

C0. Introduction

C0.1

(C0.1) Give a general description and introduction to your 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.

GREEN OPERATIONS

From energy and mobility to product formulation and next-generation technologies, we are lowering the carbon footprint of our operations.

GREEN ENERGY - At Holcim, we are working to increase the share of green energy across all aspects of our business. This is part of our goal to reduce our scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions.

GREEN FORMULATION - We offer the industry's broadest range of alternative materials thanks to our formulation expertise using innovative low-emission raw materials from calcined clay to construction demolition materials, to decarbonize our concrete and cement mixes.

GREEN MOBILITY - We are leading the transition to greener mobility by adopting the most sustainable and efficient transport options, from biofuels and electric vehicles to railways and barges.

We are deploying electric fleets wherever we can across our operations: from autonomous e-vehicles in our quarries to long-haul e-trucks to distribute our materials. We are pushing the boundaries of digitalization across our business, starting with transport and logistics.

NEXT-GENERATION TECHNOLOGIES - To accelerate our net-zero journey, we are developing next-generation technologies, especially carbon capture, utilization and storage (CCUS). At Holcim, our experts are continuously developing the latest technologies to make construction more sustainable, while contributing to the global net-zero transition. Working with a range of partners from start-ups to academic institutions, we are also developing breakthrough technologies like magnetizable concrete to enable roads to charge electric cars while in motion.

BUILDING BETTER WITH LESS

At Holcim, we are building better with less to decarbonize construction.

LOW-CARBON BUILDING - 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.

SMART DESIGN - We are 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.

SUSTAINABLE BUILDINGS IN USE

Holcim is making buildings more sustainable in use to decarbonize our cities.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY - 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.

GREEN RETROFITTING - 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.

NATURE IN CITIES - 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

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.

REDUCE - We are building better with less. 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.

RECYCLE - 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.

REGENERATE - 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.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data and indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

Reporting year

Start date

January 1 2022

End date

December 31 2022

Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

No

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

<Not Applicable>

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

<Not Applicable>

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

<Not Applicable>

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Algeria
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Azerbaijan
Bangladesh
Belgium
Bulgaria
Canada
China
Colombia
Costa Rica
Croatia
Czechia
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
France
Germany
Greece
Guadeloupe
Hungary
Iraq
Italy
Jordan
Kenya
Lebanon
Martinique
Mexico
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Nigeria
Philippines
Poland
Romania
Serbia
South Africa
Spain
Switzerland
Uganda
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United Republic of Tanzania
United States of America

C0.4

(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

CHF

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.

Financial control

C-CE0.7

(C-CE0.7) Which part of the concrete value chain does your organization operate in?

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

C0.8

(C0.8) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	CH0012214059

C1. Governance

C1.1

(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?

Yes

C1.1a

(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for climate-related issues
Board-level committee	<p>The Board of Directors has the ultimate responsibility for the Group strategy and overall governance of the company, including Holcim's climate strategy.</p> <p>Through the Audit Committee (AC) and the Health, Safety and Sustainability Committee (HSSC), the Board of Directors oversees Holcim's risk management and Internal Control process, including sustainability and climate change related risks and opportunities. Under the leadership of its chairman, the responsibility for climate change lies on this committee.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The HSSC advises the Board of Directors on all matters related to sustainable development. It reviews and approves the company's climate related plans and targets.</p> <p>The HSSC consists of five Board members. The Chairman of the Board of Directors (unless they are a member of the HSSC), the Vice Chairman, the Group CEO, the Group Chief Sustainability and Innovation Officer (CSIO), the Group General Counsel, the Group Head of Security and the Group Head of Health, Safety and Environment participate as invited guests. The HSSC meets at least quarterly.</p> <p>The 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. In 2022, the HSSC held four meetings. The average duration of the meetings was two hours.</p> <p>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 CSIO attends part of all Board meetings and presents the sustainability strategy at the Board strategy workshop.</p> <p>In 2022, the topics discussed at the Board level include the upgrade of Holcim's 2030 targets to be aligned with the new 1.5°C guidelines for our sector, and "Say on Climate" initiative</p>

C1.1b

(C1.1b) Provide further details on the board’s oversight of climate-related issues.

