ESG impact suppliers. The percentage has slightly decreased vs 2023 due to an increase of suppliers in the assessment scope. The impacts of this successful engagement were that we are mobilising our key suppliers to foster innovation (including climate-related aspects) that will help us reduce Scope 3 upstream emissions from our top categories (covering +98% of our total upstream absolute emissions). For example, we engage with our suppliers of chemicals, equipment and packaging to include a percentage of recycled content with specific targets by 2030.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :reducing the CO2 footprint by increasing recyclability and recycled content in products

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

Innovation and collaboration

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

☑ Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts

(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

We consider customer-related Scope 3 emissions (Use of sold products) as not relevant in accordance with the GCCA Guidelines for the cement sector. The use of our products is not directly associated with energy consumption. Nonetheless, Holcim has a range of products and brands which can be considered as low carbon products and we are continuously encouraging our customers to improve their climate change initiatives. Holcim Group Sustainability works together with Group Communications, Marketing, as well as teams in the country offices to engage with customers from the entire construction value chain including contractors, architects, engineers and real estate developers. Through Holcim Sustainable Construction Academy, an online e-learning platform we developed, we educate built environment players on sustainable construction practices using our low carbon, circular and smart design solutions. In a couple of our operational countries, we have conducted in-person Continuing Professional Development programs to educate our local customers and built environment community. We have also contributed as speakers and co-hosts at several events like Council on Tall Buildings and Urban Habitats and New York Climate Week in 2024, sharing our expertise on low carbon and circular materials and bringing together other experts on the topic. We also conduct guided tours and educational visits for our customers at our Holcim Innovation Centre, showcasing the range of solutions available for sustainable construction. Furthermore, we organise Innovation Days at Holcim Innovation Centre, bringing together experts from the built environment to share their knowledge, research and ongoing projects that advance sustainable construction practices. Finally, the Holcim Foundation for Sustainable Construction promotes and encourages the development of a sustainable built environment through its bi-annual design

Awards, its Fellowship program and the Holcim Foundation Forum. The Holcim Foundation Awards is a competition to promote sustainable approaches in the built environment with an active focus on reducing CO2 emissions at every stage of a structure's use cycle. The Holcim Foundation Fellowship promotes sustainability in the built environment by bridging built environment students, educators and practitioners alike, accelerating change through knowledge sharing and community building.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We measure success by the number individuals that we've reached through our engagement programs. Through the online platform Holcim Sustainable Construction Academy, we've amassed up to 2,600 participants with varying backgrounds, including architects, engineers, urban planners and students. In 2024, our Holcim Innovation Centre has hosted over 5 groups of architects and engineers, and 25 groups of customers. The total number of visitors at the Centre in 2024 is 1,987. Moreover, our events at Council on Tall Buildings and Urban Habitats and New York Climate week have respectively involved over 150 and 75 professionals from the built environment. The Holcim Foundation Awards had attracted over 5,500 registrations and 2,045 submissions by the end of 2024. The Foundation's Fellowships and other programs have also amassed 400 participants in physical meetings, 2,000 participants in the awards webinars, 15 fellows and another 20 students involved in the Tanzania and Indonesia workshops. As a result of our continuous engagements, new customers adopted ECOPact, our low carbon concrete, and EcoCycle, our range of products containing recycled materials. For example, 90% of the 6.2million m2 area of Ellinikon urban development project in Greece is being built with a range of our sustainable products and solutions, including ECOPact and ECOPlanet. In 2024, we reached 29% of our ready-mix net sales with ECOPact, the world's broadest range of low-carbon concrete.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Incentivize collaborative sustainable water management in river basins

(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

We engage to foster water stewardship and collective action. To drive the uptake of sustainable products and solutions - value adding products which fulfill water related customer needs in urban areas, water stressed areas and coastlines. Method: Holcim engages proactively with stakeholders through collaboration across the built value chain. Participating in conferences, focused-group discussion, social media, our sales and engineering professionals, including water and design engineers, to establish their needs and ensure competitive pricing, consultancy and after sales service. The key in our method is to understand what water impacts are relevant to the project development and tailor solutions that will improve water performance against baseline - or meet requirements and specifications. Examples: Volos plant in Greece and the neighboring refreshment company agreed to connect water pipes to use the treated wastewater in the cement plant. Holcim Colombia has developed the MingAgua project using the Minga model, a community participation strategy for water conservation. We are part of SuizAgua Colombia project, a public-private alliance involving the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, industries, NGOs and associations

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Measurement of success is the % of total net sales of our sustainable solutions portfolio (28% in 2024). Specific to water, our sustainable solutions are categorized as: Solutions for natural water infiltration and Solutions for flood protection or storm water management. In 2024, our revenue from water solution increased. We also established KPIs per project. For example: for the Volos plant project, the measure of success is the reduction of freshwater withdrawal in the plant (-10%). For the MingAgua project success is measured as the number of projects initiated and municipalities benefitting.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(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

Holcim has a strong relationship with its shareholders / investors and maintains a regular dialogue on sustainability topics, in particular on climate and nature topics. Every year, we have more than 80 calls and meetings on our decarbonization strategy, our targets, roadmap, green investments, our portfolio transformation with the development of our solutions and products business as well as the development of low carbon cement and concrete and circular products. We also engage on the nature topic, our biodiversity management plans, what we do to decrease our water footprint, the different initiatives to reduce our freshwater withdrawal in our cement and aggregates operations, our work with the TNFD, being an early adopter of the framework and one of the 17 companies worldwide to have piloted Science Based Targets Network (SBTN) nature targets and one of the first three companies in the world to have validated a target. We also engage with our investors during ad-hoc events organized by the company such as our Capital Market Days or our Decarbonization Day to explain how we are accelerating the decarbonization of our products. We also attend ESG conferences where we engage with investors during one-on-one and group meetings. This year, we reached another milestone in our investor engagement with the publication of the fourth climate report, fully integrated in our Annual Report, giving shareholders a say on the company's climate strategy. We also published a report on non-financial matters for which we requested a vote during the AGM. Both reports received strong support from our shareholders in our AGM held in May 2025, with respectively 97% and 90% approval.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

This year, we reached another milestone in our investor engagement with the publication of the fourth climate report, fully integrated in our Annual Report, giving shareholders a say on the company's climate strategy. We also published a report on non-financial matters, including water-related topics for which we requested a vote during the AGM. Both reports received strong support from our shareholders in our AGM held in May 2025, with respectively 97% and 90% approval.

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

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

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

Holcim has a strong relationship with its shareholders / investors and maintains a regular dialogue on sustainability topics, in particular on climate and nature topics. Every year, we have more than 80 calls and meetings on our sustainability strategy, our targets, roadmap, and green investments. We also engage on the nature topic, our biodiversity management plans, what we do to decrease our water footprint, the different initiatives to reduce our freshwater withdrawal in our cement and aggregates operations, our work with the TNFD, being an early adopter of the framework and one of the 17 companies worldwide to have piloted Science Based Targets Network (SBTN) nature targets and one of the first three companies in the world to have validated a target. We also engage with our investors during ad-hoc events organized by the company such as our Capital Market Days. We also attend ESG conferences where we engage with investors during one-on-one and group meetings. This year, we continued meaningful engagement with our investors collecting their feedback about our annual report and sustainability disclosures. In accordance with new Swiss regulations we requested a vote from our shareholders on our report on non-financial matters during the AGM. The report received strong support from our shareholders in our AGM held in May 2024, with 99% approval.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

This year, we reached another milestone in our investor engagement with the publication of our report on non-financial matters in accordance with new Swiss regulations for which we requested a vote during the AGM. The report received strong support from our shareholders in our AGM held in May 2025, with 97% approval.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Architects, engineers, developers, urban planners

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

☑ Engage with stakeholders to advocate for policy or regulatory change

☑ Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(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

We recognise the importance of engaging the entire value chain in the construction industry in order to accelerate the shift towards sustainable, low carbon and circular construction. We share information to architects and specifiers about the environmental performance of our products through Environmental Product Declarations (EPD). We also invite Built Environment professionals to visit the Holcim Innovation Centre in Lyon to learn about our sustainable products and innovations. We engage with fellow Built Environment professionals and organizations like World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) and International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) on several publications and reports that advocate for policy change to reduce the embodied impact of buildings and construction. We have also contributed as speakers and co-hosts at several events like Council on Tall Buildings and Urban Habitats and New York Climate Week in 2024, sharing our expertise on low carbon and circular materials and bringing together other experts on the topic. Finally, we incentivise the development of low-impact designs and building systems through Holcim Awards for Sustainable Construction. The Holcim Foundation for Sustainable Construction regularly runs this competition to promote sustainable design approaches to the built environment with an active focus on reducing CO2 emissions at the whole building's life cycle.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Holcim collaborates with Climate Earth to digitize, automate and accelerate the generation of EPDs across its business segments worldwide. We have so far generated and published a total of 810 EPDs across various business segments within Holcim Group. Through the online platform Holcim Sustainable Construction Academy, we've amassed up to 2,600 participants, including architects, engineers, urban planners and students. In 2024, our Holcim Innovation Centre has hosted over 5 groups of architects and engineers, and 25 groups of customers. The total number of visitors at the Centre in 2024 is 1,987. Moreover, our events at Council on Tall Buildings and Urban Habitats and New York Climate week have respectively involved over 150 and 75 professionals from the built environment. The Holcim Foundation Awards had attracted over 5,500 registrations and 2,045 submissions by the end of 2024. The Foundation's Fellowships and other programs have also

amassed 400 participants in physical meetings, 2,000 participants in the awards webinars, 15 fellows and another 20 students involved in the Tanzania and Indonesia workshops. We also measure our success through the number of meaningful collaborations that we have done to promote the uptake of sustainable construction practices with value chain players like Henning Larsen, Arup, Canary Wharf Group, Norman Foster Foundation, and other influential players.
[Add 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:* ☑ Financial control	*Consolidation approach chosen to align with Group financial reporting*
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Financial control	*Consolidation approach chosen to align with Group financial reporting*
Plastics	*Select from:* ☑ Financial control	*Consolidation approach chosen to align with Group financial reporting*
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Financial control	*Consolidation approach chosen to align with Group financial reporting*

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:

☑ No

(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?

(7.1.1.1) Has there been a structural change?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, an acquisition

☑ Yes, a divestment

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

There were several acquisitions in 2024, for the comprehensive list please refer to the annual report page 278 (https://www.holcim.com/sites/holcim/files/docs/28022025-finance-holcim-fy-2024-report-full-en.pdf). There were 3 divestments, Tanzania, representing a 65% stake in the company (March 2024), South Africa (April 2024) and Kenya, representing a 58.6% stake in the company (December 2024)

(7.1.1.3) Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

There were several acquisitions in 2024, for the comprehensive list please refer to the annual report page 278 (https://www.holcim.com/sites/holcim/files/docs/28022025-finance-holcim-fy-2024-report-full-en.pdf). There were 3 divestments, Tanzania, representing a 65% stake in the company (March 2024), South Africa (April 2024) and Kenya, representing a 58.6% stake in the company (December 2024)
[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]

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

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

☑ No, because the impact does not meet our significance threshold

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

Holcim's base year emissions recalculation policy is to recalculate the base year emissions if the change in company structure has had an impact of more than 5% on the Group's scope 1 2 3 absolute emissions.

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Scope 1+2: WBCSD: The Cement CO2 and Energy ProtocolGHG protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and reporting standard + Technical Guidance for calculating Scope 3

(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

Please note that the number published in the 2024 sustainability performance report follows the market based approach as our operations have the possibilities to update the national grid average with the supplier specific data when available and relevant. Location based Scope figures are publicly disclosed in the CDP submission.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

80791093.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Following the WBCSD: The Cement CO2 and Energy Protocol

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5589420.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Using location-based emission factors from the International Energy Agency database

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5999580.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Following the GHG Protocol scope 2 guidance. Emission factors are based on the market based approach (i.e. specific to the electricity consumed)

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)

9868335.8

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Category 1: We apply the GHG protocol to estimate CO2 emissions for all 15 categories. We select the GHG calculation methods that appropriately reflects the most material GHG emissions and serves the decision-making process to achieve reduction targets. We apply the following criteria to select calculation methods: 1. The relative size of the emissions 2. Data availability 3. Data quality 4. The cost and effort required to apply each method. Method per category: Category 1 and 3: for the most material purchased goods and for all fuels, we use the "average-data method", combining primary data from our operating systems (eg volumes purchased in each country) with emission factors extracted from LCA database (Gabi) Category 1 purchased Clinker and Cement: we use the "average-data method", combining primary data from our operating systems (eg volumes purchased in each country) with emission factors extracted from the sector database GCCA-GNR with national averages updated on annual basis. For all other purchased goods and services (low impact), we use a "spendbased" method, combining primary data from spend for each category in each country and the kg CO2 per Swiss Franc extracted from a macroeconomic database (Exiobase).

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

86869.9

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Category 2: (low impact), we use a "spendbased" method, combining primary data from spend for each category in each country and the kg CO2 per Swiss Franc extracted from a macroeconomic database (Exiobase).

