



Holcim Ltd.

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions

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

[Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP](#)

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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

WHAT WE DO: We are decarbonizing building for a net-zero future, providing low-carbon products and solutions which enable the construction industry to build better with less. With our low-carbon, circular and energy-efficient building solutions, we are accelerating the transition to sustainable building. Our offer spans: Solutions & Products, including advanced roofing like Elevate, insulation and specialty building solutions - Aggregates, including Aggneo – our range of recycled aggregates - Ready-mix concrete, including ECOPact low-carbon concrete - Cement, including ECOPlanet low-carbon cement. At Holcim, we are building better with less to decarbonize construction. We are making sustainable construction possible at scale around the world – from Zurich to New York and Mexico to Manila – with our innovative and sustainable building solutions. 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. We are also empowering smart design to use minimum materials for maximum strength like 3d printing that can use up to 50% fewer materials with no compromise in performance. Holcim is making buildings more sustainable in use to decarbonize our cities. We're enabling buildings to be more energy-efficient in use. Seventy percent of CO2 emissions in the construction sector are generated by buildings in use. Our solutions and products are playing an increasing role in green retrofitting. 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. We're bringing more nature into cities. Our products bring 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. Circular construction is essential to decarbonizing building. Our vision is to close the construction loop by building better with less. To do this we are reducing the footprint of buildings across their lifecycle, recycling materials to build new from old, and regenerating ecosystems to preserve our planet. To reduce the footprint of buildings and build better with less, Holcim continuously advances its portfolio of low-carbon materials, smart design, and solutions driving energy efficiency and green retrofitting. We are a world leader in recycling. We recycle over 30 million tons of materials across our business every year. We convert plastics and minerals into new alternative materials or energy sources. We also take materials at the end of their life, such as biomass and municipal waste, and turn them into alternative fuels. Our building solutions contribute to cities that are cooler and cleaner with more nature. Cities are at the forefront of the shift to a circular economy. We enable the construction of tomorrow's greener, more sustainable and circular cities, while helping to counter the urban heat island effect.

[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
	12/30/2023	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

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

27009000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	<p>Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?</p>
	<p>Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>

[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

529900EHPFPYHV6IQ098

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

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Iraq | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Qatar |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> China | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spain |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Egypt | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Canada |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Italy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> France |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Kenya | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Greece |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Jordan | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Algeria |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mexico | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Austria |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Belgium |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Serbia | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Croatia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Uganda | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Czechia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ecuador | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Romania |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Germany | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bulgaria |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hungary | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Colombia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lebanon | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Argentina |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nigeria | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Australia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nicaragua | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Martinique |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Azerbaijan | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> El Salvador |

- Bangladesh
- Costa Rica
- Guadeloupe
- South Africa
- Republic of Moldova
- United Arab Emirates
- United States of America
- United Republic of Tanzania

- New Zealand
- Philippines
- Switzerland
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, this is confidential data	<i>In 2023, we operated in 1,909 production sites: 499 Aggregates sites, 148 Cement sites, 1,179 ready-mix sites, and 83 asphalt sites.</i>

[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 horizon for the risk management cycle is a 3 year time frame in alignment with the mid-term plan (MTP) as we define the risk as an uncertainty on 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

We extend the framework to 10 years in order to capture potential disruptions regarding sustainability, especially as our targets aim at achieving a decrease in greenhouse emissions by 2030.

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

In alignment with the International Energy Agency Low-carbon Technology Road Transition for the Cement Industry, our vision expands until 2050 to explore all opportunities of the scale-up phase of innovative technologies and the risks associated with them.

[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
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both risks and opportunities	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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
- Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)
- Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level
- Stigmatization of sector

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
- Regulators
- Local communities
- Indigenous peoples

Investors

Suppliers

(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 climate-related risks and/or opportunities within our direct operations, upstream and downstream operations, we use a top-down (Group level) and bottom-up (country/site level) approach to gather information which considers a wide range of risks/opportunities (aligned with the TFCO/TNFD) to determine Risk/opportunities that are climate-related and Risks/opportunities that could have a substantive financial or strategic impact. We use a shared risk library to ensure that all transition and physical risks have been assessed. The whole value chain (upstream and downstream) is specifically included through dedicated questions where associated risk and opportunities are addressed in detail. Countries assess climate-related risks and opportunities that have the potential to impact our financial and non-financial targets over a short- (0-3 years), medium- (4-10 years) time horizon. Long term risks (up to 2050) are considered in our scenario analysis performed at Group level. This approach is consistently implemented through Holcim's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Framework. Physical risks are assessed at the site level based on a detailed questionnaire which enables a granular approach for the assessment and ensures a close link with the operations and reliable assessments. The assessment uses external data from our third-party insurance insurer using a specific tool (RDS Swiss RE tool). At the Group level, interviews with top management, function heads and experts complement the country assessments. The Risk team captures additional insights regarding the climate-related risks and opportunities with regards to all relevant topics: Reputation, Policies & regulations, Technology, Product & services, market-related expectations and physical risk. Same assessment methodology and scales as for the bottom-up are used. Risk and opportunities are assessed according to their likelihood and impact. Any risk that is considered to have a 'Likely' chance of occurring, with a 'High' potential magnitude and that exceeds our threshold for substantive financial or strategic impact of impacting at least 10% of operating EBIT is determined as having a substantive financial or strategic impact on the business and requires a specific action plan. The results of these assessments are included in the Group risk map, which is updated annually, submitted to the Executive Committee ("Exco") and presented to the Audit Committee. The annual audit plan approved by the Audit Committee ("AC") is based on the Group Risk Map. Respective actions are defined by the management. Risk transfer through insurance solutions is an integral part of risk. Action plans related to climate change or nature are proposed to the HSSC and Exco. Regular progress (twice a year) on the actions is followed up at country level by risk coordinators and reported to the Group. On a quarterly basis, climate related risks and opportunities are discussed with the Group Board and HSSC. Group Internal Audit performs independent assessments of the effectiveness of mitigating actions and controls and on the risk assessment process. For the longer term (beyond 10 years), risks and opportunities are assessed when performing our scenario analysis, which is updated yearly. The scenario analysis integrates inputs from the ERM process as well as external international bodies such as the International Energy Agency.

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

- WRI Aqueduct
- SwissRe
- IBAT for Business
- WWF Water Risk Filter
- TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures
- LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD
- Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify :**Encore and**

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
- Lack of mature certification and sustainability standards
- Poor coordination between regulatory bodies

- Poor enforcement of environmental regulation
- Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits
- Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

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
- Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)
- Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level
- Stigmatization of sector

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
- Regulators

- Customers
- Employees
- Investors
- Suppliers

- 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.

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

- National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- 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

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NGOs | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regulators |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Customers | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local communities |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Employees | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indigenous peoples |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Investors | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water utilities at a local level |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Suppliers | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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

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.

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

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NGOs | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regulators |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Customers | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local communities |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Employees | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indigenous peoples |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Investors | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water utilities at a local level |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Suppliers | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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:

- Not defined

(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

- ReCiPe
- LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD
- Encore tool
- Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify :**SBTN**
- WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter
- IBAT – Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool
- TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

(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?

	Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed	Description of how interconnections are assessed
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Holcim applies the LEAP integrated assessment process as developed by the TNFD.</i>

[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 in each market where we operate and engage them in the implementation of a Responsible Mining Program to protect biodiversity and improve water management. 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. 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. The Water Hub list of top 100 basins at risk is also used to cross reference any 'at risk basins' that Holcim has operations in. 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 is being 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 will have 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 do not have a list/geospatial map of priority locations

[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

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

[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 (water pathway and water receptor). Additionally Holcim's 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.

[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

pH, total suspended Solids, Mercury and Heavy Metals Water pollution by altered pH is mainly caused by water enriched in CO₂, resulting from the contact of water with raw material used in the operations. The receptors are flora and fauna and the main effects are the variations of life supporting conditions in the affected ecosystems. Water pollution by suspended solids is mainly caused by rainwater collecting dust or fine material onsite. The receptors are flora and fauna and the main effects are the limitation of water transparency (photosynthesis) and impact on food chain (algae and water insects for fishes). Water pollution by mercury and heavy metals is mainly caused by the contact of water with enriched dust. The receptor is the fauna population and the main potential effects are the effects on nervous, digestive and immune systems, exacerbated by the bioaccumulation effect within the food chain.

(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

Our water management standard requires each unit to have a written management standard with a specific management plan to minimize adverse impacts of water pollutants. Including: Implementation of critical controls, Training plan to address water impacts, Assessment to consider controls to minimize health risks due to the presence and treatment of water, Instructions to manage water in line with the water usage hierarchy, Specific controls for pollutants category. pH: mandatory periodic measurement before discharge and treatment, suspended solids: sedimentation systems and periodic measurement before discharge and treatment, mercury: periodic measurements before discharge, mercury balance calculation. 3rd party treatment if water is found out of acceptability intervals, heavy metals: periodic measurement in raw materials in air emission and water, regarding the concentration of pollutant. Success is measured with strict compliance to the directives, guidance and controls defined in our water management standard. Countries shall review annually the water management program performance indicators and assess findings and corrective actions identified by Group Audits. As part of our supplier qualification program, we require suppliers with high environmental impact to have an ISO 14000 in place and we support small companies to build capabilities toward this certification. As a learning from the SBTN pilot, we are developing a “water program” for high impact suppliers in 2024.

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) Water pollution by petroleum carbons is mainly caused by water contaminated by hydrocarbons from fuel / oil / lubricants (leakages). The receptors are flora and fauna populations and the main effects are variation of life supporting conditions, impact on food chain, impact on water drinkability.

(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

According to our water management standard, each unit shall have a written management standard that includes a specific management plan to minimize the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants. Included in the management criteria are:- The implementation of critical controls (Containment, Treatment System, Discharge monitoring, Water pollution emergency response)- Training and competency development plan to address the water related environmental aspects and impacts- Assessment to consider controls to minimize health risks due to the presence and treatment of water- Instructions to manage water in line with the water usage hierarchy (Eliminate, Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Discharge) Specific controls for TPH pollutants category: mandatory secondary containment for chemicals and oil storage, dedicated areas for fuel / oil loading and unloading, oil interceptor before any discharge point; mandatory periodic measurement before discharge; treatment (or 3rd party disposal) if water is found out of acceptability interval. Success is measured with strict compliance to the directives, guidance and controls defined in our water management standard. Countries shall review annually the water management program performance indicators and assess findings and corrective actions identified by Group Audits.