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	Overseeing and guiding employee incentives	<Not Applicable>	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
Scheduled – some meetings	Reviewing and guiding the risk management process	<Not Applicable>	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).
Scheduled – all meetings	Monitoring the implementation of a transition plan	<Not Applicable>	The 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. In 2022, the HSSC held four meetings. The average duration of the meetings was two hours. 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 CSIO 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
Scheduled – all meetings	Overseeing major capital expenditures	<Not Applicable>	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

C1.1d

(C1.1d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues?

Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on climate-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1 Yes	<p>Yes. At least one of Holcim’s board members is very experienced in climate related issues and has a variety of engagements including Past President of FICCI Sustainability, Energy and Water Council, The Shakti Sustainable Energy Foundation, Global Commission on Economy & Climate as well as Chair of the India Sanitation Coalition.</p> <p>The competency of our board-members on climate-related issues was assessed based on the following criteria: (1) Experience and past positions held (2) Membership in public/private organisations that address climate-change issues.</p>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C1.2

(C1.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position or committee

Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (Chief Sustainability and Innovation Officer (CSIO))

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low-carbon products or services (including R&D)
 Developing a climate transition plan
 Implementing a climate transition plan
 Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
 Setting climate-related corporate targets
 Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets

Coverage of responsibilities

<Not Applicable>

Reporting line

CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

More frequently than quarterly

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 CSIO

Position or committee

Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (Head of Region Europe)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Managing annual budgets for climate mitigation activities
 Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low-carbon products or services (including R&D)
 Managing climate-related acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

Coverage of responsibilities

<Not Applicable>

Reporting line

CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

More frequently than quarterly

Please explain

Responsibility of the Group's Operational Excellence organisation, with a focus on decarbonization.

Decarbonization team responsible for accelerating the implementation of both our traditional and next-generation decarbonization levers. The team has been structured with clear governance and ownership of the respective decarbonization levers: Plants of Tomorrow, electrical calcination, hydrogen, quarry decarbonization, processed mineral components, alternative raw materials, green power and waste heat recovery systems, CCUS, alternative fuels and green mobility. We have bottom-up decarbonization plans for every cement plant

C1.3

(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	With sustainability at the heart of our strategy, the Nomination, Compensation & Governance Committee made it part of the long-term incentive plan of the company's top 200 senior leaders worldwide, making it everyone's business at Holcim to advance its net-zero journey. Senior leaders are incentivized to deliver continuous improvement across three pillars of our sustainability strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate and Energy: reduction of CO2 emissions per ton of cementitious material produced with a 50 percent weight • Circular Economy: quantity of recycled waste derived resources with a 25 percent weight • Nature: reduction of freshwater withdrawal per ton of cementitious material produced with a 25 percent weight

C1.3a

(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Entitled to incentive

Corporate executive team

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Shares

Performance indicator(s)

Achievement of climate transition plan KPI

Reduction in emissions intensity

Other (please specify) (1. Climate and Energy: reduction of CO2 emissions per ton of cementitious material-50% weight 2.Circular Economy: quantity of waste derived resources-25% weight 3.Nature: reduction of freshwater withdrawal per ton of cementitious material-25% weight)

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

With sustainability at the heart of our strategy, the Nomination, Compensation & Governance Committee made it part of the long-term incentive plan of the company's top 200 senior leaders worldwide, making it everyone's business at Holcim to advance its net-zero journey. Senior leaders are incentivized to deliver continuous improvement across three pillars of our sustainability strategy:

- Climate and Energy: reduction of CO2 emissions per ton of cementitious material produced with a 50 percent weight
- Circular Economy: quantity of recycled waste derived resources with a 25 percent weight
- Nature: reduction of freshwater withdrawal per ton of cementitious material produced with a 25 percent weight

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Long term incentive targets are aligned with 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.