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)

6013794.7

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Category 3: for electricity, we use the "average-data method", combining primary data from our operating systems (e.g. volumes purchased in each country) with emission factors extracted from IEA, for WTT and T&D linked to the country grid

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)

4708506.9

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Category 4 and 9: for transportation, we use the "distance-based method", combining primary data from our operating systems (eg volumes transported, KM driven, vehicle types, payload) with HBEFA fuel models and emission factors extracted from LCA database (Gabi).

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)

124926.8

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Category 5: we use average-method combining primary data (volumes of waste generated in our operation, classified by waste type) with emission factors extracted from LCA database (Gabi), related to waste treatment process (according to each waste type).

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

26490.1

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Category 6: (low impact), we use a "spendbased" method, combining primary data from spend for each category in each country and the kg CO2 per Swiss Franc extracted from a macroeconomic database (Exiobase).

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

54087

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Category 7: we estimate CO2 from employee commuting, modelling fuel consumption based on number of employees per country and an average kilometers travelled per year (including a percentage of home office) assuming the use of an average car, with an emission factor extracted from LCA database (Gabi)

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)

89298.8

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Category 8: (low impact), included in scope 2 since 2024.

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)

2660500.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Category 4 and 9: for transportation, we use the "distance-based method", combining primary data from our operating systems (eg volumes transported, KM driven, vehicle types, payload) with HBEFA fuel models and emission factors extracted from LCA database (Gabi).

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)

2431670.3

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Category 10: we use the "site-specific" method combining primary data (volumes sold) with Scope 1 and 2 from specific sites (reference sites processing sold goods) in each country.

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)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

not applicable as per GHG definitions

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)

1031821.1

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Category 12: we use an average-method combining primary data (volumes sold) with emission factors extracted from LCA database (Gabi), related to waste treatment process at the end of life (according to each waste type)

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)

15.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Category 13: (low impact), we use a "spendbased" method, combining primary data from spend for each category in each country and the kg CO2 per Swiss Franc extracted from a macroeconomic database (Exiobase).

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

50812.7

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Category 14: we estimate CO2 emissions from our retail franchises, modelling energy consumption in commercial buildings per m2, per country.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

26006447.6

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Category 15, we use "primary data", capturing Scope 1 and 2 emissions from our Joint ventures and applying the percentage in relation to our equity ratio

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

Not applicable. All indirect emissions already covered in the GHG categories disclosed

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

Not applicable. All indirect emissions already covered in the GHG categories disclosed
[Fixed row]

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

	Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Methodological details
Reporting year	*71451923*	*Following the WBCSD: The Cement CO2 and Energy Protocol*

[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

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

4391044.402

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

4286143

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Location-based: Using location-based emission factors from the International Energy Agency database. Market-based: Following the GHG Protocol scope 2 guidance. Emission factors are based on the market based approach wherever possible (i.e. specific to the electricity consumed)
[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)

7263390

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Hybrid method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Extraction, production and transportation of goods and services purchased in the reporting year, except Fuels & Electricity (cradle-to-gate emissions). Including Transportation and distribution in vehicles and facilities owned by suppliers. Hybrid method: for categories with high CO2 impact (Clinker, cement, slag) we use the Average-Data method. For materials with lower CO2 impact we use a Spend-based method

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, calculated

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

143523

(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

Cradle-to-gate emissions from the production of purchased equipments and capital goods

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)

5107085

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Fuels Cradle-to-Gate emissions from purchased Fuels and Electricity in the reporting year. Including Transportation and distribution in vehicles and facilities not owned by Holcim. Electricity Upstream emissions of purchased electricity (extraction, production and transportation of fuels consumed in the generation of electricity, steam, heating, and cooling consumed by the reporting company) including Transmission and distribution (T&D) losses

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

4228466

(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

11

(7.8.5) Please explain

Upstream Transportation and distribution of products purchased by Holcim between the company's tier 1 supplier and its own operation (in vehicles or facilities not owned or controlled by Holcim).Transportation and distribution in vehicles and facilities NOT owned by Holcim. All volumes are disclosed as transported by third parties (as ~ <10% of the global fleet is owned by Holcim and Vehicle ownership per trip is not yet available in the dispatch system).Bulk goods: aggregates, slag, fly ash, gypsum, alternative raw material, pozzolane, sand, limestone chalk marl, alumina & ferrous

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

60890

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions related to energy used for treatment of waste generated in Holcim operation, associated to end-life treatment by third parties and differentiated by type of waste.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, calculated

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

46835

(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

Transportation of employees for business-related activities during the reporting year (in vehicles not owned or operated by the reporting company)

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, calculated

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

71439

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Own method (see explanation)

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

"Transportation of employees between their homes and their worksites during the reporting year (in vehicles not owned or operated by the reporting company). Estimation of commuting KMs travelled by each employee per year. KMs travelled multiplied by emission factor of a mid size car extracted from GaBi environmental database [avg EF from EU-28: Car diesel EURO 4 (EN15804 A4) and EU-28: Car petrol EURO 4 (EN15804 A4)]"

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions are included in Scope 1&2 reporting from 2024

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

2240247

(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

Transportation and distribution of products sold by Holcim to distribute sold products (outbound logistics) if not paid for by Holcim, in vehicles and facilities not owned or controlled by Holcim (Customer pickups)

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

1593686

(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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Scope 1 and 2 emissions from energy used by third parties to process intermediate products (aggregates, clinker, cement sold to third parties) into the final product concrete

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

The use phase of our products (intermediate products) are not directly nor indirectly associated with energy consumption

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)

1327310

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions related to energy used for treatment of Holcim sold products at the end of life, by third parties

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, calculated

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

17

(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

Emissions from energy related to the operation of Holcim assets rented or leased to third parties (owned by Holcim)

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, calculated

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

42787

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions from energy related to Scope 1 and 2 of Holcim Franchises that occur during operation

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

19600174

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Investment-specific method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Scope 1 and 2 emissions from Joint Ventures and non-consolidated companies, in proportion to the equity share owned by Holcim.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

not applicable. All indirect emissions already covered in the GHG categories disclosed

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

not applicable. All indirect emissions already covered in the GHG categories disclosed
[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

	Verification/assurance status
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

394-396

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(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 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

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(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

394-396

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(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: Use of sold products

☑ Scope 3: Investments
☑ Scope 3: Capital goods
☑ Scope 3: Business travel
☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting
☑ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
☑ 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

(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

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(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

394-396

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(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)

26063

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.03

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Renewable electricity production and purchases decreased by 76,991 MWh from 2023 to 2024. To estimate the increase in emissions, we multiply this with the average CO2 intensity of electricity purchased in 2024 (76991 MWh * 339 kg CO2/MWh = 26,063 t CO2). This represents a decrease of 0.03% vs. our 2023 gross scope 1 +2 emissions reported in CDP 2024 ((26,063 t / 79,671,238 t)*100 = 0.03%).*

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1363188

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1.7

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*We decreased our emissions by 1,363,188 t by reducing both the CO2 intensity of our cement production and by reducing the CO2 intensity of non cement production activities (Aggregates, RMX, Asphalt, Products & Solutions, Captive power plants). This translates into an emission decrease of 1.7% (1,363,188 t / 79,671,238 t)*100 = 1.7%) respective to the 2023 gross scope 1+ 2 emissions declared in the CDP 2024.*

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1357561.36

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1.7

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*The divestment of South Africa, Tanzania and Uganda lead to a decrease in our emissions of -1,357,561 t. This translates into an emission decrease of 1.7% (1,357,561 t / 79,671,238 t)*100 = 1.7%) respective to the 2023 gross scope 1+ 2 emissions declared in the CDP 2024.*

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

n/a

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

n/a

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1139290

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1.4

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*The production of cementitious material decreased by 1,927,590 t since 2023, on a like for like basis. Multiplying the 2023 specific emission factor for production with the production decrease, emissions decreased by 1,139,290 t CO2 (0.591 kgCO2 / t cementitious * 1,927,590 t cementitious = -1,139,290 t CO2). This translates into an emission decrease of 1.5% compared to the 2023 Gross Scope 1+2 Emissions reported in CDP 2024 ((1,139,290 / 79,671,238 t)*100 = 1.4%).*

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

102039

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.1

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Upstream leased assets, earlier reported in Scope 3, reclassified based on SBTi recommendation. 102,039 / 79,671,238 t *100 = 0.1%.*

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

n/a

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

n/a

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

201234

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.3

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*The amount of 201234 t CO2 was not allocated to a specific reduction type and reflects a decrease of 0.3% (201234 t / 79,671,238 t)*100 = 0.3%.*

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

n/a
[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.12.1) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO2.

	CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)	Comment
	3617447	*No comment*

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

Algeria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5647203.46

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

435794.88

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

494272.29

Argentina

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1404129.46

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

84342.01

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

8289.84

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

72905.58

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

45891.01

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

51622.2

Austria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

699730.9

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

20473.52

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

69128.77

Azerbaijan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

973289

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

52637.03

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

60619.19

Bangladesh

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1096528.37

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

44196.7

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

46459.74

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

750255.78

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

25808.38

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

25829.01

Bulgaria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

401719.89

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

31329.31

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

34187.67

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3393226.03

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

104517.62

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

94087.77

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2806109.92

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

197982.59

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

39603.29

Colombia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

962198.32

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

33491.09

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

250.72

Costa Rica

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

406225.78

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

5752.93

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

0

Croatia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

304899.96

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

8727.06

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

7810.94

Czechia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

341460.27

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

27338.79

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

27878.46

Ecuador

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1423530.63

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

29806.4

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

24456.4

Egypt

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4172397.01

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

232593.16

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

263842.41

El Salvador

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

916488.55

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

7077.12

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

4923.24

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2828510.21

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

28461.78

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

12923.1

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2415738.27

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

149234.28

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

134873.77

Greece

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1826818.42

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

99079.12

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

86992.09

Guadeloupe

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

29625.51

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

3741.098

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

5218.391

Hungary

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

240288

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

7978.27

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

10243.07

Iraq

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3197486.53

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

331199.8

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

356039.27

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

503169.74

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

36528.3

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

25957.97

Jordan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1347.13

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

15012.34

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

16021.15

Kenya

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

731413.78

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

12777.06

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

33852.61

Lebanon

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

276914.66

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

13852.77

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

13300.59

Martinique

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

29625.51

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

3741.098

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

5218.391

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4775998.41

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

351427.79

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

354843.89

New Zealand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2177.19

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

154.28

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

176.13

Nicaragua

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6385.47

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

2478.72

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

2646.4

Nigeria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3541332.05

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

32860.35

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

36346.54

Philippines

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2817296

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

391736.38

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

424154.43

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1693840.27

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

247704.33

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

182481.08

Qatar

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

709

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

12807.29

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

14236.2

Republic of Moldova

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

372339

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

36606.14

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

36606.14

Romania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1967007.58

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

88464.98

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

898.12

Serbia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

722697.98

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

111235.91

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

111235.91

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2126797.42

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

45339.21

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

0

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1161635.25

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

4341.22

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

2481.24

United Arab Emirates

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1907920.93

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

145217.06

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

163389.16

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

535743.51

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

37959.15

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

29332.07

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11882906.22

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

775311.32

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

1012859.62
[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ By activity

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

Row 1

(7.17.3.1) Activity

AGG-Aggregates

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

484127.93

Row 2

(7.17.3.1) Activity

CLC-Clinker & Cement

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

69751187.66

Row 3

(7.17.3.1) Activity

RFG-Roofing / Coating

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

62488.82

Row 4

(7.17.3.1) Activity

ASP-Asphalt

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

191095.86

Row 5

(7.17.3.1) Activity

RMX-ReadyMix Concrete

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

87669.44

Row 6

(7.17.3.1) Activity

CPR-Concrete Products

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

29716.71

Row 7

(7.17.3.1) Activity

CPP

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

552239.41

Row 8

(7.17.3.1) Activity

DRM-Mortar Solutions

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14788.78

Row 9

(7.17.3.1) Activity

MIC-Mineral Cpts & Other Cem Mats

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

194708.34

Row 10

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Upstream leased assets

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

83953.99
[Add row]

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

Cement production activities

(7.19.1) Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e

70498139.41

(7.19.2) Net Scope 1 emissions , metric tons CO2e

64694420

(7.19.3) Comment

Includes emissions from the production and processing of clinker, cement, mineral components and other cementitious materials and from captive power plants
[Fixed row]

(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply
☑ By activity

(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

Row 1

(7.20.3.1) Activity

AGG-Aggregates

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

225174.81

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

235867.03

Row 2

(7.20.3.1) Activity

CLC-Clinker & Cement

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

3898461.5

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

3815012.17

Row 3

(7.20.3.1) Activity

RFG-Roofing / Coating

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

53655.52

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

82816.92

Row 4

(7.20.3.1) Activity

ASP-Asphalt

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

14125.17

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

13584.92

Row 5

(7.20.3.1) Activity

RMX-ReadyMix Concrete

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

33803.93

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

38166.99

Row 6

(7.20.3.1) Activity

CPR-Concrete Products

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

8871.68

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

8095.3

Row 7

(7.20.3.1) Activity

CPP

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

0

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

0

Row 8

(7.20.3.1) Activity

DRM-Mortar Solutions

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

3229

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

3064.63

Row 9

(7.20.3.1) Activity

MIC-Mineral Cpts & Other Cem Mats

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

135637.79

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

71317.53

Row 10

(7.20.3.1) Activity

Upstream leased assets

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

18085

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

18085
[Add row]