[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:

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 AT A LOCAL LEVEL. Our local operations face water challenges such as exposure to water scarcity and adverse climatic conditions. We use WRI, including water quantity and quality and regulatory and reputational risks. In 2023, 28% of our operations were exposed to medium to extremely high water-related risks. Water scarcity can lead to operational disruptions with business interruptions, revenue losses and higher logistics and transportation costs. More than that, chronic water scarcity exposes us to a large range of risks such as more stringent regulations, higher prices or implementation of quotas for water withdrawal and even controversies due to our impact on local communities. Based on our bottom-up risk assessment, we anticipate that the cumulative impact of water-related risks

(without consideration of mitigations in place) can exceed a total amount of CHF 200m on our EBIT, which is still considered as a low to medium risk at the Group level (

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

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Italy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Austria |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spain | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Belgium |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> France | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Croatia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Greece | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Czechia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Germany |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hungary | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Netherlands |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Romania | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Switzerland |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bulgaria | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Slovakia | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Slovenia | |

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

In a net zero economy, carbon pricing mechanisms will play a central role encouraging the deployment of advanced technologies, especially in a context where next generation technologies are particularly capital intensive (CCUS). They must be designed to embed carbon costs across value chains to ensure low-carbon solutions are competitive. In Europe, we are regulated by the EU-ETS for all of our European operations. The Phase IV of the EU-ETS entered into force in 2021, leading to an increase in direct costs through: a) Reduced number of free EU CO2 allowances (EUAs) granted b) Increased price of EUAs on the market associated with the mechanism Carbon pricing design must provide an unequivocal level playing field on carbon costs between domestic producers and importers (where carbon pricing may not exist), with a view to ensure that low-carbon technologies are competitive and do not create market distortions. The EU Commission announced in 2021 the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) to ensure an equivalent carbon price for domestic and imported cement volumes. This is an essential policy to

continue to build the long term “low-carbon business case” and secure investments in low-carbon technologies across Holcim’s European assets. In the long term, too low or volatile CO2 prices, (which could adversely influence investment decisions) or ineffective carbon border mechanism could have the most material impact on our business.

(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:

- Likely

(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, and without consideration of future plans aiming to reduce our CO2 emissions (i.e. our CCUS projects), the shortfall of CO2 certificates will mechanically increase our production costs, especially in a context where CO2 prices are expected to increase significantly. Production costs include both costs due to our own emissions and energy costs, which are equally subject to carbon pricing and heavy investments to decarbonize. While there is a possibility that a portion of those additional costs can be passed on to customers during the period when next generation technologies are not deployed at scale, it is likely that the ability to reflect costs on the final price will significantly reduce once more decarbonized players will come into force and address market demand with cheaper low carbon products. Hence we anticipate that our revenue and market shares will decline after 2030 if our Group is not able to decarbonize at scale. The success of the EU low-carbon business case relies on assumptions and conditions whose implementation are beyond our control. First of all, high and stable CO2 prices are required in order to facilitate the decision making process, especially when it comes to highly intensive capital projects such as CCUS. Otherwise, regulatory and administrative costs have the potential to increase our operational costs and delay the commissioning of decarbonization efforts. Should the Carbon adjustment Mechanism (CBAM)

fail to establish the needed effective, fair and reliable level playing field on carbon costs between domestic manufacturers and importers and protect the competitiveness of the European cement players, our ambition to be a leader in sustainable building materials would be challenged by players with a lower cost-base footprint and only buoyed by market demand and building codes, which might not be enough to secure our pricing and market shares.

(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)

300000000

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

400000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

To estimate the potential of future CO2 costs we have estimated the yearly EU Allowances requirements based on EU production levels and free allowance allocation. To arrive at our financial impact figures, we have applied a sensitivity analysis as part of our scenario modeling. The financial impact provided in this example aims to represent one of many results from our sensitivity analysis and should not be considered as a financial forecast. In the model, we have assumed a CO2 price between 130 CHF / EUA (low) and 190 CHF/ EUA (high) to determine the range of the impact. These assumptions are consistent with the assumptions of the International Energy Agency which we use for our long term scenario analysis. For the purpose of the financial figures calculation we have used a particularly conservative scenario that considers the estimations from the countries representing an average amount of 2.3MT of EU allowances needs per year if no mitigating actions, including no ability to pass on higher costs to customers, and at constant production volumes. The expected benefits of future CCUS projects are not factored in this calculation. The minimum and maximum financial impacts were estimated to range between CHF 300 and 400 million (Minimum: 2,300,000 EUAs x 130 CHF 300,000,000 CHF; Maximum: 2,300,000 EUAs x 190 CHF 400,000,000 CHF). In any case the magnitude of this scenario is considered medium since it is

(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

(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 leverages 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 renewable energy portfolio. 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: Our Austrian cement plants achieved more than 90% of fuel substitution. In order to further improve its TSR and sustain performance in the long run, both plants are increasing their biomass consumption leading to negative fuel costs and lower CO2 costs. Further actions are planned to improve energy efficiency. Our entity in France launched Europe's first calcined clay cement operation in February 2023. This advanced production line, a world's first, will produce up to 500,000 tons of low-carbon cement per year. Its sustainable operations are powered with 100% biomass-based alternative fuels and waste heat recovery systems, making the manufacturing of calcined clay nearly carbon free and ultra-efficient.

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 carbon capture, utilization and storage (CCUS) will accelerate Holcim's decarbonization journey. The risk of the cost of technology being significantly higher than existing carbon pricing mechanisms and the lack of integrated deployment of carbon capture and required supply chain ecosystems, could hence prevent Holcim from a successful and economically viable implementation of carbon capture technologies. We anticipate Holcim's current projects will require a cumulative CAPEX investment of circa CHF 2.0 billion by 2030 on top of expected public funding, with some projects starting operation after 2030. These investments will enable Holcim to reach a total CO2 capture capacity of more than 5 million tons per year before 2030. Project contingencies encompass a large range of risks, especially due to complex and multiple interactions with stakeholders, changing regulations, volatility in CO2 prices, lack of integrated supply chain ecosystems, impacts on the communities and the environment (high energy consumption, water withdrawal needs and onshore storage of CO2).

(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

The successful scaling up of CCUS relies on assumptions and projections regarding external factors such as compatibility with CO2 usage opportunities, climate regulations, market acceptance of low-carbon products, the existence of large transportation infrastructure and other aspects of viability and scalability. In addition, there are contingencies related to the management of the projects especially with regards to the management of technical interfaces and the relationships with stakeholders (public administrations, partners, suppliers, communities). The main risks we see relate to the project contingencies and the risk of significant budget overrun (higher CAPEX). Project risks have been thoroughly assessed at the project level in order to identify any unwanted event that might increase our investments needs. Since this technology is still in its infancy and not operating yet, potential additional operating costs during the running phase have not been assessed.

(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 (

(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 leverages 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

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Iraq | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Serbia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Kenya | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Austria |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Canada | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Belgium |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> France | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Czechia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mexico | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Germany |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lebanon | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bangladesh |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Morocco | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Philippines |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bulgaria | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Switzerland |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cameroon | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Côte d'Ivoire |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Colombia | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Republic of Moldova |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United States of America | |

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Being present in more than 60 countries increases Holcim's exposure to meteorological and geological events such as natural disasters or climate hazards which could damage Holcim's property or lead to business interruption with a material adverse effect on the Group's operations. We have operations in locations that are at particular risk of extreme variability in weather patterns. For instance in areas where precipitation might be intense, especially during the monsoon period such as in the Philippines or Bangladesh, increased flooding is projected to have an impact on our cement and grinding operations. Holcim has already been impacted by flooding in other regions where fluvial routes are used extensively. For example, in 2018 and 2019 heavy rainfall led to flooding of the Mississippi River which affected our ability to transport Cement and Limestone filler to ongoing projects in St. Louis and Memphis.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

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

Select all that apply

- Short-term

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

Select from:

- 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)

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 2025 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.

(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

[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

The amount of revenue at transition risk is calculated based on the revenue of EU countries under Emission Trading Scheme (ETS) since this is the region where the climate policies are advanced the most, hence where both the risks and the opportunities are the most material for our Group. In our calculation, we considered the total annual revenue of those countries, as we believe that the inability to respond the climate challenge in such a regulated environment could lead to catastrophic losses. Regarding physical risk, our calculation is based on the expected number of assets at risk as per our third party provider Swiss RE. Considering the past financial impacts of climate-related events, we anticipate that the amount of revenue losses due to business interruption (before insurance coverage) could exceed an amount of CHF 60m (yearly). In our Annual Report, we disclose a total amount of green CAPEX representing CHF 402m, addressing all challenges posed by climate change, from transition to physical risks.

[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 must report yearly their assessment of Environmental compliance to the Group, including the amount of fines/penalties paid during the reporting period related to environment (i.e, spills, exceedance, etc), and describe the type and details of the non-compliance. In 2023 we incurred three water-related fines for a total amount of 72,619 CHF, none that is considered significant.

[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

72619

(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:

Lower

(3.3.1.5) Comment

Holcim incurred three fines during 2023 compared to five fines during 2022 for water-related regulatory violations. The total value of the fines incurred in 2023 was less than 75k CHF. Two of the fines in the amount of 72k CHF related to the incorrect administration of water permits. One fine in the amount of 0.5 K CHF related to effluent limit exceedance for a short period in early 2023. This issue was fixed and reassessed later in 2023.