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

Cement production activities

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

4034099.29

(7.21.2) Scope 2, market-based (if applicable), metric tons CO2e

3886329.7

(7.21.3) Comment

Includes emissions from the production and processing of clinker, cement, mineral components and other cementitious materials and from captive power plants [Fixed row]

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

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

71451923

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

4391044.4

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

4286143

(7.22.4) Please explain

Our response includes all of our consolidated entities

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

Entities outside of our consolidation scope are not included in our response
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

Row 1

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ Schlumberger Limited

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Commodity

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

35638

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

27399

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Clinker Calcination, Fuel combustion to heat the cement kilns

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

We obtained the total mass of cement sold to Schlumberger Ltd during the year by legal entity and traced the cement sold to the production plant. As part of our annual reporting process we collect information from each plant in order to calculate the annual gross Scope 1 emissions and the total clinker production. By dividing the gross emissions by the clinker produced, we calculate the average gross emissions per ton of clinker for each plant. We then multiplied that ratio with the average clinker factor of the type of cement purchased by Schlumberger (Class H and Class G) and the total volume of cement purchased from each plant. Please note that we did not include emissions from cement purchased from Holcim Trading and Holcim New Zealand, as we are unable to determine gross emissions when clinker is purchased from 3rd parties.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.holcim.com/sites/holcim/files/docs/28022025-finance-holcim-fy-2024-report-full-en.pdf
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☑ Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level

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

We currently do not have a global ERP system, so it is difficult to track sales from each customer across different legal entities and geographies.
[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

We provide voluntary information through Environmental Product Declarations (EPD) for certain products. We are working to expand the number of products for which we can offer an EPD. With an EPD, customers will have immediate access to the emissions associated with each purchase they make and will be able to calculate emissions from purchases themselves.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☑ More than 10% but less than or equal to 15%

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ No

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
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:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

10765458.12

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

87774543.18

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

98540001.30

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

3260628

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

9108344.95

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

12368972.95

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

293591.49

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

293591.49

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

14319677.61

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

96882888.14

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

111202565.75
[Fixed row]

(7.30.2) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) for cement production activities in MWh.

	Heating value	Total MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	*Select from:* ☑ LHV (lower heating value)	*94447051*
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Unable to confirm heating value	*11487408*

	Heating value	Total MWh
Consumption of other purchased or acquired energy (heat, steam and/or cooling)	*Select from:* ☑ Unable to confirm heating value	*`Numeric input*
Total energy consumption	*Select from:* ☑ Unable to confirm heating value	*105934459*

[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

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

[Fixed row]

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

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2436084

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

2436084

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Sustainable biomass is biomass that is certified as renewable by a third-party standard (for example, Forest Stewardship Council, Sustainable Forest Initiative, Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification or American Tree Farm System), biomass considered eligible sources of supply according to the Green-e Framework for Renewable Energy Certification, or regional standards

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

8333287

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

8333287

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No comment

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

n/a

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

13539279

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

13539279

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No comment

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

7738022

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

525172

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

7212850

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No comment

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

27457382

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

2128354

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

25329028

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No comment

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

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

39034929

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

16984

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

39017945

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No comment

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

98538983

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

2670510

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

95868473

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No comment
[Fixed row]

(7.30.8) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel for cement production activities.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.8.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.8.2) Total MWh fuel consumed for cement production activities

2436084

(7.30.8.3) MWh fuel consumed at the kiln

2436084

(7.30.8.4) MWh fuel consumed for the generation of heat that is not used in the kiln

0

(7.30.8.5) MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.8.7) Comment

Sustainable biomass is biomass that is certified as renewable by a third-party standard (for example, Forest Stewardship Council, Sustainable Forest Initiative, Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification or American Tree Farm System), biomass considered eligible sources of supply according to the Green-e Framework for Renewable Energy Certification, or regional standards

Other biomass

(7.30.8.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.8.2) Total MWh fuel consumed for cement production activities

8333286

(7.30.8.3) MWh fuel consumed at the kiln

8329374

(7.30.8.4) MWh fuel consumed for the generation of heat that is not used in the kiln

3912

(7.30.8.5) MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.8.7) Comment

No comment

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.8.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.8.2) Total MWh fuel consumed for cement production activities

0

(7.30.8.3) MWh fuel consumed at the kiln

0

(7.30.8.4) MWh fuel consumed for the generation of heat that is not used in the kiln

0

(7.30.8.5) MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.8.7) Comment

n/a

Coal

(7.30.8.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.8.2) Total MWh fuel consumed for cement production activities

13539278

(7.30.8.3) MWh fuel consumed at the kiln

13470993

(7.30.8.4) MWh fuel consumed for the generation of heat that is not used in the kiln

68285

(7.30.8.5) MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.8.7) Comment

No comment

Oil

(7.30.8.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.8.2) Total MWh fuel consumed for cement production activities

4987589

(7.30.8.3) MWh fuel consumed at the kiln

3566338

(7.30.8.4) MWh fuel consumed for the generation of heat that is not used in the kiln

896080

(7.30.8.5) MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

525172

(7.30.8.7) Comment

No comment

Gas

(7.30.8.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.8.2) Total MWh fuel consumed for cement production activities

26169798

(7.30.8.3) MWh fuel consumed at the kiln

22692065

(7.30.8.4) MWh fuel consumed for the generation of heat that is not used in the kiln

1337020

(7.30.8.5) MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

2140714

(7.30.8.7) Comment

No comment

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

(7.30.8.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.8.2) Total MWh fuel consumed for cement production activities

39076385

(7.30.8.3) MWh fuel consumed at the kiln

38482409

(7.30.8.4) MWh fuel consumed for the generation of heat that is not used in the kiln

576992

(7.30.8.5) MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

16984

(7.30.8.7) Comment

No comment

Total fuel

(7.30.8.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.8.2) Total MWh fuel consumed for cement production activities

94542422

(7.30.8.3) MWh fuel consumed at the kiln

88977263

(7.30.8.4) MWh fuel consumed for the generation of heat that is not used in the kiln

2882289

(7.30.8.5) MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

2682870

(7.30.8.7) Comment

No comment
[Fixed row]

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

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

1358223.75

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

1351539.65

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

298650.59

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

291966.49

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

152.67

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

6

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

152.67

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

6

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0
[Fixed row]

(7.30.10) Provide details on the electricity and heat your organization has generated and consumed for cement production activities.

	Total gross generation (MWh) inside the cement sector boundary	Generation that is consumed (MWh) inside the cement sector boundary
Electricity	*291170.6*	*284486.5*
Heat	*120.97*	*0*
Steam	*0*	*0*

[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Jordan

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

8537

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

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

Select from:

☑ Jordan

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2019

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No Comment

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

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

39949

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Contract

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

Select from:
☑ Germany

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2010

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No Comment

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

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

165417

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Contract

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

Select from:
☑ Poland

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2023

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No Comment

Row 4

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

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

95120

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Contract

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

Select from:

☑ Poland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2023

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No Comment

Row 5

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Romania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

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

436065

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

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

Select from:

☑ Romania

(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

No Comment

Row 6

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Spain

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :wind and hydropower

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

16519

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

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

Select from:

☑ 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

No Comment

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 :Mixed renewable energy including biomass, wind, and solar

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

351471

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Spain

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2010

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No Comment

Row 8

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(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)

211013

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

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

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(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

No Comment

Row 9

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Argentina

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :wind and solar

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

241624

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

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

Select from:

☑ Argentina

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No Comment

Row 10

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Colombia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :hydropower and solar

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

164962

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

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

Select from:
☑ Colombia

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2023

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No Comment

Row 11

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Costa Rica

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier) from a grid that is 95% or more low-carbon and where there is no mechanism for specifically allocating low-carbon electricity

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

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

61249

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

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

Select from:

☑ Costa Rica

(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

No Comment

Row 12

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Ecuador

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

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

12497

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

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

Select from:

☑ Ecuador

(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

No Comment

Row 13

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Mexico

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

35205

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

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

Select from:

☑ Mexico

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No Comment

Row 14

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

22315

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

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

Select from:

☑ 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:

☑ Yes

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

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No Comment

Row 15

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

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

97433

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Contract

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

Select from:
☑ 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:
☑ Yes

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

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No Comment

Row 16

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Canada

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

70941

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

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

Select from:

☑ Canada

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No Comment

Row 17

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Canada

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

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

335966

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Contract

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

Select from:
☑ Canada

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

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No comment

Row 18

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Canada

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

59302

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

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

Select from:

☑ Canada

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2023

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No comment

Row 19

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ El Salvador

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

20817

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

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

Select from:

☑ El Salvador

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2023

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No comment

Row 20

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Austria

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

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

1207

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Contract

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

Select from:
☑ Austria

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

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No comment

Row 21

(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 :Mixed renewable energy

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

77400

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Germany

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No comment

Row 22

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Greece

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

5680

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

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

Select from:

☑ Greece

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2024

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No comment

Row 23

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Greece

(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 :Mixed renewable energy

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

83034

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Greece

(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

No comment

Row 24

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

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

103350

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

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

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(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

No comment

Row 25

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Nuclear

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

43132

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

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

Select from:

☑ France

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No comment

Row 26

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Mixed renewable energy

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

39284

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

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

Select from:
☑ Italy

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

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No comment
[Add row]

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

Algeria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2110018

(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)

2110018.00

Argentina

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1878736.05

(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)

1878736.05

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

79149721.62

(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)

79149721.62

Austria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4753377.07

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

1092.73

(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)

4754469.80

Azerbaijan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

218973.93

(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)

218973.93

Bangladesh

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

74935.06

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

132283.49

(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)

207218.55

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

21029490.81

(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)

21029490.81

Bulgaria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8300571.03

(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)

8300571.03

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

129876234.11

(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)

129876234.11

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

40365410.59

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

76062.74

(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)

40441473.33

Colombia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3246737.28

(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)

3246737.28

Costa Rica

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

938591.16

(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)

938591.16

Croatia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6317550.58

(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)

6317550.58

Czechia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

992735.41

(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)

992735.41

Ecuador

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3085796.77

(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)

3085796.77

El Salvador

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2582148.76

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

77296

(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)

2659444.76

Egypt

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

602105

(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)

602105.00

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

102133838.83

(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)

102133838.83

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

28710845.9

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

16402.24

(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)

28727248.14

Greece

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

20664262.41

(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)

20664262.41

Guadeloupe

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

60723.7

(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)

60723.70

Hungary

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

51472.71

(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)

51472.71

Iraq

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1333328.93

(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)

1333328.93

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

21544910.81

(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)

21544910.81

Jordan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1631051.95

(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)

1631051.95

Kenya

(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

Lebanon

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

19593.73

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

61190.16

(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)

80783.89

Martinique

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

60723.7

(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)

60723.70

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

11828284.64

(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)

11828284.64

New Zealand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1635560.74

(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)

1635560.74

Nicaragua

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

879249.93

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

3765.74

(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)

883015.67

Nigeria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

427006.58

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

577089.44

(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)

1004096.02

Philippines

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

698889.48

(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)

698889.48

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

71808717.28

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

25.81

(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)

71808743.09

Qatar

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

26412.24

(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)

26412.24

Republic of Moldova

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

77621.17

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

77621.17

Romania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

23759369.33

(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)

23759369.33

Serbia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8263304.19

(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)

8263304.19

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2155684.58

(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)

2155684.58

Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

19571069.19

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

5268

(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)

19576337.19

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4323019.24

(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)

4323019.24

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

131884924.39

(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)

131884924.39

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

380441852.14

(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)

380441852.14
[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

0.0028681077

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

75738120.21

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

26407000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

3

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

☑ Acquisitions

(7.45.9) Please explain

Other emission reduction activities - We reduced gross Scope 1 emissions from 591 kg CO2 per ton of cementitious materials in 2023 to 582 kg CO2 per ton of cementitious materials in 2024. This represented a decrease of 1.5% on a like-for-like basis. This improvement was the result of our efforts in the use of industrial mineral components, which helped to lower Holcim's clinker factor, and the increased use of biomass fuels in our cement kilns. We will continue to accelerate efforts on decarbonization using the traditional levers of alternative raw materials, clinker factor and alternative fuels as well as implementation of our exciting, nextgeneration technology projects. We also reduced Scope 2 emissions from 35 kg CO2 per ton of cementitious materials in 2023 to 32 kg CO2 per ton of cementitious materials in 2024. This represented a decrease of 0.1% on a like-for-like basis. This was due to an increase in the proportion of renewable electricity we consume from the grid, power purchase agreements and own generation. Acquisitions: multiple acquisitions in low emitting, high revenue activities, part of our growing Solutions and Products business segment
[Add row]

(7.47) State your organization's Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions intensities related to cement production activities.