[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

BC carbon tax

Switzerland ETS

Québec CaT - ETS

Mexico carbon tax

Ontario EPS - 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

1.68

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

1.63

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

12/31/2022

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/30/2023

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

1377390

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

0

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

1181094

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

78000

(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

21.73

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

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

12/31/2022

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/30/2023

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

16695114

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

0

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

16270800

(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

0.12

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

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

12/31/2022

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/30/2023

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

16802

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

31000

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO₂e

86206

(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

0.94

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

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

12/31/2022

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/30/2023

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

751808

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

0

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

707220

(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

0.88

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

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

12/31/2022

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/30/2023

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

1412971

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

0

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

657379

(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

1.61

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

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

12/31/2022

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/30/2023

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

1207520

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

0

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

1203300

(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

0.65

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

0.06

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

12/31/2022

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/30/2023

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

524625

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

0

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

483394

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

3000

(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.

BC carbon tax

(3.5.3.1) Period start date

12/31/2022

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

12/30/2023

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

0.75

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

3583878

(3.5.3.5) Comment

No Comment

Colombia carbon tax

(3.5.3.1) Period start date

12/31/2022

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

12/30/2023

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

0.02

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

61737

(3.5.3.5) Comment

No Comment

Mexico carbon tax

(3.5.3.1) Period start date

12/31/2022

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

12/30/2023

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

1.65

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

2153653

(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. Since 2021, we have increased our clinker factor by 2 percentage points, reaching 72%, aiming to reach 68% in 2030. ENERGY - THERMAL ENERGY AND ENERGY

EFFICIENCY Energy efficiency: We are investing to modernize our kilns and lower our CO₂ emissions. Additionally, 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:** We believe the hydrogen revolution will be paramount to accelerate the energy transition across several sectors. 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, such as with our Westküste100 project. **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, net of public funding, to capture five million tons of CO₂ annually and produce eight 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 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). start of CBAM application in 2026 with start of reporting data on imports from Q1 2024. With CBAM comes also the progressive phase-out of ETS free allocation, which is well incorporated into our roadmap projections. The initiative has been distributed in four key areas, aligned with our global strategy: Energy efficiency improvements and acceleration of alternative fuel and biomass fuel usage as well as launch of hydrogen boosting pilots. For example, 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%, 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 into the kiln which acts as a catalyst to optimize the combustion process and increase the use of alternative and biogenic fuels. Enhanced product portfolio optimization to accelerate the production of low carbon binders Network optimization to evaluate production thresholds and network optimization synergies 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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

	Environmental opportunities identified
Water	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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 Arab Emirates
- ✓ 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
- ✓ South Africa

(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 40% of 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: Susteno 3R, which saves up to 20% CO2 compared to an average cement type, and is upcycling construction and demolition waste materials. Our low carbon concrete ECOPact is meeting an increasing customer demand to reduce their embodied carbon footprint. We are also offering products and services which help customers to reduce their life cycle carbon footprint. Our insulating foam AIRIUM is a high performance insulating product, fully recyclable, fireproof, with one of the lowest carbon footprints in the industry. Currently 21% of Holcim net sales are derived from low carbon products. 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

By investing in R&D and the development of new low carbon products we aim to cover the expected increase in low carbon solutions demand, anticipating the shift in regulatory environments, building standards and customer preferences that will further incentivize greater and faster market uptake of low-carbon products. We expect a growth in low-carbon product demand of 5% to 10% on a yearly basis. Holcim 2025 Strategy is focused on accelerating our Solutions and Low carbon Products offering across all markets. The magnitude of this scenario is considered low since it is

(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)

284000000

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

567000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The financial impact has been estimated by computing this expected growth to the Holcim 2023 net sales derived from low carbon solutions representing about 21% of our total 27,009 mCHF. Minimum: 27,009 mCHF x 0.21 x 0.05 CHF 284,000,000 CHF Maximum: 27,009 mCHF x 0.21 x 0.10 CHF 567,000,000 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

101000000

(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 224 million. 45% of the patent portfolio as a result of this research and development relates to low carbon solutions. 224 mCHF * 0.45 101 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 tailor-made 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 2023 the Group withdrew 12 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

(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)

900000

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

1380000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

In 2023 we achieved a freshwater withdrawal reduction of 20 li/ton of cementitious material produced compared to 2020. This translates to a total reduction of 2.4 million m3 of water 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 3.6 million savings over the course of four 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 5.5 million CHF over the course of four years. Minimum: 2.4 million m3 x 1.5 CHF / m3 / 4 years 900,000 CHF/year Maximum: 2.4 million m3 x 2.3 CHF / m3 / 4 years 1,380,000 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 2023. Country specific costs were obtained from the Value Balancing Alliance (VBA). See Holcim Integrated Profit & Loss Report for results and assumptions. Holcim website for further details on water figures: <https://www.holcim.com/sustainability-reports> 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 to 253 liters per ton of cementitious by 2030 (this is a 33% reduction from our 2018 baseline). We extended our 2030 commitments to Aggregates and Ready-Mix Concrete business segments. We will reduce to 180 litres/ton and 180 litres/m3, respectively. These are 20% and 15% reductions 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

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Italy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Austria |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spain | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Belgium |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> France | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Croatia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Greece | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Czechia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Germany |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hungary | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Romania | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bulgaria | |

(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)

(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: $1 \times 30,000,000 \text{ t cem} \times 130 \text{ CHF} / \text{t cem} \times 0.007 \text{ tCO}_2 / \text{t cem}$ 27,300,000 CHF Maximum: $1 \times 30,000,000 \text{ t cem} \times 190 \text{ CHF} / \text{t cem} \times 0.007 \text{ tCO}_2 / \text{t cem}$ 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: $5 \text{ FTEs} \times 150,000 \text{ CHF}$ 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

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Italy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Austria |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spain | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Belgium |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> France | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Croatia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Greece | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Czechia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Germany |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hungary | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Romania | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bulgaria | |

(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: $2 \times 30,000,000 \text{ t cem} \times 130 \text{ CHF} / \text{t cem} \times 0.0035 \text{ tCO}_2 / \text{t cem}$ 40,950,000 CHF Maximum: $2 \times 30,000,000 \text{ t cem} \times 190 \text{ CHF} / \text{t cem} \times 0.0035 \text{ tCO}_2 / \text{t cem}$ 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: $5 \text{ FTEs} \times 150,000 \text{ CHF}$ 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

(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 2023, 25% of our net sales of CHF 27 bn were from our portfolio of sustainable solutions. 0.35% of our total net sales, or CHF 83.3 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. $27'009 \text{ mCHF} \times 0.0035 = 83.3 \text{ mCHF}$ $5\% \times 83.3 \text{ mCHF} = 4.2 \text{ mCHF}$

(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: $2 \text{ FTEs} \times 150,000 \text{ CHF} = 300'000 \text{ CHF}$ 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 21% 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 / 27,009 1.58%)

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)

1380000

(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 1.38 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 seven different nationalities. 44% of the board members are female. With the exception of the Chairman, all Board members are Independent Directors.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

nomination-compensation-and-governance-committee-charter.pdf,engagement-presentation_agm-2024.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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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

Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

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 entire Board of Directors 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 Health, Safety, Sustainability Committee (HSSC) 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 president of the HSSC then reports to the Board on the conclusions of the meeting. In addition, as a member of the Executive Committee, the 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 four 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 some board meetings – at least annually

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

Select all that apply

- Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
- Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- 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 entire Board of Directors is included in the Risk Management process and is thus regularly updated on nature-related risks and opportunities. The Health, Safety, Sustainability Committee (HSSC) 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 president of the HSSC then reports to the Board on the conclusions of the meeting. In addition, as a member of the Executive Committee, the 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 nature strategy and related targets. The HSSC consists of four 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.

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

- Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The entire Board of Directors is included in the Risk Management process and is thus regularly updated on nature-related risks and opportunities. The Health, Safety, Sustainability Committee (HSSC) 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 president of the HSSC then reports to the Board on the conclusions of the meeting. In addition, as a member of the Executive Committee, the 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 nature strategy and related targets. The HSSC consists of four 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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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 (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%

weight). • *Circularity: quantity of recycled waste derived resources (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 (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% weight). • Circularity: quantity of recycled waste derived resources (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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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
- Description of grievance/whistleblower mechanism to monitor non-compliance with the environmental policy and raise/address/escalate any other greenwashing concerns
- Description of membership and financial support provided to organizations that seek to influence public policy
- Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets

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

Select all that apply

- Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

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
- Portfolio

(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
- Description of grievance/whistleblower mechanism to monitor non-compliance with the environmental policy and raise/address/escalate any other greenwashing concerns
- Description of membership and financial support provided to organizations that seek to influence public policy
- Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets

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

Select all that apply

- Yes, in line with 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

Portfolio

(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

(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)
- World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)
- 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)

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

In 2020, Holcim CEO Jan Jenisch signed 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. 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 Chairman Jan Jenisch 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 2023 as well as 2024, we had several meetings with Climate 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
- Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

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

Select from:

- 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

[climate-public-policy-positions.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 support of these commitments and associated policy enablers, Holcim decided to assess its memberships in its main trade organizations around the world. The aim was to ensure that those organizations 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, ensuring a balanced geographical distribution and including global, regional, and national organizations, together representing c. 80% of the total amount that the group paid to trade organizations in 2022. The organizations were assessed by their public positions on their website, media releases, publications and social media. A questionnaire was also sent to complement the analysis and give the opportunity to bring additional positions into the review. When needed, a discussion was organized with the local public affairs team to ensure understanding of the policy landscape and alignment in the analysis. The analysis was reviewed by the Group's sustainability team. Should major divergences appear, Holcim will work proactively with the organization to find alignment. If no alignment can be found, Holcim will dissociate itself from the organization & related activities, or in extreme cases, renounce its mandates within the organization and/or its membership.

[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

- 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

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

Renewable Fuels of Non-Biological Origins (RFNBOs) Recycled Carbon Fuels (RCFs) EU Strategy on Carbon Capture Usage and Storage (CCUS)

(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 Carbon Capture solutions, Holcim advocates the need to recognise the role of CCU and industrial CO2 (alongside CCS and while Europe's storage capacity is being developed) and to focus on CCUS project deployment goals (in parallel with the development of transport and storage capacity). For instance, an extension of the use of industrial CO2 for the production of synthetic fuels from 2041 (as currently penciled in RFNBOs Delegated Act) to 2050 Insert an exemption (e.g. via the Net Zero Industry Act) where CCU projects for RFNBO production financed under the Innovation Fund before XX date (e.g. 2030) are allowed to operate beyond the 2041 deadline

(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 2050 net-zero pathway relies significantly on the development and deployment of CCUS projects. While we develop CCUS projects to capture more than 5 million tons of CO2 by 2030; CCUS contribution to our decarbonization strategy will continue to increase to reach 44% of our overall decarbonization efforts by 2050. With more than 50 pilot CCUS projects across the group, 11 flagship projects are designed to start capturing 5 mt co2 before 2030, with 2 BN CHF allocated Capex. In 2022, our project Carbon2Business in Lägerdorf, Germany received an EU Innovation Fund grant of 110. The captured CO2 will be repurposed as industrial raw material and will capture 1 million tons of CO2 emitted annually

(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

Construction Products Regulation (CPR)

(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

Other

- Construction and housing

(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

Some amendments tabled by the co-legislator aim to bring cement into the scope of the Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation (ESPR) instead of the CPR. It is our view that such proposals are counter-productive as the CPR indeed offers the best framework to support the development of low-carbon cements whilst recognising its specificity as a product which is only used in the construction industry. Furthermore, cement is already a priority sector under the CPR, with the acquis process – including environmental aspects and GHG. Putting cement both under the CPR and the ESPR could delay the current process and even lead to conflicting legislation.

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

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :Work with relevant Trade associations to ensure that the policy review is based on the material and technology neutrality principles, the inclusion of full life cycle assessment and a multi-criteria approach towards sustainability

(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

The CPR offers the best framework to decarbonize cement as a construction product. The CPR indeed offers the best framework to support the development of low-carbon cements whilst recognizing its specificity as a product which is only used in the construction industry. Holcim has been calling for a well-functioning standardization process to bring low-carbon cements to the market. Rapid and efficient (harmonized) standards approval processes are needed to bring lower carbon cements to the market

(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 4

(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 three years we have followed the recommendations of the TCFD in our climate reporting. This 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 incorporated all of our sustainability reporting within our Annual Report for the first time this year, sharing our EU Taxonomy results, and aligning with the nonfinancial reporting requirements of the Swiss Code of Obligations (page 434). 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]

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

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

- CEMBUREAU: The European Cement Association

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

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water

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

Select from:

- Consistent

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

Select from:

- Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

Holcim was an active contributor in the development of the Cembureau's agenda on climate change and water through active participation in management meetings. Holcim representatives lead the work on standardization for GHG reporting, and are active in 4 working bodies whose main focus is Climate Change.

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

0

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

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement
- Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

- European Roundtable for Industry (ERT)

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

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water

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

Select from:

- Consistent

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

Select from:

- Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

Holcim is an active participant to the climate and energy working group and plays a leading role in the development of forward-looking engagement on the low-carbon transition.

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

0

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

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement
 Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

- Other global trade association, please specify :Zürich Carbon Markets Association (ZCMA)

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

Select all that apply

- Climate change

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

Select from:

- Consistent

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

Select from:

- Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

The ZCMA provides a network for knowledge sharing for all organizations that are interested in the evolution of sustainability focused and high quality carbon markets with the aim to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions. Holcim has representation actively driving the ZCMA's program of activities.

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

0

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

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement

Row 4

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

- International Governmental Organization (IGO)

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

Carbon Pricing Leadership Coalition (CPLC)

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

Select all that apply

- Climate change

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

Select from:

Consistent

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

Select from:

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

CPLC is a voluntary partnership of national and sub-national governments, businesses, and civil society organizations that agree to advance the carbon pricing agenda by working with each other towards the long-term objective of a carbon price applied throughout the global economy by:

- Strengthening carbon pricing policies to redirect investment commensurate with the scale of the climate challenge
- Bringing forward and strengthen the implementation of existing carbon pricing policies to better manage investment risks and opportunities
- Enhancing cooperation to share information, expertise, and lessons learnt on developing and implementing carbon pricing programs through various “readiness” platforms

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

0

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

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement

Row 5

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

- Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

Birdlife International

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

Select all that apply

- Water

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

Select from:

- Consistent

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

Select from:

- Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

BirdLife in its coalition with WWF, European Environmental Bureau and Client Earth have submitted a joint statement from the NGO sector (210 signatories) which was presented to the EU Parliament expressing the support and call for an ambitious Nature Restoration Law. Holcim signed the statement expressing support to ask for an ambitious Nature Restoration Law.

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

0

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

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

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
- Value chain engagement
- Dependencies & Impacts

- Emission targets
- Emissions figures
- Risks & Opportunities
- Water pollution indicators
- Content of environmental policies

- Biodiversity indicators
- Public policy engagement
- Water accounting figures

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

54-151; 158-255; 402-435

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

28022024-finance-holcim-fy-2023-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. For the first time in 2023, Holcim has 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 three 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

2023

(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

Other regulators, legal and policy regimes driving forces, please specify : Local/regional carbon prices

Relevant technology and science

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

Macro and microeconomy

Other macro and microeconomy driving forces, please specify :Availability of mineral components Cost of fossil fuels Cement demand

(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.

(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

2023

(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.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

In line with the Task Force 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:

- 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(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
- Other regulators, legal and policy regimes driving forces, please specify :Local/regional carbon prices

Relevant technology and science

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

Macro and microeconomy

- Other macro and microeconomy driving forces, please specify : Availability of mineral components Cost of fossil fuels Cement demand

(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: 120; 2050: 135. Canada: 2030: 130; 2050: 155. Other selected markets: 2030: 13-42, 2050: 29-89. 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

2023

(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:

- 2.0°C - 2.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(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:

- 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(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

2023

(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:

- 2.0°C - 2.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(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:

- 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(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 19% of our ready-mix net sales from the world's broadest range of low carbon concrete, ECOPact, in 2023 and we continue to invest to grow these volumes in 2024 and beyond. Additionally we further invested in the deployment of low carbon cement with our global brand ECOPlanet representing 19% 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. 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.

[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 11 sites already run with more than 80% of alternative fuels. Our Group thermal substitution rate at the end of 2023 was at 30%, 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. For example, 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

(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 2023 (target is 68% in 2030) Thermal substitution rate: 30% in 2023 (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 11 sites already run with more than 80% of alternative fuels. In 2023, 50% of Group R&D resources were dedicated to low-carbon products and 45% of patents were in low-carbon innovation. 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. Six 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 2023: 402 million CHF (of which 296 mCHF for decarbonization projects). Low-carbon mobility (Scope 3 emissions): In 2023, Holcim announced an agreement with Volvo to deploy up to 1,000 electric trucks by 2030, Volvo's largest commercial order for these vehicles. Replacing diesel trucks with electric ones will reduce our CO₂ emission from road transport by up to 50%. Delivery of the first trucks began at the end of 2023. The agreement is part of a wider partnership between the two companies to deploy electric trucks across Holcim's European operations from now to 2030. Holcim and Volvo are both founding members of the First Movers Coalition, a group of companies leveraging their purchasing power to create early markets for innovative clean technologies. 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)

[28022024-holcim-climate-report-2023\[1\].pdf](#), [climate-public-policy-positions\[1\].pdf](#), [GCCA-Concrete-Future-Roadmap-Document-AW\[1\].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

Together with reducing our CO2 footprint, the circular economy represents an important lever to design a business model that offers sustainable financial returns with reduced costs. In addition, 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. Circularity is one of our key strategic pillars, making circularity a driver of profitable growth. Circular construction to build new from old is made possible at scale through recycling construction demolition materials (CDM) into new building solutions. Recycled cement paste from CDM can be used as a mineral component to reduce our clinker factor. In the coming decades, we expect CDM and innovative mineral components to gradually replace slag and fly ash. Our most advanced ECOCycle circular solution in Europe can reduce the CO2 footprint of cement by up to 40 percent based on recycling cement paste from CDM. In 2023, we launched ECOCycle, our proprietary circular technology platform, to recycle CDM into new building solutions. Using this platform we can recycle from 10 to 100 percent of CDM across a broad range of applications, from decarbonized raw materials in low-carbon cement formulation to aggregates in concrete and fillers in road construction. To this end, we are investing in advanced crushing and processing technology to fully recycle CDM. This commitment to circularity extends to 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 2023, we recycled 36.3 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 2023, we recycled 8.4 million tons of CDM, up 24 percent compared to 2022, and are on track to reach our target of 10 million tons by 2025. We currently operate 135 recycling centers with the ambition to raise this to 150 in Europe alone by 2030.

[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 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, and 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 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, and 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 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, and 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 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, and 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
- Capital expenditures
- Acquisitions and divestments

- Direct costs
- Access to capital
- Capital allocation

(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 402 m for 2023 and is anticipated to reach a total of 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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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)

402000000

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

28

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

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

(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 2023 our Green CAPEX was CHF 402 million, of which CHF 296 million were dedicated to CO2 reduction projects.

[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. We draw on 330 patent families. Sustainability accounts for two-thirds of the patent portfolio related to cement based products: 45 percent is directly related to low-carbon solutions such as carbon capture and innovative low-emission raw materials, while another 20 percent is related to sustainability drivers such as 3D printing, an example of smart design that can reduce material use by up to 50 percent. Since 2021, 90 percent of new patent applications support our sustainability goals.

[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

17

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

224000000

(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 generate added value for customers through end user oriented products and services focusing on: • Disruptive solutions to decarbonize building, • Breakthrough technologies aiming at production systems improvements, •

Development of low-carbon products and solutions aiming at environmental protection and lowering the Group's environmental footprint, • Innovation through digital technology into all areas of 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 on environmental product declarations and get access to innovate solutions. Included in the Group's Operating profit are the research and development costs of CHF 224 million (2022: CHF 229 million).