	Gross Scope 1 emissions intensity, metric tons CO2e per metric ton	Net Scope 1 emissions intensity, metric tons CO2e per metric ton	Scope 2, location-based emissions intensity, metric tons CO2e per metric ton
Clinker	*0.8004*	*0.7403*	*0.0462*
Cement equivalent	*0.6142*	*0.5681*	*0.0354*
Cementitious products	*0.5818*	*0.5381*	*0.0336*
Low-CO2 materials	*0.1431*	*0.1196*	*0.026*

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ Intensity target

(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Int 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:
☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.2.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Holcim Ltd. - Near-Term Approval Letter - Tuesday_ 13 February 2024.pdf

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:
☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

02/12/2024

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)
☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)
☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)
☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 2

(7.53.2.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Metric ton CO2 per metric ton of cementitious material produced

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/30/2018

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1

0.623

(7.53.2.14) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2

0.046

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

0.6690000000

(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

97

(7.53.2.35) % of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

93

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

97

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

26.2

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes

0.4937220000

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

-25.4

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1

0.582

(7.53.2.61) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2

0.032

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

0.6140000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ Yes, it covers land-related emissions/removals associated with bioenergy and non-land related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT with bioenergy)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

31.38

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Revised

(7.53.2.84) Explain the reasons for the revision, replacement, or retirement of the target

In 2024, Holcim revised its targets following material divestments of India and Brazil.

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In 2020, Holcim was the first global building solutions company to sign the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC)'s "Business Ambition for 1.5C" initiative, with intermediate 2030 targets approved by the SBTi in alignment with a net-zero pathway. In 2022, in line with our sector's new 1.5C science-based framework, we set new 2030 climate targets and validated them with the SBTi. In 2024, Holcim updated it's targets following material divestments of India and Brazil. Holcim commits to reduce gross Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 26.2% per ton of cementitious materials by 2030 from a 2018 base year. The target boundary includes biogenic emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks. Within this target, Holcim commits to reduce gross Scope 1 GHG emissions 23.3% per ton of cementitious material and Scope 2 GHG emissions 65% per ton of cementitious materials within the same timeframe. The target covers 97% of Group's scope 1 2 emissions.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

The objective of the target is part of our net-zero roadmap to become net zero by 2050. In the intermediate term this target also helps us to reduce the costs of compliance with emissions trading schemes

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

In 2024, Holcim set new 2030 targets for Scope 1 and 2 targets, in line with the 1.5C framework. Holcim maintained its focus on CO2 emission reduction in 2024. Our efforts in the use of industrial mineral components helped to lower Holcim's production clinker factor to 72%. Our use of fuels with lower CO2 intensity, as well as 12% of our fuels coming from biomass, were a strong lever in reducing our CO2 emissions. Our efforts in the use of low-carbon electrical energy helped decrease indirect emissions (Scope 2) by 8% year over year to 32 kg net CO_2 per ton cementitious materials. By 2030, we aim to further reduce our clinker factor to 68% and to capture 5 million tons of CO2 via carbon capture.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 2

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Int 2

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.2.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Holcim Ltd. - Net-Zero Approval Letter - Tuesday_ 13 February 2024_compressed.pdf

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

02/12/2024

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.2.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Metric ton CO2 per metric ton of cementitious material produced

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/30/2018

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1

0.623

(7.53.2.14) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2

0.046

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

0.6690000000

(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

97

(7.53.2.35) % of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

93

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

97

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/30/2050

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

95.1

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes

0.0327810000

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

-95.1

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1

0.582

(7.53.2.61) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2

0.032

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

0.6140000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ Yes, it covers land-related emissions/removals associated with bioenergy and non-land related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT with bioenergy)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

8.64

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Revised

(7.53.2.84) Explain the reasons for the revision, replacement, or retirement of the target

In 2024, Holcim revised its targets following material divestments of India and Brazil.

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target boundary includes biogenic emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

Net Zero by 2050

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

Holcim maintained its focus on CO2 emission reduction in 2024. Our efforts in the use of industrial mineral components helped to lower Holcim's production clinker factor to 72%. Our use of fuels with lower CO2 intensity, as well as 12% of our fuels coming from biomass, were a strong lever in reducing our CO2 emissions. Our efforts in the use of low-carbon electrical energy helped decrease indirect emissions (Scope 2) by 8% year over year to 32 kg net CO_2 per ton cementitious materials.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:
☑ Yes

Row 3

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Int 3

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:
☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.2.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

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(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

02/12/2024

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.2.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :tonne CO2 Gross / tonne purchased clinker and cement

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/30/2020

(7.53.2.15) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services

0.71

(7.53.2.32) Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3

0.7100000000

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

0.7100000000

(7.53.2.36) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure

61

(7.53.2.53) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

11.4

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

11.4

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

25.1

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes

0.5317900000

(7.53.2.59) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

-2

(7.53.2.62) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services

0.705

(7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3

0.7050000000

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

0.7050000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

2.81

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Revised

(7.53.2.84) Explain the reasons for the revision, replacement, or retirement of the target

In 2024, Holcim revised its targets following material divestments of India and Brazil.

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In 2020, Holcim was the first global building solutions company to sign the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC)'s "Business Ambition for 1.5C" initiative, with intermediate 2030 targets approved by the SBTi in alignment with a net-zero pathway. In 2022, in line with our sector's new 1.5C science-based framework, we set new 2030 climate targets and validated them with the SBTi. Furthermore, we updated the target baselines to reflect recent changes in the company's portfolio. Holcim commits to reduce gross Scope 3 GHG emissions from purchased goods and services by 25.1 percent per ton of purchased clinker and cement by 2030 from a 2020 base year. The target covers the emissions related to purchased clinker and cement disclosed in the GHG Category 1: Purchased goods and services.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

The objective of the target is part of our net-zero roadmap to become net zero by 2050. In the intermediate term this target also helps us to reduce the costs of compliance with emissions trading schemes

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

Improve mix of products purchased with lower CO2.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 4

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Int 5

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

11/08/2022

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.2.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :tonne CO2e / tonne material transported

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/30/2020

(7.53.2.18) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

0.0108

(7.53.2.23) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

0.0108

(7.53.2.32) Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3

0.0216000000

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

0.0216000000

(7.53.2.39) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution intensity figure

73

(7.53.2.44) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.53) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

11.5

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

11.5

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

24.3

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes

0.0163512000

(7.53.2.59) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

-2

(7.53.2.65) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

0.0087

(7.53.2.70) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

0.0087

(7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3

0.0174000000

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

0.0174000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

80.02

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target includes all emissions related to downstream transportation of our products, reported in GHG Category 4 and 9. It excludes inbound logistics (portion of emissions reported in GHG Category 4)

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

The objective of the target is part of our net-zero roadmap to become net zero by 2050.

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

Optimise network (move more volumes in rail, waterways vs road), Optimise dispatch (payload improved in avg from 80% to 90%) and KM driven. Optimise fleet mix (phasing out gradually diesel truck and replace with low emission technologies)

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 5

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Int 6

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

11/08/2022

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Metric ton net CO2 per metric ton of cementitious material produced

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/30/2018

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1

0.59

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

0.5900000000

(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

97.0

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

97.0

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

28.81

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes

0.4200210000

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

-28

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1

0.538

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

0.5380000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ Yes, it covers land-related emissions/removals associated with bioenergy and non-land related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT with bioenergy)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

30.59

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target on scope 1 net emissions intensity.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

The objective of the target is part of our net-zero roadmap to become net zero by 2050.

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

Holcim maintained its focus on CO2 emission reduction in 2024. Our efforts in the use of industrial mineral components helped to lower Holcim's production clinker factor to 72%. Our use of alternative fuels reached 32%, as well as 12% of our fuels coming from biomass, were a strong lever in reducing our CO2 emissions. Our

efforts in the use of low-carbon electrical energy helped decrease indirect emissions (Scope 2) by 8% year over year to 32 kg net CO_2 per ton cementitious materials. By 2030, we aim to further reduce our clinker factor to 68%, increase our alternative fuel ratio to 50% and to capture 5 million tons of CO2 via carbon capture.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:
☑ No
[Add row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ Net-zero targets

(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

02/12/2024

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☑ Int1
☑ Int2
☑ Int3
☑ Int4
☑ Int5

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/30/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

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(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 2
☑ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)
☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)
☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)
☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Leading the way in green construction, Holcim was the first global building materials company to sign the "Business Ambition for 1.5C" pledge, setting a net zero target with intermediate targets approved by the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi). In 2021, Holcim was first in its sector with SBTi-validated 2030 and 2050 net-zero targets. In 2022, we upgraded our 2030 targets to align with our sector's new 1.5C science-based framework. Our 2050 targets have been validated by the SBTi aligned with its new net zero standard. The pathway from 2030 to 2050 leverages the same levers used between 2020 and 2030, while integrating new and advanced technologies. These technologies include novel binders, zero-emission vehicles, low-clinker cements and CCUS technologies. Holcim's 2050 net-zero targets validated by SBTi: • Holcim commits to reduce Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 95.1% per ton of cementitious materials by 2050 from a 2018 base year. • Holcim commits to reduce absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions by 90% by 2050 from a 2020 base year (90% base year scope 3 emissions are covered in the target). As of June 23rd 2025, Holcim has spunoff its North American business and the company released new targets validated by SBTi and aligned with a 1.5° scenario rise.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

The science shows clearly that in order to avert the worst impacts of climate change and preserve a livable planet, global temperature increase needs to be limited to 1.5C above pre-industrial levels.

(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

The latest IPCC report recognizes the roles of natural recarbonation. Natural recarbonation could be relevant for neutralization of residual emissions. Discussions are ongoing with SBTi to recognize this lever in the near-future

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Holcim recalculates its base-year emissions following changes in the portfolio of operations that lead to a deviation of more than 5% of Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions. [Add row]

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(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
Under investigation	*97*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*316*	*8400000*
Implementation commenced	*371*	*2000000*
Implemented	*95*	*390000*

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Not to be implemented	*5*	*`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

Waste reduction and material circularity

☑ Product/component/material recycling

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

90000

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

504000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1213000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

No comment

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Non-energy industrial process emissions reductions

☑ Process material substitution

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

115000

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

2513000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

5319000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

No comment

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Non-energy industrial process emissions reductions
☑ Process equipment replacement

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

12000

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

163000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

358000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

No comment

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation

☑ Company fleet vehicle replacement

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

173000

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

338000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1402000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

No comment
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:
☑ Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Innovation through research and development projects plays a key part in the Group's CO2 emissions reduction activities. Holcim's innovation centers in France, Switzerland, and a worldwide network of laboratories are delivering locally tailored solutions backed by global expertise. Through this research network, research and development projects are carried out with a view to generate added value for customers through end user oriented products and services focusing on i) the development of low carbon products and solutions aiming at environmental protection and lowering the Group's environmental footprint, ii) breakthrough technologies aiming at production systems improvements and iii) innovation through digital technology into all areas of Holcim's business, fundamentally changing how the Group operates and delivers value to customers. Included in the Group's operating profit are the research and development costs of CHF 225 million (2023: CHF 224 million).

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Finance, Public Affairs and Sustainability teams develop in collaboration different scenario analyses to quantify the potential impacts of regulatory requirements / standards. This work is used to inform regional and country existing business plans and short term strategies when significant risks are identified, leading to investments in emissions reduction activities where needed. An example is the transition to phase 4 of the new European Trading System where Holcim implemented a regional-wide decarbonization roadmap. As part of this roadmap, a number of CAPEX projects are being considered or / and under execution, aiming to improve our operations' energy efficiency and reduce carbon intensity.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Marginal abatement cost curve

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Holcim Marginal Abatement Cost Curve presents the costs or savings expected from different projects, alongside the potential CO2 emissions reduction. Holcim Marginal Abatement Cost Curve measures and compares the financial cost and abatement benefit of individual actions.
[Add row]

(7.64) Disclose your organization's best available techniques as a percentage of Portland cement clinker production capacity.

	Total production capacity coverage (%)
4+ cyclone preheating	*97*

	Total production capacity coverage (%)
Pre-calciner	*82*

[Fixed row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from:

☑ No, I am not providing data

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Group of products or services

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

Select from:

☑ The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Iron and steel

☑ Other, please specify :Energy efficiency equipment for buildings

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

Holcim has reviewed both the activity description and the substantial contribution criteria in order to identify the eligible activity of energy efficiency equipment for buildings. The eligible activity includes Holcim Elevate ISO boards manufactured in Europe and U.S., as well as Elevate spray foam manufactured and commercialized solely in the U.S. market. These insulation products are a part of Holcim's Solutions and Products business segment.

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

3

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:

☑ The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Iron and steel

☑ Other, please specify :Low carbon cement

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

The manufacture of the grey cement from grey clinker, where the specific GHG emissions from the clinker and cement production are lower than 0,469 tCO2e per tonne of cement manufactured.

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

3.2
[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits retired by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Improved Forest Management

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Carbon removal

(7.79.1.3) Project description

An Improved Forest Management project in Logan and Mingo Counties, West Virginia

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

14968

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:
☑ Compliance with a carbon pricing system

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2018

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:
☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:
☑ CAR (The Climate Action Reserve)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Consideration of legal requirements

☑ Other, please specify :Performance Test

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Market leakage

☑ Ecological leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

n/a

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Credits were cancelled in 2024. Price paid for the credits: $19.3/tCO2. Local sustainability team is responsible for the credit purchase following the standard due diligence process.