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

17

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

224000000

(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 each year. 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 generate added value for customers through end user oriented products and services focusing on: • Disruptive solutions to decarbonize building, • Breakthrough technologies aiming at production systems improvements, • Development of low-carbon products and solutions aiming at environmental protection and lowering the Group's environmental footprint, • Innovation through digital technology into all areas of 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 on environmental product declarations and get access to innovate solutions. Included in the Group's Operating profit are the research and development costs of CHF 224 million (2022: CHF 229 million).

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

17

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

224000000

(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 CO₂ emissions, accounting for 39 percent of our total carbon footprint. Holcim reduces its emission from this process by using decarbonized materials to produce clinker (such as construction and demolition materials) and by using less clinker in cement, known as clinker factor reduction. We plan to reduce our clinker factor from 72% in 2023 to 68% in 2030. 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 generate added value for customers through end user oriented products and services focusing on: • Disruptive solutions to decarbonize building, • Breakthrough technologies aiming at production systems improvements, • Development of low-carbon products and solutions aiming at environmental protection and lowering the Group's environmental footprint, • Innovation through digital technology into all areas of 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 on environmental product declarations and get access to innovate solutions. Included in the Group's Operating profit are the research and development costs of CHF 224 million (2022: CHF 229 million).

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

1

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

224000000

(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 11 plants in Europe with more than 80% TSR. 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.

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

3

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

224000000

(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 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)

224000000

(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 currently operate eight waste heat recovery units that enable a carbon reduction of around 165,000 tons annually. We plan to triple the number of these 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)

29

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

5

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

-5

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

-10

(5.9.5) Please explain

*Water-related CAPEX expenditure increased in 2023 versus 2022. Water CAPEX is expected to remain stable/ slightly increase for 2024 and beyond thanks to the increase of wastewater treatment plants, drinking water systems, rainwater harvesting and sewage systems in our sites. Water related OPEX slightly lower in 2023 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 in 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. https://www.holcim.de/de/pipeline_stoer
[Fixed row]*

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

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Carbon <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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 1 or 2)
- 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 to increase from current levels of 130 CHF per ton to 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

17.1

(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. In addition, Holcim publishes an Integrated Profit and Loss Statement (IP&L) which monetizes our group-wide externalities based on their impact on society. In this model, we use a social cost of carbon emissions provided by the Value Balancing Alliance (a non-profit organization that is creating a standard methodology for impact accounting). Our IP&L 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]

(5.10.2) 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 counties. 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:	Select all that apply

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water
Customers	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water
Investors and shareholders	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water
Other value chain stakeholders	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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 thresholds 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

31000

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 thresholds 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

31000

[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 2023, 36% of our active suppliers were identified as having high ESG impact. They represent 60% 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 2023, 36% of our active suppliers were identified as having high ESG impact. They represent 60% 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

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

Subject Matter Experts

On-site third-party audit

Supplier self-assessment

Supplier scorecard or rating

Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

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

Subject Matter Experts

- On-site third-party audit
- Supplier self-assessment
- Supplier scorecard or rating
- Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

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

Subject Matter Experts

- On-site third-party audit
- Supplier self-assessment
- Supplier scorecard or rating
- Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

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

Subject Matter Experts

- On-site third-party audit
- Supplier self-assessment
- Supplier scorecard or rating
- Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

(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:

- 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).

[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 2023, a total of 31'000 high ESG impact suppliers were in compliance with Holcim's ESG criteria, accounting for 93% of Holcim's total spend with high ESG impact suppliers. We consider this to be a successful attainment of our threshold. 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:

- 26-50%

(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 address specifically their environmental impact including water management, and support them in reaching an ISO14000 certification or equivalent, through proactive engagement. 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 in the extractive sector. 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 2023, a total of 31'000 high ESG impact suppliers were in compliance with Holcim's ESG criteria, accounting for 93% of Holcim's total spend with high ESG impact suppliers. We consider this to be a successful attainment of our threshold. 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

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. As a result, we believe that our products can support our customer's ESG goals, and therefore we engage with all our customers to encourage them to use our products for low-carbon, innovative buildings. Holcim Group Sustainability is engaging with the entire construction value chain including real estate developers and construction companies through its standing stakeholders panel. Furthermore, dedicated workshop meetings with contractors and construction companies on low carbon construction materials are taking place. We also engage with Architects and other key stakeholders in the Built Environment to promote more sustainable designs that use less materials. Incentivisation: The Holcim Foundation for Sustainable Construction promotes and encourages the development and design of a sustainable built environment. The Holcim Foundation for Sustainable Construction runs a competition to promote sustainable approaches to creating the built environment with an active focus on reducing CO2 emissions at every stage of a structure's use cycle.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We measure the success of this engagement by our ability to hold at least 10 meetings per year with our local customers with regards to the launch of new low carbon products. In 2023, due to the growth of low carbon solutions and focused teams, regular meetings occurred with customers in countries such as Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, United Kingdom and United States to present low carbon products and solutions. In 2023, we held more than 15 meetings, which we consider as a success. Since 2003, the Holcim Foundation for Sustainable Construction has stimulated professional and targeted dialogue with over 500

practitioners, prescriptors, academics and public authorities from around the globe, which are increasingly interested in our low carbon and sustainable products. In addition, we regularly engage locally with our customers to communicate updates on our respective low-carbon product portfolio. As a result of our continuous engagements, new customers adopted ECOPact. For example, the new Wood Wharf district in London is being built using Holcim's low-carbon concrete with Construction Demolition Materials inside. Holcim's low-carbon ECOPact concrete has, to date, saved 5,164,110 kgCO₂e and reduced material use by 20% because that's how much CDM it has inside. In total 225 m³ of concrete was poured, equating to 38.5 tons of recycled aggregate from North Quay. In 2023, we reached 19% of our ready-mix net sales with ECOPact, the world's broadest range of low-carbon con

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 (25% in 2023). Specific to water, our sustainable solutions are categorized as: Solutions for natural water infiltration and Solutions for flood protection or storm water management. In 2023 our water solution sales increased by 90%. 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 plan, 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 worked on the launch of the framework. We also engage with our investors during ad-hoc events organized by the company such as our Capital Market Days, 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 third 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 2024, with respectively 99% and 95% 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 third 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 2024, with respectively 99% and 95% 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 plan, 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 worked on the launch of the framework. 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 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 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 2024, with 99% approval.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Architects

(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

Holcim Group Sustainability is engaging with the entire construction value chain including real estate developers and construction companies through its standing stakeholders panel. We engage with Architects and other key stakeholders in the Built Environment to promote more sustainable designs that use less materials. 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 Hub in Lyon to learn about our sustainable products and innovations. We collaborate with architects and engineers to find new structural systems that reduce the embodied impact of our products, such as the Rippmann Floor Systems with Block Research Group at ETH Zurich and Pixel Frame with Caitlin Mueller at MIT. We engage with fellow Built Environment professionals and organizations like World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) and Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction (GABC) on several white papers and reports that advocate for policy change to reduce the embodied impact of buildings and construction. 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

EPDs: Holcim collaborates with Climate Earth to digitize, automate and accelerate the generation of EPDs across its business segments worldwide. Initial implementation has already succeeded in certifying Holcim's entire cement portfolio in Germany, and the next measure of success will be the percentage of EPD coverage for cement and ready-mix portfolios in other countries around the world. Holcim Innovation Hub architects visits: Holcim has invited and hosted architects, engineers, and developers to the Innovation Hub in 2023. Holcim Awards: Holcim Awards have amassed more than 30,000 entries from 138 countries in the past 2 decades. The number and quality of entries, as well as the geographic spread will be our measure of success.

[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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial control	Consolidation approach chosen to align with Group financial reporting
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial control	Consolidation approach chosen to align with Group financial reporting
Plastics	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial control	Consolidation approach chosen to align with Group financial reporting
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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

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

• Chrono Chape • Nicem • Pioneer Landscape Centers • Ol-Trans • Indar • Duro-Last • Fanger Kies und Beton • Beton Zdrug d.o.o. • HM Factory • FDT Flachdach Technologie GmbH • Sivyer Logistics • Tezak Heavy Equipment • Stones Business Development • Westridge Quarries • PASA • Quitam (Quimexur) • Besblock Ltd • Minerales y Agregados • Klaus Heinz Group • Larsinos • Cooper Standard Technical Rubber GmbH • OCL Regeneration Ltd • Vic Mix Pty Ltd. [See full list in the adjacent cell to the right]

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

• Chrono Chape (January 2023) • Nicem(January 2023) • Pioneer Landscape Centers (January 2023) • Ol-Trans (January 2023) • Indar (January 2023) • Duro-Last (February 2023) • Fanger Kies und Beton (February 2023) • Beton Zdrug d.o.o. (February 2023) • HM Factory (February 2023) • FDT Flachdach Technologie GmbH (March 2023) • Sivyer Logistics (March 2023) • Tezak Heavy Equipment (March 2023) • Stones Business Development (March 2023) • Westridge Quarries (April 2023) • PASA (April 2023) • Quitam (Quimexur) (May 2023) • Besblock Ltd (May 2023) • Minerales y Agregados (May 2023) • Klaus Heinz Group (May 2023) • Larsinos (May 2023) • Cooper Standard Technical Rubber GmbH (July 2023) • OCL Regeneration Ltd (August 2023) • Vic Mix Pty Ltd (September 2023) • Elite Cements S.L. (October 2023) • Ready-mix operations from AML Ltd (November 2023) • A majority stake in Artepref, (December 2023) • W.A.T.T. Recycling, (December 2023) • Eco-Readymix (December 2023) Holcim gained the ownership of all emitting activities of its acquisitions.

[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?
	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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

- WBCSD: The Cement CO2 and Energy Protocol
- Other, please specify :GHG protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and reporting standard + Technical Guidance for calculating Scope 3 emissions (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 2022 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)

9068832.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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)

86870.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

(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)

6013795.0

(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)

4691903.0

(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 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

124704.0

(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)

35598.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

(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)

54087.0

(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)

89299.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

(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 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)

2431670.0

(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)

1023369.0

(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

(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)

50813.0

(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)

26006448.0

(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	74860947.78	<i>Following the WBCSD: The Cement CO2 and Energy Protocol</i>

[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)

4519105.61

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

4810290.43

(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)

8322328.66

(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)

153401.11

(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)

5251319.8

(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)

4431033.88

(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

7

(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

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

79965.27

(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)

41330.14

(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)

70667.33

(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, calculated

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

106433.52

(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 spaces (offices, terminals) and equipment that are leased or rented (not owned by Holcim)

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

2242876.29

(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)

1878514.55

(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)

1405324.41

(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)

18.25

(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)

47636

(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)

(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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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

416-418

(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

416-418

(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: 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: Use of sold products
- 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

416-418

(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)

37098

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.04

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Renewable electricity production and purchases increased by 102,337 MWh from 2022 to 2023. This increase incorporates correction in FY 2022 estimation of renewable electricity consumption - which accounts for sites with 100% renewable electricity consumption only, as compared to erstwhile inclusion of sites with less than 100% renewable electricity consumption. To estimate the decrease in emissions, we multiply this with the average CO2 intensity of electricity purchased in 2023 (102337 MWh * 363 kg CO2/MWh 37,098 t CO2). This represents a decrease of 0.04% vs. our 2022 gross scope 1 2 emissions reported in CDP 2023 ((37,098 t / 83,240,010 t)*100 0.04%). Please find our changes in emissions visualized consulting the following spreadsheet: https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1arUedBw2EA_S3_8ZR2LN8VR4FcaP9HAh1wyOZ8dNcBo/edit?gid1450857378#gid1450857378

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1674163

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

2.01

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

We decreased our emissions by 1,674,163 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 2.01% ((1,674,163 t / 83,240,010 t)*100 2.01 %) respective to the 2022 gross scope 1 2 emissions declared in the CDP 2023. Please find our changes in emissions visualized consulting

the following spreadsheet:

https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1arUedBw2EA_S3_8ZR2LN8VR4FcaP9HAh1wyOZ8dNcBo/edit?gid1450857378#gid1450857378

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

n/a

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)

1745687

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*The production of cementitious material decreased by 2,900,787 t since 2022. Multiplying the 2022 specific emission factor for production with the production decrease, emissions decreased by 1,745,687 t CO₂ (0.602 kgCO₂ / t cementitious * 2,900,787 t cementitious = 1,745,687 t CO₂). This translates into an emission decrease of 2.10% compared to the 2022 Gross Scope 12 Emissions reported in CDP 2023 ((1,745,687 / 83,240,010 t)*100 = 2.10%). Please find our changes in emissions visualized consulting the following spreadsheet:*

https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1arUedBw2EA_S3_8ZR2LN8VR4FcaP9HAh1wyOZ8dNcBo/edit?gid1450857378#gid1450857378

Change in methodology**(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)**

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

 No change**(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)**

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

n/a

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)

111824

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.13

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The amount of 111,824 t CO₂ was not allocated to a specific reduction type and reflects a decrease of 0.13% ((111,824 t / 83,240,010 t)*100 0.13%). Please find our changes in emissions visualized consulting the following spreadsheet:

https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1arUedBw2EA_S3_8ZR2LN8VR4FcaP9HAh1wyOZ8dNcBo/edit?gid1450857378#gid1450857378

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
	3535096	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)

5676669.45

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

433942.57

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

543877.07

Argentina

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1798225.4

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

97987.44

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

29114.97

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

106604.18

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

50012.76

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

58217.56

Austria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

763415.86

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

26285.62

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

76101.75

Azerbaijan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

851090.91

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

43819.03

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

49740.52

Bangladesh

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1092060.87

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

47563.17

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

37639.93

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

725401.32

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

26954.52

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

23504.13

Bulgaria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

427907.96

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

41485.76

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

45479.99

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3412488.93

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

97269.19

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

123239.8

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2848819.97

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

205893.14

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

54507.96

Colombia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

970087.99

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

26574.42

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

376.6

Costa Rica

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

460097.33

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

26.03

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

0

Croatia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

306471.74

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

10482.63

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

8161.13

Czechia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

394062.36

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

32588.11

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

29523.17

Ecuador

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1685495.26

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

33938.08

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

117813.8

Egypt

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4095789.66

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

240012.36

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

261041

El Salvador

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

942958.46

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

5141.35

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

18683.77

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3009247.28

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

48721

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

14478.36

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2630021.25

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

84458.35

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

139078.67

Greece

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1907458.28

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

108822.63

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

136489.32

Guadeloupe

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

115.98

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

3889.41

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

5397.89

Hungary

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

251895.38

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

8964.53

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

9721.75

Iraq

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3370488.64

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

334797.18

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

428581.8

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

481813.4

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

46252.76

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

32103.02

Jordan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

123979.58

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

20006.88

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

20927.67

Kenya

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

840219.32

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

18147.34

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

40484.83

Lebanon

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

681334.43

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

14035.8

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

13582.72

Martinique

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

115.98

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

3889.41

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

5397.89

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4759159.17

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

376758.13

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

350857.56

New Zealand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

512.16

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

66.01

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

105.94

Nicaragua

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6472.88

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

3128.28

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

4789.17

Nigeria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3270738.96

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

35327.78

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

37500.53

Philippines

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2771212.12

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

389676.56

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

381438.47

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1930859.13

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

162457.36

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

182481.08

Qatar

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

645.09

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

9678.12

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

10757.9

Republic of Moldova

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

258549.06

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

26002.82

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

34907.9

Romania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1851968.87

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

103843.98

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

233.36

Serbia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

731079.41

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

118189.51

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

122953.23

South Africa

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

634669.67

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

142908.9

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

166377.69

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1954152.03

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

14292.26

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

23691.11

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1213873.19

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

4719.4

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

2632.2

Uganda

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

292648.61

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

1213.64

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

15117.25

United Arab Emirates

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1937653.7

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

139068.47

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

153974.69

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

665157.66

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

46118.78

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

7295.21

United Republic of Tanzania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

234719.95

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

15124.7

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

14028.19

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12492539.08

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

818569.4

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

977881.89

[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)

570647.45

Row 2

(7.17.3.1) Activity

CLC-Clinker & Cement

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

73081847.12

Row 3

(7.17.3.1) Activity

RFG-Roofing / Coating

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

42464.85

Row 4

(7.17.3.1) Activity

ASP-Asphalt

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

195087.77

Row 5

(7.17.3.1) Activity

RMX-ReadyMix Concrete

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

106724.27

Row 6

(7.17.3.1) Activity

CPR-Concrete Products

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

33124.98

Row 7

(7.17.3.1) Activity

CPP

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

569510.89

Row 8

(7.17.3.1) Activity

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18812.35

Row 9

(7.17.3.1) Activity

MIC-Mineral Cpts & Other Cem Mats

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

242728.22

[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

73894086.23

(7.19.2) Net Scope 1 emissions , metric tons CO2e

68687097.03

(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)

233154

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

233620.6

Row 2

(7.20.3.1) Activity

CLC-Clinker & Cement

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

4098756.05

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

4364110.66

Row 3

(7.20.3.1) Activity

RFG-Roofing / Coating

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

46068

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

55095.27

Row 4

(7.20.3.1) Activity

ASP-Asphalt

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

14939

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

10232.21

Row 5

(7.20.3.1) Activity

RMX-ReadyMix Concrete

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

35773

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

40023.86

Row 6

(7.20.3.1) Activity

CPR-Concrete Products

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

8429

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

7366.32

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)

4048

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

4062.01

Row 9

(7.20.3.1) Activity

MIC-Mineral Cpts & Other Cem Mats

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

77938.56

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

95779.5

[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

4176694.61

(7.21.2) Scope 2, market-based (if applicable), metric tons CO2e

4459890.16

(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)

74860947.78

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

4519105.61

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

4810290.43

(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:

(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

59987

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

46957

(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

Holcim 2023 Integrated Annual Report (<https://www.holcim.com/sites/holcim/files/2024-02/28022024-finance-holcim-fy-2023-report-full-en.pdf>)

Row 2

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(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

16770

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

14068

(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 Baker Hughes 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 cement purchased by Baker Hughes (Class H and Class G) and the total volume of cement purchased from each plant.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

(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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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

10344331.98

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

91724117.23

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

102068449.21

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

3538700.07

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

9415222.53

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

12953922.6

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

881405.95

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

881405.95

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

14764438

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

101139339.76

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

115903777.76

[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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LHV (lower heating value)	98157835.06
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unable to confirm heating value	12177607.29
Total energy consumption	Select from:	110335442.35

[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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Select from:

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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

866255

(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

866255

(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

9562332

(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

9562332

(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

16482322

(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

16482322

(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

8147096

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

609945

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

7537151

(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

27213805

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

2001583

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

25212222

(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

39796640

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

9259

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

39787380

(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

102068450

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

2620787

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

99447663

(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

866255

(7.30.8.3) MWh fuel consumed at the kiln

866255

(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

9562332

(7.30.8.3) MWh fuel consumed at the kiln

9478077

(7.30.8.4) MWh fuel consumed for the generation of heat that is not used in the kiln

84255

(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

16482322

(7.30.8.3) MWh fuel consumed at the kiln

16378624

(7.30.8.4) MWh fuel consumed for the generation of heat that is not used in the kiln

103698

(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

5367296

(7.30.8.3) MWh fuel consumed at the kiln

3853799

(7.30.8.4) MWh fuel consumed for the generation of heat that is not used in the kiln

903552

(7.30.8.5) MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

609945

(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

26035813

(7.30.8.3) MWh fuel consumed at the kiln

22702408

(7.30.8.4) MWh fuel consumed for the generation of heat that is not used in the kiln

1331822

(7.30.8.5) MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

2001583

(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

39843818

(7.30.8.3) MWh fuel consumed at the kiln

39220282

(7.30.8.4) MWh fuel consumed for the generation of heat that is not used in the kiln

614277

(7.30.8.5) MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

9259

(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

98157836

(7.30.8.3) MWh fuel consumed at the kiln

92499445

(7.30.8.4) MWh fuel consumed for the generation of heat that is not used in the kiln

3037604

(7.30.8.5) MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

2620787

(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)