Row 2

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Improved Forest Management

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Carbon removal

(7.79.1.3) Project description

The Forest Carbon Partners – Berea College Improved Forest Management Project is a forest project located in the state of Kentucky, USA.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3587

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☑ Compliance with a carbon pricing system

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2020

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ CAR (The Climate Action Reserve)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Consideration of legal requirements

☑ Other, please specify :Performance Test

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Activity-shifting

☑ Market leakage

☑ Ecological leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

n/a

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Credits were cancelled in 2023. Price paid for the credits: 2.84/tCO2. Local sustainability team is responsible for the credit purchase following the standard due diligance process.

Row 3

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Improved Forest Management

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Carbon removal

(7.79.1.3) Project description

The Nature Conservancy – Upper St. John Forest IFM Project is a forest project located in the state of Maine, USA.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

70105

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☑ Compliance with a carbon pricing system

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2021

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ ACR (American Carbon Registry)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Consideration of legal requirements

☑ Other, please specify :Performance Test

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Activity-shifting

☑ Market leakage

☑ Ecological leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

n/a

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Credits were cancelled in 2024. Price paid for the credits: $19.3/tCO2. Local sustainability team is responsible for the credit purchase following the standard due diligence process.

Row 4

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Forest Carbon

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Carbon removal

(7.79.1.3) Project description

The Green Assets – HMWCF-I Avoided Conversion Project is a forest project located in the state of Georgia, USA.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

83893

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☑ Compliance with a carbon pricing system

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2020

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ ACR (American Carbon Registry)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Consideration of legal requirements
☑ Other, please specify :Performance Test

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply
☑ Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply
☑ Activity-shifting
☑ Market leakage
☑ Ecological leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

n/a

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Credits were cancelled in 2024. Price paid for the credits: $19.3/tCO2. Local sustainability team is responsible for the credit purchase following the standard due diligence process.
[Add row]

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

☑ No

(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:

☑ Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We monitor the water withdrawals at site level using methodologies including: Measurement: Quantification of water volume using flow meter; Calculation by measurement - water volume is gauged by short-term measurement, by multiplying measured flow rate and pump operational hours; or by the difference between two measurements, such as water withdrawal and discharge; Calculation by estimation - Water volume is gauged by multiplying rated capacity of the pump manufacturer and pump operating hours.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We follow the Global Cement and Concrete Association (GCCA)'s sustainability guidelines for the monitoring and reporting of water in cement manufacturing. Water withdrawals are monitored at site level and are consolidated at Group level on a yearly basis and will continue in the future. Additionally freshwater withdrawal volumes are monitored monthly at group level for the cement production and quarterly for the aggregates and ready-mix businesses. Beyond a commitment to sustainability, we have a strong business motivation to manage water effectively. A mandatory Water Directive was approved and published in 2016. It sets the rules

for managing water in a responsible manner. It includes legal compliance and water footprint assessment and stakeholder engagement. All sites must identify major points of water withdrawal, consumption, discharge and recycling.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We monitor water volume withdrawal by source at site level by: Measurement: Quantification of water volume using flow meter; Calculation by measurement - water volume is gauged by short-term measurement, by multiplying measured flow rate and pump operational hours; or by the difference between two measurements, such as water withdrawal and discharge; Calculation by estimation - Water volume is gauged by multiplying rated capacity of the pump manufacturer and pump operating hours.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We follow the Global Cement and Concrete Association (GCCA)'s sustainability guidelines for the monitoring and reporting of water in cement manufacturing. Water withdrawals are monitored at site level and are consolidated at Group level on a yearly basis and will continue in the future. Additionally freshwater withdrawal volumes are monitored monthly at group level for the cement production and quarterly for the aggregates and ready-mix businesses. Beyond a commitment to sustainability, we have a strong business motivation to manage water effectively. A mandatory Water Directive was approved and published in 2016. It sets the rules for managing water in a responsible manner. It includes legal compliance and water footprint assessment and stakeholder engagement. All sites must identify major points of water withdrawal, consumption, discharge and recycling.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The majority of the operations measure this at least quarterly with case specific methodologies including in-situ monitoring and lab testing on a continuous basis.

(9.2.4) Please explain

For certain processes (e.g. cooling raw materials, exhaust gases, washing of aggregates, gardening, dust suppression control) a good quality of freshwater is not required. For other processes (e.g., compressor cooling), the quality of water withdrawn is important and the quality of the water withdrawals is monitored in 100% of these sites. With our target to reduce our total freshwater impact and the availability of freshwater expected to worsen, we will continue to monitor the quality of water withdrawn (freshwater vs non freshwater) in the future. The quality parameters measured include (amongst others) PH; TSS; Odour; heavy metals; oil; suffricants, chlorides etc.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We monitor the water discharge total volume using case specific methodologies including measurement (flowmeters, volumetric meters, hour meters etc.) and estimation by measurement and by calculation.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We follow the Global Cement and Concrete Association (GCCA)'s sustainability guidelines for the monitoring, measuring, and reporting of water in cement manufacturing. Water discharge is monitored at site level and consolidated at Group level on a yearly basis and will continue in the future. A mandatory Water Directive was approved and published in 2016. It sets the rules for managing water responsibly. It includes legal compliance, risk and water footprint assessment and stakeholder engagement. Managing water sustainably requires the understanding of the site operational water footprint. All sites must identify and map major points of water withdrawal, consumption, discharge, recycling/reuse.The quality parameters measured include (amongst others) PH; TSS; Odour; heavy metals; oil; suffricants, chlorides etc.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We monitor the water discharge by destination using case specific methodologies including measurement (flowmeters, volumetric meters, hour meters etc.) and estimation by measurement and by calculation.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We follow the Global Cement and Concrete Association (GCCA)'s sustainability guidelines for the monitoring, measuring, and reporting of water in cement manufacturing. Water discharge is monitored at site level and consolidated at Group level on a yearly basis and will continue in the future. A mandatory Water Directive was approved and published in 2016. It sets the rules for managing water responsibly. It includes legal compliance, risk and water footprint assessment and stakeholder engagement. Managing water sustainably requires the understanding of the site operational water footprint. All sites must identify and map major points of water withdrawal, consumption, discharge, recycling/reuse.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water discharge volumes by treatment method are measured using case specific methodologies including measurement (flowmeters, volumetric meters, hour meters etc.) and estimation by measurement and by calculation.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharge is monitored at site level consolidated at Group level on a yearly basis and will continue in the future. Sites are required to monitor the discharge volume, quality, and treatment method in accordance with the GCCA Water guidelines. This is important because we want to ensure the quality and quantity of discharge is in compliance with the standards and local regulations. Appropriate discharge water treatment is a prerequisite for us to operate (part of the permit requirements). Appropriate treatment can involve different processes such as the removal of settle-able matter and turbidity, lowering the temperature, pH adjustment, oilseparation or sewage treatment. The goal is to eliminate water discharges by recycling water wherever possible.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Effluent parameters are monitored using case specific methodologies including in-situ measurement (e.g. pH, TDS, temperature etc.) and lab testing (e.g. BOD, COD, TSS, TPH etc.).

(9.2.4) Please explain

Sites are required to monitor the discharge volume, quality, and treatment method in accordance with the GCCA Water guidelines, this will continue in the future. The need of treatment facilities for discharged water, its quality limits and the frequency of monitoring are defined by local regulations and permits. Our commitment is complete and consistent compliance to such requirements. Any exceedance in quality parameters is managed as an environmental incident. Appropriate discharge water treatment is a prerequisite to operate (part of the permit requirements); it involves different processes such as the removal of settleable matter and turbidity, lowering the temperature, pH adjustment, oil- separation or sewage treatment. Depending on local regulations, additional treatment may be required.

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

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

This water aspect is not monitored in our sites as nitrates/phosphates and pesticides are not relevant emission parameters to our operations and will not be in the future. Discharge quality is only monitored by parameters that are relevant and linked to our operations. Normally effluent parameters are monitored using case specific methodologies including in-situ measurement (e.g. pH, TDS, temperature etc.) and lab testing (e.g. BOD, COD, TSS, TPH etc.).

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The Discharge temperature is measured through in-situ monitoring.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Sites are required to monitor the discharge volume, quality, and treatment method in according to the GCCA Water guidelines, this will continue in the future. The frequency of this monitoring is stipulated by local regulations and permits. This is important because we want to ensure the quality and quantity of discharge is compliant with the standards and local regulations. Appropriate discharge water treatment is a prerequisite for us to operate (part of the permit requirements). In some plants, this may involve collecting the process water in a settling pond first and allowing sediments to settle. The settling pond also allows the temperature of water discharged from the open-circuit cooling system to cool down before being discharged. The goal is to eliminate water discharges by recycling water wherever possible and compliance with regulations.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We monitor the water consumption volume using case specific methodologies including measurement (flowmeters, volumetric meters, hour meters etc.) and estimation by measurement and by calculation.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We follow the Global Cement and Concrete Association (GCCA)'s sustainability guidelines for the monitoring, measuring, and reporting of water in cement manufacturing. We monitor the water consumption volume using case specific methodologies including measurement (flowmeters, volumetric meters, hour meters

etc.) and estimation by measurement and by calculation. Water consumption is monitored at site level and consolidated at Group level on a yearly basis and will continue in the future. A mandatory Water Directive was approved and published in 2016. It sets the rules for managing water responsibly. It includes legal compliance, risk and water footprint assessment and stakeholder engagement. Managing water sustainably requires the understanding of the operational water footprint. All sites must identify and map major points of water withdrawal, consumption, discharge, recycling/reuse.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We monitor the water recycled/reuse volume using case specific methodologies including measurement (flowmeters, volumetric meters, hour meters etc.) and estimation by measurement and by calculation.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The availability and functioning of water recycling systems in place and the volume of recycled water are monitored at site level and are consolidated at Group level on a yearly basis and will continue in the future. In 2024, 77% of our sites are in water risk areas (vs 76% in 2023) have a water recycling system in place. Our target is to have 100% of our sites located in water risk areas equipped with recycling systems by 2030. To meet our water commitments we prioritise sites in medium to high water-risk areas, which we define using the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. Twenty-six percent of our sites fall into this category.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Yearly we conduct an assessment during the annual reporting campaign, to assess whether the operations provide WASH services to employees and contractors.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We are committed to providing access to drinking water and sanitation at our workplace. We monitor the provision annually through our Group reporting system, which covers 100% of our operations. Holcim has signed the WBCSD WASH Pledge, demonstrating our commitment in providing employees and contractors with safe WASH at all operations. Monitoring of progress is done at Country level and consolidation is done at a global level. As this is a key principle of our sustainability approach, this will continue in the future.
[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)

228196

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Holcim is committed to protect freshwater sources as part of its sustainability strategy through increasing use of non-freshwater sources, improving water efficiency (e.g. by ramping up recycled water volume), and using harvested rainwater. The increased attention on the importance of freshwater resources have created water awareness in our plants, helping us refine our measurement methodologies. The water withdrawal volume in 2024 is (<2%) about the same than in 2023 throughout our operations. This is mainly due the continued efficiency of water usage throughout our operations, but increase in production. We have committed to a reduction of the specific freshwater withdrawal in all our material production segments by 2030:Cement, 33% reduction vs 2018 baseline;Aggregates, 20% reduction vs 2018 baseline;Ready-mix Concrete, 15% reduction vs 2018 baseline.We are increasingly focusing to consider our total impact on water resources in the communities where we operate, particularly in sites exposed to water risks. We expect withdrawal to decrease in the future with further implementation of water recycling and water efficiency practices in our facilities and operations.Criteria on Total Withdrawal: No change (<2%) Higher/Lower if change is between (2%-5%). Much higher/lower is (>5%)

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

155833

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Holcim is committed to protect freshwater sources as part of its sustainability strategy through the use of harvested rainwater, shift the use to non freshwater sources, and by improving water efficiency, for example by increasing recycled water volume. The increased attention on the importance of freshwater resources has created water awareness in our plants, helping us refining our measurement methodologies. We have committed to a reduction of the specific freshwater withdrawal in all our production segments by 2030:i) Cement: reduction of specific freshwater withdrawal by 33% vs. 2018 baseline;ii) Aggregates: reduction of specific freshwater withdrawal by 20% vs. 2018 baseline;iii) Ready-mix Concrete: reduction of specific freshwater withdrawal by 15% vs. 2018 baseline.Today, we are increasingly focusing to consider our total impact on water resources in the communities where we operate, particularly in sites exposed to water risks. We monitor the total water discharge at site level following the GCCA Water guidelines. The absolute water discharge volume in 2024 compared to 2023 is about the same as it increased by <2%. This is mainly due to the continued operational water efficiency. We have also implemented several recycling measures such as recycled water that was used for irrigation and dust suppression instead of discharging directly. We expect discharge volumes to further decrease in the future with further implementation of water recycling in our facilities and operations.Criteria on Total Discharge: No change (<=2%) w/in confidence level of measurement Higher/Lower if change is between (2%-5%). Much is (>=5%)