1583203.93

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

1579531.83

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

371812.21

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

368140.11

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

2010.22

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

1847.76

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

2010.22

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

1847.76

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	364912.73	361240.63
Heat	118.78	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:

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:

Solar

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

12166

(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)

189531

(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)

68526

(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:

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:

Wind

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

97987

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Poland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

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)

373366

(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)

16709

(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:

Solar

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

240013

(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:

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)

190724

(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 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)

196562

(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)

171958

(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), 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)

65068

(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)

11311

(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)

49352

(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)

28524

(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:

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:

Wind

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

93656

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

US-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

United States of America

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

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)

92936

(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

[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)

4557066.96

(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)

4557066.96

Argentina

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2210473.11

(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)

2210473.11

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

82163231.62

(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)

82163231.62

Austria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4030919.56

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

980.72

(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)

4031900.28

Azerbaijan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2011939.9

(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)

2011939.90

Bangladesh

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

79577.01

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

138044.11

(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)

217621.12

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

134066.89

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

134066.89

Bulgaria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7917913.17

(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)

7917913.17

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

116125620.32

(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)

116125620.32

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

31117695.24

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

76121.28

(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)

31193816.52

Colombia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3160786.43

(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)

3160786.43

Costa Rica

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

65068

(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)

65068.00

Croatia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

27897999.77

(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)

27897999.77

Czechia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7196814.17

(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)

7196814.17

Ecuador

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3650640.96

(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)

3650640.96

El Salvador

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2173832.33

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

89787

(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)

2263619.33

Egypt

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

595712

(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)

595712.00

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

20648772.61

(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)

20648772.61

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

42755008.63

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

116978.57

(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)

42871987.20

Greece

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14804094.09

(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)

14804094.09

Guadeloupe

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

60986.15

(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)

60986.15

Hungary

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

48853

(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)

48853.00

Iraq

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

971286.34

(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)

971286.34

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

55079481.71

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

24.07

(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)

55079505.78

Jordan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1316714.15

(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)

1316714.15

Kenya

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

670067.46

(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)

670067.46

Lebanon

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

19852.62

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

(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)

119188.62

Martinique

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

60986.15

(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)

60986.15

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10619495.07

(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)

10619495.07

New Zealand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

644539.9

(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)

644539.90

Nicaragua

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

721785.46

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

1215.52

(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)

723000.98

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)

18133514.87

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

12114.54

(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)

18145629.41

Qatar

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

19959

(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)

19959.00

Republic of Moldova

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

54800.47

(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)

54800.47

Romania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2894941.73

(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)

2894941.73

Serbia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7125335.36

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

7125335.36

South Africa

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12803298.58

(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)

12803298.58

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

20757172.33

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

6955

(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)

20764127.33

Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

109761244.76

(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)

109761244.76

Uganda

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

106459.5

(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)

106459.50

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3961495.35

(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)

3961495.35

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

133097156.93

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

33

(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)

133097189.93

United Republic of Tanzania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

44393

(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)

44393.00

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

350530865.61

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

183751

(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)

350714616.61

[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

0.0029498033

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

79671238

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

27009000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

20

(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 602 kg CO2 per ton of cementitious materials in 2022 to 587 kg CO2 per ton of cementitious materials in 2023. This represented a decrease of 2.5% 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, next-generation technology projects. We also reduced Scope 2 emissions from 37 kg CO2 per ton of cementitious materials in 2022 to 36 kg CO2 per ton of cementitious materials in 2023. This represented a decrease of 2.7% 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	0.8185	0.7604	0.0466
Cement equivalent	0.5926	0.5505	0.0338
Cementitious products	0.587	0.5453	0.0334
Low-CO2 materials	0.4115	0.3328	0.0285

[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

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(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

1.5°C aligned

(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
- 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 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.623

(7.53.2.14) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.046

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

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

94

(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 (%)

25

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.5017500000

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

-24.1

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.587

(7.53.2.61) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.036

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.6230000000

(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

27.50

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(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. Holcim commits to reduce gross Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 25 percent 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 22.4 percent per ton of cementitious material and Scope 2 GHG emissions 65 percent per ton of cementitious

materials within the same timeframe. The target covers 97% of Group's scope 1 & 2 emissions. The target boundary includes biogenic emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks.

(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 2022, Holcim set new 2030 targets for Scope 1 and 2 targets, in line with the new 1.5C framework. Holcim maintained its focus on CO2 emission reduction in 2023. 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 10% 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) to 36 kg net CO₂ per ton cementitious materials.

(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

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(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

- 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

09/30/2021

(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 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.623

(7.53.2.14) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.046

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

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

94

(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

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0334500000

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

-95

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.587

(7.53.2.61) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.036

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.6230000000

(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

7.24

(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 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

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. Holcim maintained its focus on CO2 emission reduction in 2023. 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 10% 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) to 36 kg net CO₂ 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

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 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 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.71

(7.53.2.32) Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.7100000000

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

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

67

(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

11.6

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

11.6

(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 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

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 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.702

(7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.7020000000

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.7020000000

(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

4.49

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(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 (6 million CO2 vs 9 million CO2 of the total category in the baseline year).

(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 4

(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:

- Well-below 2°C aligned

(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)
- Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)
- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

Scope 3

(7.53.2.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

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

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

Other, please specify :tonne CO2eq / tonne purchased fuel

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/30/2020

(7.53.2.17) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.286

(7.53.2.32) Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.2860000000

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.2860000000

(7.53.2.38) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) covered by this Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) intensity figure

88

(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

11.1

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

11.1

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

20

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.2288000000

(7.53.2.59) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

-2

(7.53.2.64) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.283

(7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.2830000000

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.2830000000

(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

5.24

(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 covers the fuels emissions disclosed in the GHG Category 3- Fuels and Energy. It does not include emissions from electricity purchased (0.7 million tons CO2 reported in the baseline).

(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

Executing our Thermal Substitution strategy and accelerating sourcing of alternative fuels to replace traditional fuel

(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 5

(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:

Well-below 2°C aligned

(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 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0108

(7.53.2.23) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0108

(7.53.2.32) Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0216000000

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

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

11.6

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

11.6

(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 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

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 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0086

(7.53.2.70) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0086

(7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0172000000

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0172000000

(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

83.83

(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 6

(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 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.59

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

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 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

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 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.545

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.5450000000

(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

26.47

(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 2023. 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 10% of our fuels coming from biomass, were a strong lever in reducing our CO2 emissions.

(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

09/30/2021

(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

(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

Holcim Ltd. NZ Certificate .pdf

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2
- Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Methane (CH4)
- Nitrous oxide (N2O)
- Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)
- Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

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% 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. Note: Scope 3 net-zero validation was evaluated within the parameters of the Business Ambition for 1.5C campaign, and covers categories 1, 3, 4, 6, 7 and 9 of Holcim's Scope 3 emissions. Holcim is in discussions with SBTi to expand the coverage of this target to all 15 categories.

(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 (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	116	<i>Numeric input</i>
To be implemented	212	1950000
Implementation commenced	155	5690000
Implemented	125	291500
Not to be implemented	5	<i>Numeric input</i>

[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)

120000

(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 C0.4)

5500000

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

17000000

(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)

130000

(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 C0.4)

14500000

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

40000000

(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)

40000

(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 C0.4)

1500000

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

4000000

(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)

1500

(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 C0.4)

3500000

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

7000000

(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

[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 224 million (2022: CHF 229 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	92
Pre-calciner	77

[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)

Buildings construction and renovation

- 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

3.1

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)

Cement and concrete

- 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

2.3

[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

- Yes

(7.79.1) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits canceled by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

Wind

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

"Renewable Power Project by Axis Wind Farms (MPR Dam) Private Limited" Activity is the installation of new grid connected Wind Turbine Generators which is a renewable power generation project. Further, this is a green field project activity where prior to the implementation of the project activity, no renewable plant was operating at the site. Baseline scenario is the "electricity delivered to the grid by the project activity which would have otherwise been generated by the operation of grid-connected power plants and by the addition of new generation sources",

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

391

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

- Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

- VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :Please look at VCS documentation. CDM Methodological Tool01 is used for additinality assessment.

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

- No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :Please look at VCS methodology

(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: 0.,86/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:

Wind

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

CER-IND-Enercon Wind Farms Karnataka Project, India. Activity is the installation of new grid connected Wind Turbine Generators which is a renewable power generation project. Further, this is a green field project activity where prior to the implementation of the project activity, no renewable plant was operating at the site. Baseline scenario is the "electricity delivered to the grid by the project activity which would have otherwise been generated by the operation of grid-connected power plants and by the addition of new generation sources",

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

10474

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

(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:

- CDM (Clean Development Mechanism)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :Please look at VCS documentation. CDM Methodological Tool01 is used for additinality assessment.

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

- No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :Please look at Gold Standard methodology

(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 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:

Yearly

(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:

Yearly

(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.

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:

Yearly

(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 and/or quantity 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 settle-able 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 2022, 76% of our sites are in water risk areas (vs 79% in 2021) 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-four 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)

231954

(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:

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 2023 is (5%) much lower than in 2022 throughout our operations. This is mainly due the improved efficiency of water usage throughout our operations. 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 (5%)

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

153158

(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

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 2023 compared to 2023 has decreased by 5%. This is mainly due to the improvement in 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 (5%)

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

78796

(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 has decreased between 2022 and 2023 (5%) and is within the confidence interval of measurement. This was mainly driven by the improvement in operational water efficiency. We have now 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 or 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 (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)

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Mergers and acquisitions

(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

17.72

(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 and the reason of the increase was an update on the WI tool. In 2023, 17.7% of our total water withdrawal was sourced from sites located in water stressed areas (2022, 14.7%). When compared with # of sites in FY 2022(479) the water volume withdrawal for 2023 is 28574 m3'000 which is lower than 36,189.24 m3'000 reported in FY 2022 thus the comparison would be lower/about the same. For FY 2023, if we consider the actual 660 water stress sites we get 41,095 m3'000, indicative of new sites added 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. Criteria: No change (5%)" [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)

170905

(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 some processes require large quantities of water and rely on surface water and rainwater. This volume includes 150315 megaliters from surface water (including rivers and lakes), 13710 megaliters of water taken from quarry dewatering activities (quarry water used), and 6879 megaliters from harvested rainwater. These volumes are sourced from direct measurements at site level. The volume in 2023 is much lower than in 2022 (-6.6%). This is mainly due to the divestment of large operations and partly to the improved efficiency of water usage throughout our operations. We expect this to decrease in the future as we improve our efficiency. Criteria: (5%)

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

17519

(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 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 2023 is about the same as 2022 (0.7%). This is due to the more focus on harvested rainwater throughout our operations this year. Criteria applied is No change (5%)

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

31890

(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 groundwater sources in 2023 is much lower than in 2022 (-5.7%). This is due to improvements in our water efficiency and switch to non freshwater sources, we expect to continue to reduce this in the future. Criteria applied is No change (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)

11641

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Other, please specify : Change of water sources from some countries

(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 2023 were higher than 2021 (3.23%). This is mainly due water sources change from countries. As the number of employees and contractors will not change much, and we are aiming to reduce the use of freshwater sources in production processes, we expect this volume to remain stable in the future. Criteria: No change (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)

134722

(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 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 2023 is much lower than in 2022 (-8.37%), due to a reduction in the total water discharge, caused by divestment of operations. 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 (5%)

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

10436

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much higher

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

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 2023 is higher than in 2022 (13.92%). This is due to continued adjustments to reporting requirements and definitions adopted for the year 2022 in our reporting campaign. Prior to 2022 the water discharged in the ocean was reported as water discharged to surface water, while now it is included in this category. With the goal to recycle all wastewater wherever possible, we expect this to decrease. Criteria: No change (5%).

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

7016

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much higher

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

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 2023 is much higher than in 2022 (41.28%), due to change of discharge sources in some countries, overall our water discharge volume reduced.. With the goal to recycle all wastewater wherever possible, we expect this to reduce in the future. Criteria applied is No change (5%)

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

983

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much higher

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

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. The change from 2022 to 2023 is due to the change of country discharge sources, overall our water discharge volume reduced. We measure this at site level according to the GCCA Water guidelines. With the goal to recycle all wastewater wherever possible, this will reduce in the future. Criteria applied is No change (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)

735.1

(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 2023, 98% of the total water discharged was compliant with local regulations. In 2023, 4.7% of our sites treated water with tertiary treatment (7% in 2022). The volume treated with tertiary treatment increased by 1.2% compared to 2022. 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)

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

 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 2023, 98% of the total water discharged was compliant with local regulations and 5.1% of our sites treated water with secondary treatment (6% in 2022). The volume treated with secondary treatment increased by 6% compared to 2022 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)**

147817.8

(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:

41-50

(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 2023, 98% of the total water discharged was compliant with local regulations and 50.1% of our sites treated water with primary treatment (41% in 2022). 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)

(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**

Facilities must abide by these limits or abide by local regulations, whichever is more stringent. In 2023 98% of the total water discharged was compliant with local regulations and 8.9% of our sites discharged water to the environment without additional treatment, when the discharge quality already meets regulation requirements. The volume discharged untreated to the environment decreased by 80.1% compared to 2022, due to increases in recycling and closed loops in our operations. 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 keep decreasing 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)**

(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 2023 98% of the total water discharged was compliant with local regulations and 27.9% of our sites discharged water to the environment without additional treatment (27% in 2022), when the discharge quality already meets regulation requirements. The volume discharged untreated to the environment increased by 6.8% compared to 2022, 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)**

(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 2023 3.3% of our sites have currently an unknown form of treatment (6% in 2022) The volume discharged with unknown treatment type decreased by 22.1% compared to 2022, 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:

No, we have assessed this value chain stage but did not identify any facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(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. The assessment is performed by all countries as part of the annual risk assessment exercise. 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. 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. Upstream and downstream value chain is specifically included and covered through dedicated questions where associated risk and opportunities are described in detail. Risks exist at the local level. Our local operations face water challenges such as exposure to water scarcity and adverse climatic conditions. However, at the Group level, we estimate that the aggregated impacts of those risks don't have the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization as a whole. Based on our bottom-up risk and opportunity assessment, we anticipate that the cumulative impact of water-related risks (without consideration of mitigations in place) cannot exceed a total amount of CHF 200m of our EBIT, which is still considered as a low to medium risk at the Group level (

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

No, we have assessed this value chain stage but did not identify any facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(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 2 years 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]

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

	Revenue (currency)	Total water withdrawal efficiency	Anticipated forward trend
	27009000000	116441.19	We expect this figure to increase 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

298

(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 3

(9.12.1) Product name

Ready-mix concrete

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

206

(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 4

(9.12.1) Product name

Aggregates

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

192

(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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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, % reduction of yes). Low water impact products/services are defined as products that, when implemented or used, contribute to reducing the pressure on water resources. 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.

	Target set in this category
Water pollution	Select from:

	Target set in this category
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water withdrawals	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Other	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[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

298

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

(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 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.

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

Installation 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 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

192

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

73

(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 withdrawals

Other water withdrawals, please specify :Reduce specific freshwater withdrawal per ton RMX material (Liters/m3) Ready-mix Concrete, 15% 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

212

(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

206

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

19

(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 ready-mix 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. Engaging with RMX heads to increase information gathered on water withdrawal and consumption in RMX plants, total and per production batch, ideally identifying more opportunities to keep reaching this target. Also gathering more data on amount of sites with flow meters in place to identify how many sites use different water metering methodologies.

Row 4

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

- Target 4

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water recycling/reuse

Other water recycling/reuse, please specify :100% of sites located in high water risk areas equipped with water recycling/reuse systems in our cement, aggregates and ready-mix concrete operations

(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

61

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

100

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

76

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

38

(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 any sites that are found in medium to extremely high water risk areas according to the Aqueduct tool.

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

Continued installation of recycling/reuse systems

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

The water efficiency and the water positive targets complement each other but they are different in scope. Efficiency projects are implemented inside-the-fence, the water positive projects are implemented on-site or off-site for water benefits beyond-the-fence.

Row 5

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 5

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Other

Other, please specify :Water replenishment; 75% of sites located in high water risk areas must be water positive

(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

0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

75

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

4

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

5

(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 any sites that are found in medium to extremely high water risk areas according to the Aqueduct tool.

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

Working alongside IUCN (for next 3 years) to raise awareness of water replenishment methodology with internal communications Clarifying water replenishment methodologies and increasing internal awareness

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

This target is implemented at the basin level and is based on our Water Positive Impact methodology aiming to return more water to the community and nature than what we consume in our operations. A site achieves a positive water index if its freshwater consumption (water debit) is fully compensated by water stewardship credits, which can be obtained through three main project categories beyond the fence: -Protect water resources or restore degraded areas within the watershed - Promote water efficient agricultural practices -Provide potable water and sanitation to communities

Row 6

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 6

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water pollution

Other water pollution, please specify :100% of our water discharged will meet Holcim water quality standards and in-country regulations enhancing water quality and protecting biodiversity

(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 Robust monitoring

(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 7

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

- Target 7

(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

12/30/2022

(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

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

100

(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

(9.15.2.15) 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 2023 our results was 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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, but we plan to within the next two years	<i>We are building an LCA for our plastic bags and will set a target in line with EU Regulations "Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive"</i>

[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

(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.**Production of plastic****(10.6.1) Total weight of waste generated during the reporting year (Metric tons)**

0

(10.6.2) End-of-life management pathways available to report

Select all that apply

Recycling

(10.6.4) % recycling

100

(10.6.12) Please explain

Holcim does not produce plastic.

Commercialization of plastic

(10.6.1) Total weight of waste generated during the reporting year (Metric tons)

0

(10.6.2) End-of-life management pathways available to report

Select all that apply

Recycling

(10.6.4) % recycling

100

(10.6.12) Please explain

Holcim does not commercialize plastic.

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 2023, 30.1 percent 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 2023.

[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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we use indicators	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State and benefit indicators <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pressure indicators <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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 LafargeHolcim (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 assess 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 2023, we had 294 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 aim to complete the assessment of all our active and inactive sites by 2024. In 2023 we assessed 64% of these sites. GLOBAL LEVEL: We have piloted the TNFD. The TNFD was piloted focusing on the 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 LafargeHolcim (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 assess 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 2023, we had 294 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 aim to complete the assessment of all our active and inactive sites by 2024. In 2023 we assessed 64% of these sites. GLOBAL LEVEL: We have piloted the TNFD. The TNFD was piloted focusing on the 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 LafargeHolcim (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 assess 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 2023, we had 294 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 aim to complete the assessment of all our active and inactive sites by 2024. In 2023 we assessed 64% of these sites. GLOBAL LEVEL: We have piloted the TNFD. The TNFD was piloted focusing on the 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 LafargeHolcim (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 assess 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 2023, we had 294 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 aim to complete the assessment of all our active and inactive sites by 2024. In 2023 we assessed 64% of these sites. GLOBAL LEVEL: We have piloted the TNFD. The TNFD was piloted focusing on the 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 will be completed for all sites by the end of 2024. These will be used as baselines in order to scientifically measure impact on biodiversity 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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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

Target-setting methodology

Emissions breakdown by country/area

Emissions breakdown by business division

- Progress against targets
- Renewable fuel consumption
- Year on year change in land use change emissions
- 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)
- Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation
- Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption
- Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 1 and 2)
- 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 416-418 of Holcim's 2023 Integrated Annual Report. <https://www.holcim.com/sites/holcim/files/2024-02/28022024-finance-holcim-fy-2023-report-full-en.pdf>

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

[28022024-finance-holcim-fy-2023-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 discharges– total volumes
- Water withdrawals– total volumes
- Water withdrawals – volumes by source
- Water discharges – volumes by destination
- Water intensities of products and services
- 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 416-418 of Holcim's 2023 Integrated Annual Report.
<https://www.holcim.com/sites/holcim/files/2024-02/28022024-finance-holcim-fy-2023-report-full-en.pdf>

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

28022024-finance-holcim-fy-2023-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