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

72359

(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:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Absolute water consumption is much lower in 2024 compared to 2023 (-7%). This was mainly driven by the improvement in operational water efficiency. We have established Water Reference Values on Specific Water Consumption for our cement business, taking into consideration the different consumption points, kiln technology, type of cement products (grey of white), pollution control technology (SO2 scrubber, electrostatic precipitator, bag filter) or if the plant has other features (e.g., Waste Heat Recovery System in place). Benchmarking against the reference values, the site is able to identify opportunities for reducing its water consumption. We will follow the same approach for the aggregates and concrete segments. As more water-efficiency initiatives are realised and more water recycling systems are adopted, we expect consumption to decrease in the future. All sites are required to measure the water indicators in accordance with the GCCA Water guidelines. Criteria on Total Consumption No change (<=2%) w/in confidence level of measurement Higher/Lower if change is between (2%-5%) Much higher if is (>=5%). [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)

38495

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much 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:

☑ Lower

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

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

16.87

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

A comprehensive water risk assessment is carried out annually for all sites using the WRI Aqueduct Global Water Tool. The geographical coordinates of each production site are entered into the tool and potential water risks are assessed based on the impacts of several indicators such as water stress, drought severity, seasonal changes, drought, etc. We have defined, as per DJSI Guideline, a water stressed area as having a baseline water stress equal to/greater than 'High': 40-80% That is a) 'High': 40-80%, and b) Extremely High: 80%. The baseline water stress measures the actual level of water demanded in a local area against the average available blue water. We performed the WRI assessment for water risk and water stress of all of our sites annually. In 2024, 17.7% of our total water withdrawal was sourced from sites located in water stressed areas (2023, 17.7%). The volume reported for 2024 (38,495 megaliters) is much lower than 2023 (41,095 megaliters), which is 6% lower due to our improvements in reducing freshwater withdrawals across our operations by installing recycling systems, and using non-freshwater sources. With our focus on reducing impacts in sites located in water stressed areas and on increasing water recycling and efficiency, we expect this to decrease in the future. As this is a key element of our risk assessment, monitoring will continue in the future. With improved efficiency, we expect this will decrease in the future.
[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)

170644

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

This is relevant since some processes require large quantities of water and rely on surface water and rainwater. These volumes are sourced from direct measurements at site level. The volume in 2024 is about the same than in 2023 (0.03%). This is mainly due to continued efficiency of water usage throughout our operations. We expect this to decrease in the future as we improve our efficiency and complete significant divestements. Criteria: (<2%) w/in confidence level of measurement Higher/Lower if change is between (2%-5%). Much is (>5%)

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

18642

(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:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

This is relevant since several processes require large quantities of water. With our commitment to reduce freshwater withdrawal, we are exploring non-freshwater sources wherever possible, expecting this volume to increase in the future. We measure this indicator at site level according to the GCCA Water guidelines.The volume in 2024 is much higher than 2023 (7%). This is due to the more focus on using desalinated water intead fo freshwater. Criteria applied is No change (<2%) w/in confidence level of measurement Higher/Lower if change is between (2%-5%). Much is (>5%)

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

29009

(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:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

This is relevant since several processes in our operations require water. We measure this indicator at site level according to the GCCA Water guidelines. The volume withdrawn from groundwatersources in 2024 is much lower than in 2023 (-8.7%). This is due to improvements in our water efficiency, significant divestments and switch to non freshwater sources, we expect to continue to reduce this in the future.Criteria applied is No change (<2%) Higher/Lower if change is between (2%-5%). Much is (>5%).

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

We follow the GCCA Water guidelines and no distinction is made between Groundwater - non-renewable and Groundwater renewable. We only measure Groundwater freshwater and Groundwater of brackish or saline sources. Nonrenewable groundwater is not relevant to Holcim's operations as we do not withdraw water from non-renewable sources.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

We follow the GCCA Water guidelines in monitoring and reporting of water withdrawal / consumption / discharge. In line with these guidelines, we do not withdraw any produced water for our operations. Hence, this is not measured

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

9901

(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:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Third parties (mainly municipal water) are a major source of our freshwater for domestic purposes (food and drinking, sanitation). This is a human right and we have committed to provide clean water and sanitation at our workplace. Thus, this is relevant. We measure this indicator at site level according to the GCCA Water guidelines. The volumes withdrawn in 2024 were much lower than 2023 (-12%). This is mainly due to water sources change from countries. As the number of employees and contractors will significantly decrease due to divestments, we expect this volume to decrease in the future. Criteria: No change (<2%) w/in confidence level of measurement Higher/Lower if change is between (2%-5%). Much is (>5%)
[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)

139823

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

We consider the discharge to fresh surface water relevant because we want to ensure the discharge quality is compliant with standards and regulations by applying proper treatment prior to discharge. We measure this indicator at site level according to the GCCA Water guidelines. The absolute volume in 2024 is higher than in 2023 (2.55%), due to a increase in the total water discharge, caused by an increase in productivity. As we improve our water efficiency and increase our recycling efforts, we expect this discharge to decrease in the future. The goal is to recycle all wastewater wherever possible. Criteria: No change (<2%) Higher/Lower if change is (2%-5%). Much is (>5%)

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

9171

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

We consider the discharge to brackish surface relevant because we want to ensure the discharge quality is compliant with standards and regulations by applying proper treatment prior to discharge. We measure this indicator at site level according to the GCCA Water guidelines. The discharge volume in 2024 is much lower than in 2023 (-12.12%). This is due to improvements in efficiency and increased recycling of water in our operations. With the goal to recycle all wastewater wherever possible, we expect this to decrease.Criteria: No change (<2%) w/in confidence level of measurement Higher/Lower if change is between (2-5%). Much is (>5%).

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

6028

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Discharge to groundwater is relevant because we want to ensure the discharge quality is compliant with standards and regulations by applying proper treatment prior to discharge. We measure this indicator at site level according to the GCCA Water guidelines. The discharge volume in 2024 is much lower than in 2023 (-13.94%). This is due to improvements in efficiency and increased recycling of water in our operations. With the goal to recycle all wastewater wherever possible, we expect this to decrease. With the goal to recycle all wastewater wherever possible, we expect this to reduce in the future. Criteria applied is No change (<2%) Higher/Lower if change is between (2%-5%). Much is (>5%)

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

817

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Discharge to third party sources is relevant because we want to ensure the discharge quality is compliant with standards and regulations by applying proper treatment prior to discharge. We measure this at site level according to the GCCA Water guidelines. The discharge volume in 2024 is much lower than in 2023 (-14.25%). This is due to improvements in efficiency and increased recycling of water in our operations. With the goal to recycle all wastewater wherever possible, this will reduce in the future. Criteria applied is No change (<2%) Higher/Lower between (2%- 5%) change Much is (>5%).
[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)

746.8

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Holcim wants to ensure the discharge quality is compliant with standards and regulations by applying proper treatment prior to discharge as stated by our water management standard. For this reason prior to discharging wastewater to external collection systems or to the natural environment (e.g. water bodies) we need to treat the water to meet the acceptable quality. The type of treatment required to treat the discharges is crucial for our operation as it is part of the operation permit. All of our sites must have discharging permits regulating the level of treatment required and the allowed volumes for discharge by destination. The level of treatment required is site dependent and varies according to the operations, the risk factors and the local regulations. In 2024, 99% of the total water discharged was compliant with local regulations. In 2024, about the same amount of volumes received tertiary treatment (1.6%). The operations we conduct result more frequently in water enriched in suspended and dissolved solids, with little to no effect on the amount of Nitrogen and Phosphorus. Tertiary treatment includes: Advanced oxidation Reverse osmosis UV treatment Ozone disinfection Considering the high current level of compliance and the relatively small need of a tertiary treatment system in our operations, we expect this figure to remain constant in the future.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1040.4

(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:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

The type of treatment required to treat the discharges is crucial for our operation as it is part of the operation permit. All of our sites must have discharging permits regulating the level of treatment required and the allowed volumes for discharge by destination. The level of treatment required is site dependent and varies according to the operations, the risk factors and the local regulations. In 2024, 99% of the total water discharged was compliant with local regulations and 5.3% of our sites treated water with secondary treatment. The volume treated with secondary treatment increased by 18.3% compared to 2023 due to countries putting measures in place not to discharge directly to the natural environment. Secondary treatment includes: Gravity filter Activated sludge Bio filters Biological contactors Oxidation ponds Wetlands Considering the high current level of compliance and the relatively small need of a secondary treatment system in our operations, we expect this figure to remain constant in the future.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

146387.54

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

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

Select from:

☑ 51-60

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

The type of treatment required to treat the discharges is crucial for our operation as it is part of the operation permit. All of our sites must have discharging permits regulating the level of treatment required and the allowed volumes for discharge by destination. The level of treatment required is site dependent and varies according to the operations, the risk factors and the local regulations. In 2024, 99% of the total water discharged was compliant with local regulations. In 2024, about the same amount of volumes received primary treatment (-1%). Treatment processes depend highly on: wastewater characteristics (e.g. particulate, flow), pollutants, overall system configuration, capacity of tanks, pump performance and final water quality to be achieved. In general physical processes are to be preferred over chemical or biological ones. Primary treatment includes: Filtration Equalization Neutralization Sedimentation Coagulation / flocculation Aeration Considering the high current level of compliance we expect this figure to remain constant in the future.

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

2867.39

(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:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

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

Select from:

☑ 11-20

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Facilities must abide by these limits or abide by local regulations, whichever is more stringent. In 2024, 99% of the total water discharged was compliant with local regulations. The volume discharged untreated to the environment increased by 16.2% compared to 2023, due to improvements in our water quality efforts. Considering the goal of increasing recycled and reused waters, the increasing internal regulations for water discharge and the 2026 Group target to achieve 100% of water discharge compliant with Holcim's and in-country regulations, we expect this figure to remain consistent in the future. Units discharging to natural water, directly or through collection systems not provided with treatment systems, shall analyze water quality as per Holcim health and safety standards: pH limits 6 - 9.5. Total Suspended Solids limit of 150 mg/l. Mercury limit of 0.05 mg/l. Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons limit of 15 mg/l. Total Nitrogen limit 40 mg/l Total Phosphorus limit 10 mg/l Biochemical Oxygen Demand limit 30 mg/l.

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)

2915.45

(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:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

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

Select from:

☑ 21-30

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

The type of treatment required to treat the discharges is crucial for our operation as it is part of the operation permit. All of our sites must have discharging permits regulating the level of treatment required and the allowed volumes for discharge by destination. The level of treatment required is site dependent and varies according to the operations, the risk factors and the local regulations. In 2024, 99% of the total water discharged was compliant with local regulations. The volume discharged untreated to the environment increased by 188.8% compared to 2023, due to countries putting measures in place not to discharge directly to the natural environment. The water discharged to a third party without treatment normally happens a) when we do not have locally the capability to treat such water and the third party treats the water in our behalf, or b) when our water is discharged into a shared/common treatment system managed by the third party (e.g. industrial zones, consortiums, municipalities). Considering the high current level of compliance we expect this figure to remain constant in the future.

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

136

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Treatment method currently unknown, we expect this figure to decrease in the future, with improved reporting methodology. In 2024 the volume discharged with unknown treatment type decreased by 45.5% compared to 2023, due to the divestments of large operation and to increase quality in reporting.
[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

4

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(9.3.4) Please explain

A comprehensive assessment of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities related to water is carried out for all countries/major sites as part of the annual risk assessment exercise. Our impacts and dependencies are assessed with Exploring Natural Capital Opportunities, Risks and Exposure (ENCORE). Based on this assessment, we confirmed our most material nature-related impacts and dependencies, previously identified in our overall ERM process and materiality assessment aligned with the TNFD framework. Water-related risks and opportunities are assessed at the site level using WRI Aqueduct and data from our third-party insurer using the RDS Swiss RE tool. Other transition risks and opportunities are assessed at the country level based on a risk library comprehensively covering all topics as per the TNFD framework. Upstream and downstream value chains are included and covered through dedicated questions describing associated risks and opportunities in detail. Risks exist at the local level. No individual facilities have water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, or opportunities material to the group. Transitional risks were considered beyond individual facilities; country-level risks include increasing water costs, tightening regulations, and advancing climate-friendly, water-intensive technologies. At the Group level, the aggregated impact of these risks may have a substantive effect. Based on our bottom-up assessment, the cumulative impact of water-related risks (without mitigations) is considered low to medium risk at the Group level if exceeding CHFm 350 EBIT. Facilities fall in highest priority river basins per Science-based Targets for Nature (SBTN) methodology using level 5 Pfafstetter scale. Basins are prioritized by water stress and biodiversity pressures. The risk is low if a single site is impacted by this risk.

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, but we are planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

As part of our efforts to participate in SBTN, Holcim is launching a data gathering project on geo-location of its suppliers with intent to map them using the Aqueduct tool. This project helps Holcim evaluate which suppliers present particular water-related dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities by establishing which sites are in areas of water risks and water stress. This project will start with a limited number of the most important suppliers for Holcim, and keep expanding with time so that in 1 year Holcim will be able to identify more relevant facilities. In addition to that initiative, our bottom-up risk and opportunity assessment collects detailed inputs

from the sites regarding the dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities as regards to your supply chain. Each finding is described and addressed by relevant actions.
[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 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Apaxco

(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

Zimbabwe

☑ Other, please specify :Moctezuma basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

19.974641

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-99.18

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

695.36

(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

686.4

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

8.94

(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)

59.26

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(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

59.26

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

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

636.1

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This facility has decreased it's freshwater withdrawal and freshwater consumption by focusing on collecting more non-freshwater through agreements made with third parties. In this way, despite the total water withdrawal and discharge increasing, this has come at no expense on nature do to the origin of this water. The river basins are selected as the highest priority basins found when we complete the Science-based Targets for Nature (SBTN) methodology for prioritisation. This uses a scale of level 5 Pfafstetter. The basin is prioritised based on water stress levels and biodiversity pressures.

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Montcada

(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

☑ 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 :Onyar

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

41.474792

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

2.18394

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

143.59

(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

10.89

(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

132.7

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

2.84

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(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

0.23

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

2.6

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

140.7

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This facility has decreased it's water withdrawal and water consumption by focusing on improving efficiency at the site. The river basins are selected as the highest priority basins found when we complete the Science-based Targets for Nature (SBTN) methodology for prioritisation. This uses a scale of level 5 Pfafstetter. The basin is prioritised based on water stress levels and biodiversity pressures.

Row 3

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 3

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Lidcombe NSW

(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
☑ 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

Australia
☑ Other, please specify :Sydney Coast

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-33.86

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

151.06

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

26.9

(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

26.9

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

0

(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

0

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

26.9

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This facility has decreased it's water withdrawal and water consumption by focusing on improving efficiency at the site. The river basins are selected as the highest priority basins found when we complete the Science-based Targets for Nature (SBTN) methodology for prioritisation. This uses a scale of level 5 Pfafstetter. The basin is prioritised based on water stress levels and biodiversity pressures.

Row 4

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 4

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Pascuales

(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

☑ 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

Ecuador

☑ Other, please specify :Daule

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-2.07943

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-79.94

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

33.5

(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

3.7

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

8.5

(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

21.3

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

0.07

(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

0.07

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

33.4

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This site has seen increased water withdrawals due to increases in production. There is a plan to make an agreement with a third party to switch to their treated wastewater instead of municipal sources in 2025. The river basins are selected as the highest priority basins found when we complete the Science-based Targets for Nature (SBTN) methodology for prioritisation. This uses a scale of level 5 Pfafstetter. The basin is prioritised based on water stress levels and biodiversity pressures. [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

ISAE 3000 (revised)

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Water withdrawal volume by source is a sub-category of the total withdrawal. EY provided limited assurance for the total withdrawal, but not on the volume by source. Nonetheless, we collected these data which is subject to rigorous internal controls.

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Encore and RDS Swiss Re tools both show that the construction materials sector, including Holcim, does not rank as a high or very high risk for water quality. Holcim engaged EY to provide limited assurance in accordance with ISAE 3000 (revised) over its the most material non-financial KPIs. For water, EY, provided limited assurance over Cement Specific freshwater withdrawal, Aggregates Specific freshwater withdrawal, Ready-mix Specific freshwater withdrawal, and Total water withdrawal. Other Water related metrics such as, Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters, were collected and subject to rigorous internal controls but was not included in EY's scope.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Encore and RDS Swiss Re tools both show that the construction materials sector, including Holcim, does not rank as high or very high for water discharge quality. Holcim engaged EY to provide limited assurance in accordance with ISAE 3000 (revised) over its the most material non-financial KPIs. For water, EY, provided

limited assurance over Cement Specific freshwater withdrawal, Aggregates Specific freshwater withdrawal, Ready-mix Specific freshwater withdrawal, and Total water withdrawal. Other Water related metrics such as, Water discharges – total volumes, were collected and subject to rigorous internal controls but was not included in EY's scope.

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Encore and RDS Swiss Re tools both show that the construction materials sector, including Holcim, does not rank as high or very high for water discharge quality. Holcim engaged EY to provide limited assurance in accordance with ISAE 3000 (revised) over its the most material non-financial KPIs. For water, EY, provided limited assurance over Cement Specific freshwater withdrawal, Aggregates Specific freshwater withdrawal, Ready-mix Specific freshwater withdrawal, and Total water withdrawal. Other Water related metrics such as, Water discharges – volume by destination, were collected and subject to rigorous internal controls but was not included in EY's scope.

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Encore and RDS Swiss Re tools both show that the construction materials sector, including Holcim, does not rank as high or very high for water discharge quality. Holcim engaged EY to provide limited assurance in accordance with ISAE 3000 (revised) over its the most material non-financial KPIs. For water, EY, provided limited assurance over Cement Specific freshwater withdrawal, Aggregates Specific freshwater withdrawal, Ready-mix Specific freshwater withdrawal, and Total water withdrawal. Other Water related metrics such as, Water discharges – volume by final treatment level, were collected and subject to rigorous internal controls but was not included in EY's scope.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Encore and RDS Swiss Re tools both show that the construction materials sector, including Holcim, does not rank as high or very high for water discharge quality. Holcim engaged EY to provide limited assurance in accordance with ISAE 3000 (revised) over its the most material non-financial KPIs. For water, EY, provided limited assurance over Cement Specific freshwater withdrawal, Aggregates Specific freshwater withdrawal, Ready-mix Specific freshwater withdrawal, and Total water withdrawal. Other Water related metrics such as, Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters, were collected and subject to rigorous internal controls but was not included in EY's scope.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Encore and RDS Swiss Re tools both show that the construction materials sector, including Holcim, rank as high or very high for water withdrawal. However, water consumption is only one lever to reduce freshwater withdrawal. Therefore this indicator has not enough relevance for an external assurance. Holcim engaged EY to provide limited assurance in accordance with ISAE 3000 (revised) over its the most material non-financial KPIs. For water, EY, provided limited assurance over Cement Specific freshwater withdrawal, Aggregates Specific freshwater withdrawal, Ready-mix Specific freshwater withdrawal, and Total water withdrawal. Other Water related metrics such as, Water consumption – total volume, were collected and subject to rigorous internal controls but was not included in EY's scope. [Fixed row]

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

	Revenue (currency)	Total water withdrawal efficiency	Anticipated forward trend
	26407000000	*115720.70*	*We expect this figure to improve as we improve water efficiency in our operations.*

[Fixed row]

(9.12) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization's products or services.

Row 1

(9.12.1) Product name

Cementitious material

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

277

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :freshwater withdrawal (liters/ ton of cementitious material)

(9.12.4) Denominator

Cementitious material produced

(9.12.5) Comment

We monitor the water withdrawal, water discharge and water consumption at all sites, and aggregate them at county level, regional level and Group level. Our main KPI for water related targets and objectives is the specific freshwater withdrawal. The figure reported here refers to the aggregated global value.

Row 2

(9.12.1) Product name

Ready-mix concrete

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

200

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :freshwater withdrawal (liters/cubic meter of concrete)

(9.12.4) Denominator

Ready-mix concrete produced

(9.12.5) Comment

We monitor the water withdrawal, water discharge and water consumption at all sites, and aggregate them at county level, regional level and Group level. Our main KPI for water related targets and objectives is the specific freshwater withdrawal. The figure reported here refers to the aggregated global value.

Row 3

(9.12.1) Product name

Aggregates

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

184

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :freshwater withdrawal (liters/ ton of aggregates produced)

(9.12.4) Denominator

Aggregates produced

(9.12.5) Comment

We monitor the water withdrawal, water discharge and water consumption at all sites, and aggregate them at county level, regional level and Group level. Our main KPI for water related targets and objectives is the specific freshwater withdrawal. The figure reported here refers to the aggregated global value.
[Add row]

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

	Products contain hazardous substances	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No	*n/a*

[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:

☑ Yes

(9.14.2) Definition used to classify low water impact

Low water impact products/services are defined as products that, when implemented or used, contribute to reducing the pressure on water resources and improve water management practices. Depending on the type of product/service, different assessment approaches are applied to classify it as low water impact: ranging from qualitative approaches (improvement of water quality, water runoff reduction, improved water management) to quantitative approaches (% of water intensity reduction). The low impact on water is taken into account in multiple parts of the value chain, both in the production phase and in the product use phase.

(9.14.4) Please explain

List of products with Low water impact: Ready-Mix concrete that uses recycled water and/or reduced water volumes that meet performance requirements of customers; RainVault - A modular water storage system for stormwater and rainwater harvesting that can be stored below ground in volumes up to 1 million litres; ReserVault - Water harvesting and storage solution where high water quality is not required including irrigation systems; StormTrap - A water detention system for below ground storage and detention in a modular size configuration to suit specific requirements; Humegard - A gross pollutant trap (GPT) system that filter and treats stormwater; Humeceptor - A gross pollutant trap (GPT) system that filters fine particles and pollutants to a high quality water level; HumeFilter - Universal Pollutant Trap (UPT) that uses hydrodynamic separation, physical media and membrane filtration to provide tertiary treatment to stormwater run-off in an underground precast concrete structure.
[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(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:

☑ Yes

Other

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

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

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

We are aiming to set a freshwater ecosystem regeneration target in 50 different locations that includes efforts in ecosystem restoration, wetland creation, reforestation etc. We will establish this target in 2025 for 2030 as a target year, this target was also reviewed and approved by IUCN. Further, in 2025 we will set more SBTN targets for basins we operate in with a baseline based on the average withdrawals of the previous 5 years and the target years will either be 2030 or 2035 depending the ambition of the target reduction, as per the methodology.
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☑ Other water withdrawals, please specify :Reduce specific freshwater withdrawal per ton cementitious material (Liters/ton) Cement, 33% reduction vs 2018 baseline

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

11/17/2021

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2018

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

377

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

253

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

277

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

81

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

Select all that apply

☑ Science Based Targets for Nature

☑ Water Resilience Coalition

☑ Other, please specify :CEO Water Mandate, TNFD, GBF, Zero Environmental Impact is possible (internal program)

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target is for all cement sites, it was set after a review of all countries in the company in order to find a goal that was ambitious but reachable for this segment. The Zero Environmental Impact is possible program is designed to reduce water consumption, increase recycling and provide efficient pollution prevention controls, and it requires projects executed in each country we operate in.

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

Installment of recycling/reuse systems in certain countries, moving towards dry plants, installing rainwater collection systems, divestments from large operations, increased water efficiency through optimization of systems, installation of containment systems for rainwater and firefighting water with sampling before discharge. The best projects are awarded and shared within the Group.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Monitoring and reporting to the Executive Committee is happening in a monthly basis ensuring a high level of awareness in leadership. Target is linked to long-term-incentive for senior leaders to ensure commitment across leadership.

Row 2

(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 withdrawals

☑ Other water withdrawals, please specify :Reduce specific freshwater withdrawal per ton aggregates material (Liters/ton) Aggregates, 20% reduction vs 2018 baseline

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

11/17/2021

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2018

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

225

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

180

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

184

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

91

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

Select all that apply

☑ Science Based Targets for Nature

☑ Water Resilience Coalition

☑ Other, please specify :CEO Water Mandate, TNFD, GBF

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target is for all aggregates sites, it was set after a review of all countries in the company in order to find a goal that was ambitious but reachable for this segment.

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

Training commercial teams. Installment of recycling/reuse systems in certain countries, moving towards dry plants, installing rainwater collection systems, divestments from large operations, increased water efficiency

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Monitoring and reporting to the Executive Committee is happening in a quarterly basis ensuring a high level of awareness in leadership

Row 3

(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

Water pollution

☑ Reduction in concentration of pollutants

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

11/17/2021

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2021

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

96

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2026

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

100

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

98

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

50

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

Select all that apply

☑ Science Based Targets for Nature

☑ Water Resilience Coalition

☑ Other, please specify :CEO Water Mandate, TNFD, GBF

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target includes all operations

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

EU Taxonomy will push, plus internal audit in place and in-country training. The "Zero Environmental Impact is possible" program is designed to reduce water consumption, increase recycling and provide efficient pollution prevention controls, and it requires projects executed in each country we operate in.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

We require all of our sites to implement strict standards to ensure the discharge of high-quality water according to in-country regulations and Holcim standards. Annually we assess if all sites meet in-country regulations through our i-care database.

Row 4

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 4

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

☑ Other WASH, please specify :100% of sites providing access to drinking water and toilet facilities for employees as well as contractors.

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/30/2016

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2016

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2024

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

100

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

100

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

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

Select all that apply

☑ Water Resilience Coalition

☑ Other, please specify :CEO Water Mandate, TNFD, GBF

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target includes all operations

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

Provide water and sanitation facilities for our employees and contractors are minimum requirement for our operations. We monitor this indicator every year the progress and in 2024 our results remained at 100%

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

This target establishes the basic environment that Holcim wants its workers to have, which must include access to water and sanitation for all workers
[Add row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

	Targets in place	Please explain
	Select from: ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	*We are building an LCA for our plastic bags and will set a target in line with EU Regulations "Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive"*

[Fixed row]

(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

no comment

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

no comment

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

no comment

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

no comment

Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

We deliver our products in few markets in WPP and PE bags (small % of our total packaging)

Provision/commercialization of services that use plastic packaging (e.g., food services)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

no comment

Provision of waste management and/or water management services

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

In a few countries, we offer a service to coprocess plastic waste. Through our geocycle company, we are repurposing plastics into energy for our operation. We will provide this service until the companies generating plastic waste (eg coca cola in Argentina) are capable of recycling the plastic.

Provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

no comment

Other activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

no comment
[Fixed row]

(10.5) Provide the total weight of plastic packaging sold and/or used and indicate the raw material content.

Plastic packaging used

(10.5.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

26000

(10.5.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply

☑ % virgin fossil-based content

☑ % pre-consumer recycled content

(10.5.3) % virgin fossil-based content

95

(10.5.5) % pre-consumer recycled content

5

(10.5.7) Please explain

We are working on an LCA and capturing primary data. Information reported is a good estimation that might change in the future.
[Fixed row]

(10.5.1) Indicate the circularity potential of the plastic packaging you sold and/or used.

Plastic packaging used

(10.5.1.1) Percentages available to report for circularity potential

Select all that apply
☑ None

(10.5.1.5) Please explain

We do not yet have programs to monitor reusability and recyclability of our plastic packaging. This will come in the future as we are working towards implementing the EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive
[Fixed row]

(10.6) Provide the total weight of waste generated by the plastic you produce, commercialize, use and/or process and indicate the end-of-life management pathways.

Usage of plastic

(10.6.1) Total weight of waste generated during the reporting year (Metric tons)

26000

(10.6.2) End-of-life management pathways available to report

Select all that apply

☑ Recycling

(10.6.4) % recycling

5

(10.6.12) Please explain

We do not yet have programs to monitor reusability and recyclability of our plastic packaging. This will come in the future as we are working towards implementing the EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive

Processing of plastic waste

(10.6.1) Total weight of waste generated during the reporting year (Metric tons)

2300000

(10.6.2) End-of-life management pathways available to report

Select all that apply

☑ Waste to Energy

(10.6.6) % waste to energy

100

(10.6.12) Please explain

We use alternative fuels as a substitute for traditional fossil fuels (such as coal, petcoke, and natural gas) used in cement kilns. With waste volumes increasing globally, our Geocycle business, offers a safe and ecological solution in line with international standards. By taking a circular approach, we are reducing the carbon intensity of our cement by using pre-treated non-recyclable and biomass waste fuels in place of fossil fuels. Waste sources include biomass, sewage sludge, shredded waste including plastic, fluff, solvents, waste oils and tires, all of which can be used to generate energy. In 2024, 32% of Holcim's thermal energy demand for clinker production came from alternative fuels. We have estimated the total weight of waste plastics collected from third parties and consumed in our kilns in 2024. [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

☑ Land/water protection

☑ Land/water management

[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?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	Select from: ☑ Yes, we use indicators	*Select all that apply* ☑ State and benefit indicators ☑ Pressure indicators ☑ Response indicators

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

The tools we use gather this data are: IBAT, Holcim (BIRS), TNFD, ENCORE, Others (Criteria for biodiversity importance category) Impacts on biodiversity are assessed at multiple levels, from site level, to global level, using complementary tools. SITE LEVEL: All our extractive sites are required to asses their importance related to biodiversity through an internal evaluation methodology, that defines for each location a score from 1 to 4, representing its biodiversity importance (1: location of global importance, 2: national importance, 3: Local importance, 4: Low importance). The criteria defining the biodiversity Importance category of a site are based on its proximity to protected areas, ecological connection areas, threatened species and biodiversity features. We consider all sites classified as 1 and 2 to be of high biodiversity importance, and require that they develop and implement biodiversity management plans in accordance with the impacts and risks identified. In 2024, we had 277 quarries located in High biodiversity importance areas, and 100% of them have a biodiversity management plan in place. Within the biodiversity management plan the objectives and targets of the rehabilitation concept are developed in alignment with the overall long term raw material extraction and land use strategy. Specific consideration is given to: existing permit requirements; stakeholder engagement, opportunity to enhance biodiversity or water resources; sustainable post-closure use. At site level we also assess our impacts on biodiversity using the Biodiversity Indicator and Reporting System (BIRS) methodology, developed in partnership with the International Union for Conservation of Nature. BIRS allows us to determine how we are affecting habitats and ecosystems, the effectiveness of our biodiversity mitigation and habitat rehabilitation measures, and how we can measure and report on their management activities. We completed the assessment of all our active and inactive sites by 2024. GLOBAL LEVEL: We are disclosing in alignment with TNFD, focusing on direct operations within the cement segment. As part of the "Locate" section of the TNFD we have conducted the assessment of all our extractive sites using IBAT with a 5 km buffer, to identify priority locations with high biodiversity importance. We have used Encore for the "Evaluate" phase, assessing the impacts of business segments on natural capital.

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

The tools we use gather this data are: IBAT, Holcim (BIRS), TNFD, ENCORE, Others (Criteria for biodiversity importance category) Impacts on biodiversity are assessed at multiple levels, from site level, to global level, using complementary tools. SITE LEVEL: All our extractive sites are required to asses their importance related to biodiversity through an internal evaluation methodology, that defines for each location a score from 1 to 4, representing its biodiversity importance (1: location of global importance, 2: national importance, 3: Local importance, 4: Low importance). The criteria defining the biodiversity Importance category of a site are based on its proximity to protected areas, ecological connection areas, threatened species and biodiversity features. We consider all sites classified as 1 and 2 to be of high biodiversity importance, and require that they develop and implement biodiversity management plans in accordance with the impacts and risks identified. In 2024, we had 277 quarries located in High biodiversity importance areas, and 100% of them have a biodiversity management plan in place. Within the biodiversity management plan the objectives and targets of the rehabilitation concept are developed in alignment with the overall long term raw material extraction and land use strategy. Specific consideration is given to: existing permit requirements; stakeholder engagement, opportunity to enhance biodiversity or water resources; sustainable post-closure use. At site level we also assess our impacts on biodiversity using the Biodiversity Indicator and Reporting System (BIRS) methodology, developed in partnership with the International Union for Conservation of Nature. BIRS allows us to determine how we are affecting habitats and ecosystems, the effectiveness of our biodiversity mitigation and habitat rehabilitation measures, and how we can measure and report on their management activities. We completed the assessment of all our active and inactive sites by 2024. GLOBAL LEVEL: We are disclosing in alignment with TNFD, focusing on direct operations within the cement segment. As part of the "Locate" section of the TNFD we have conducted the assessment of all our extractive sites using IBAT with a 5 km buffer, to identify priority locations with high biodiversity importance. We have used Encore for the "Evaluate" phase, assessing the impacts of business segments on natural capital.

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

no comment

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

The tools we use gather this data are: IBAT, Holcim (BIRS), TNFD, ENCORE, Others (Criteria for biodiversity importance category) Impacts on biodiversity are assessed at multiple levels, from site level, to global level, using complementary tools. SITE LEVEL: All our extractive sites are required to asses their importance related to biodiversity through an internal evaluation methodology, that defines for each location a score from 1 to 4, representing its biodiversity importance (1: location of global importance, 2: national importance, 3: Local importance, 4: Low importance). The criteria defining the biodiversity Importance category of a site are based on its proximity to protected areas, ecological connection areas, threatened species and biodiversity features. We consider all sites classified as 1 and 2 to be of high biodiversity importance, and require that they develop and implement biodiversity management plans in accordance with the impacts and risks identified. In 2024, we had 277 quarries located in High biodiversity importance areas, and 100% of them have a biodiversity management plan in place. Within the biodiversity management plan the objectives and targets of the rehabilitation concept are developed in alignment with the overall long term raw material extraction and land use strategy. Specific consideration is given to: existing permit requirements; stakeholder engagement, opportunity to enhance biodiversity or water resources; sustainable post-closure use. At site level we also assess our impacts on biodiversity using the Biodiversity Indicator and Reporting System (BIRS) methodology, developed in partnership with the International Union for Conservation of Nature. BIRS allows us to determine how we are affecting habitats and ecosystems, the effectiveness of our biodiversity mitigation and habitat rehabilitation measures, and how we can measure and report on their management activities. We completed the assessment of all our active and inactive sites by 2024. GLOBAL LEVEL: We are disclosing in alignment with TNFD, focusing on direct operations within the cement segment. As part of the "Locate" section of the TNFD we have conducted the assessment of all our extractive sites using IBAT with a 5 km buffer, to identify priority locations with high biodiversity importance. We have used Encore for the "Evaluate" phase, assessing the impacts of business segments on natural capital.

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

The tools we use gather this data are: IBAT, Holcim (BIRS), TNFD, ENCORE, Others (Criteria for biodiversity importance category) Impacts on biodiversity are assessed at multiple levels, from site level, to global level, using complementary tools. SITE LEVEL: All our extractive sites are required to asses their importance related to biodiversity through an internal evaluation methodology, that defines for each location a score from 1 to 4, representing its biodiversity importance (1: location of global importance, 2: national importance, 3: Local importance, 4: Low importance). The criteria defining the biodiversity Importance category of a site are based on its proximity to protected areas, ecological connection areas, threatened species and biodiversity features. We consider all sites classified as 1 and 2 to be of high biodiversity importance, and require that they develop and implement biodiversity management plans in accordance with the impacts and risks identified. In 2024, we had 277 quarries located in High biodiversity importance areas, and 100% of them have a biodiversity management plan in place. Within the biodiversity

management plan the objectives and targets of the rehabilitation concept are developed in alignment with the overall long term raw material extraction and land use strategy. Specific consideration is given to: existing permit requirements; stakeholder engagement, opportunity to enhance biodiversity or water resources; sustainable post-closure use. At site level we also assess our impacts on biodiversity using the Biodiversity Indicator and Reporting System (BIRS) methodology, developed in partnership with the International Union for Conservation of Nature. BIRS allows us to determine how we are affecting habitats and ecosystems, the effectiveness of our biodiversity mitigation and habitat rehabilitation measures, and how we can measure and report on their management activities. We completed the assessment of all our active and inactive sites by 2024. GLOBAL LEVEL: We are disclosing in alignment with TNFD, focusing on direct operations within the cement segment. As part of the "Locate" section of the TNFD we have conducted the assessment of all our extractive sites using IBAT with a 5 km buffer, to identify priority locations with high biodiversity importance. We have used Encore for the "Evaluate" phase, assessing the impacts of business segments on natural capital.

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

no comment
[Fixed row]

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

This is not an exhaustive list. We have assessed the proximity to key Biodiversity areas in 35 countries. We report here the name of Key biodiversity areas identified in Switzerland. Mont Tendre Lowlands of Zurich and lower valley of the river Thur Klingnau reservoir Pre-alpine region of Schwyz Jura mountains of Baselland River Rhone: Geneva to Verbois reservoir Lake Neuchâtel: Corcelettes-Vaumarcus Lake Neuchâtel: southern shore

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Quarrying operations for the extraction of limestone and aggregates material

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Restoration

☑ Other, please specify :Biodiversity Management Plan

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Extractive operations cause land use change in the extraction and operation area, for mining activities. The operations cause disruption, conversion and fragmentation of habitat, impacting the ecosystems. Impacts on biodiversity are assessed in preliminary phase of extractive projects through the environmental

Impact assessment (EIA). Additionally all sites that are considered to be in high biodiversity important areas, according to Holcim's internal classification, must be equipped with a biodiversity management plan (BMP). The BMP sets out the assessment of impacts and actions for mitigation, restoration and enhancement of biodiversity. The BMP are developed by local experts and include action plans for stakeholder engagements. The BMP is a complementary document to the quarry rehabilitation plan, and focuses specifically on the local ecosystem, habitats and biodiversity. Further, Biodiversity Indicator and Reporting System (BIRS) assessments has been completed for all sites at the end of 2024. These will be used as baselines in order to scientifically measure impact on biodiversity across time and inform BMPs.
[Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Waste data

☑ Fuel consumption

☑ Base year emissions

☑ Emissions breakdown by country/area

☑ Emissions breakdown by business division

☑ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation

☑ Renewable fuel consumption
☑ Target-setting methodology
☑ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation
☑ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 3)
☑ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption
☑ Year on year change in emissions intensity (Scope 3)
☑ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 1 and 2)
☑ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption
☑ Year on year change in land use change emissions
☑ Year on year change in emissions intensity (Scope 1 and 2)

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards
☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Refer to EY's Independent verifier's limited assurance report on a selection of non-financial information on pages 394-396 of Holcim's 2024 Integrated Annual Report.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

28022025-finance-holcim-fy-2024-report-full-en.pdf

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply
☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security
☑ Water consumption– total volume
☑ Water intensities of products and services

☑ Water discharges– total volumes
☑ Water withdrawals– total volumes
☑ Water withdrawals – volumes by source
☑ Water discharges – volumes by destination
☑ Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards
☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Refer to EY's Independent verifier's limited assurance report on a selection of non-financial information on pages 394-396 of Holcim's 2024 Integrated Annual Report.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

28022025-finance-holcim-fy-2024-report-full-en.pdf
[Add row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Financial Officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:
☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)
[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:

☑ Yes, CDP may share our Disclosure Submission Lead contact details with the Pacific Institute