Entitled to incentive

Other, please specify (Top 200 leaders)

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Shares

Performance indicator(s)

Reduction in emissions intensity

Other (please specify) (1. Climate and Energy: reduction of CO2 emissions per ton of cementitious material-50% weight 2.Circular Economy: quantity of waste derived resources-25% weight 3.Nature: reduction of freshwater withdrawal per ton of cementitious material-25% weight)

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

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- Climate and Energy: reduction of CO2 emissions per ton of cementitious material produced with a 50 percent weight
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Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Long term incentive targets are aligned with 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.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities?

Yes

C2.1a

(C2.1a) How does your organization define short-, medium- and long-term time horizons?

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	3	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	3	10	We extend the framework to 10 years in order to capture potential disruptions regarding sustainability as our targets aim at achieving a decrease in greenhouse emissions by 2030.
Long-term	10	40	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.

C2.1b

(C2.1b) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

We define substantive impact as all major adverse events or missed opportunities that may impact our ability to achieve our financial and strategic objectives. We consider strategic objectives, **our financial objectives as well as our sustainability commitments and operational targets**, among which climate is a key element. **The risk horizon where climate risks are assessed** includes both the short- to medium-term, typically a 3 year period of time as for any other business risks and the medium- to long term (10 years) in alignment with our sustainability targets and CO2 roadmap (2030). Long term risks and opportunities (up to 2050) have been assessed as part of our scenario planning, where we've tested the resilience of our strategy as well as the opportunities offered by innovative technologies using externally recognized scenarios.

- At the country level, the risk assessment involves all business areas. Involvement of the country ExCo and country CEO is required before submission (to Group). The objective is to make sure that all potential areas of concerns are included in the risk map, and also to ensure that the risk assessment follows a forward-looking approach integrating the potential risks arising from the strategic initiatives / projects that might occur in the next 3 years
- At Group level, we collect risk assessments from the countries, then all risks are consolidated and aggregated assessments adjusted in order to take into consideration insights from stakeholders at Group level. So both local and global impacts are considered.

Scope of value chain

- In the assessments **we considered both direct operations and supply chain** (especially as regards to business interruption, supplier qualification, compliance, availability of raw materials)

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 <5%

Definition of significance

We define significance (substantive financial impact) based on:

a) The overall financial impact of the respective risk against the yearly average of the next 3 years of Group's operating EBIT.

- Impacts below 5% of operating EBIT are considered as Low
- Impacts between 5-10% of operating EBIT are considered as Medium
- **Impacts between 10-15% of operating EBIT are considered as High**
- **Impacts above 15% of operating EBIT are considered as Very High**

An impact would be considered as substantive for the Group as soon as it is High or Very high.

Aligned with our Risk Management process we consider risks below 10% of EBIT to be not substantive

b) A substantial strategic impact is defined as the risk that Holcim is unable to achieve its medium to long term strategic vision and become the global leader in innovative and sustainable building solutions and reach net zero by 2050 with intermediate targets for 2030. We consider that any risk that impairs the achievement of our long term target is substantive. Also considered is the impact on the Group's or local operations reputation, including impairment of reputation with investors, rating agencies, regulators and external stakeholders such as NGO or media

C2.2

(C2.2) Describe your process(es) for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities.

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process

Process and frequency: To identify climate-related risks and/or opportunities within our direct operations, upstream and downstream operations, we use a top-down and bottom-up approach to gather information which considers a wide range of risks/opportunities to determine the following: (1) Risk/opportunities that are climate-related (2) Risks/opportunities that could have a substantive financial or strategic impact. This is consistently implemented through Holcim's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Framework.

The Group's risk profile is assessed both from top down and bottom up perspectives. These assessments are used as a basis for the Group risk map, which is updated annually and submitted to the Executive Committee ("Exco"). The bottom-up assessment is performed at country level. Entities have to use a shared risk library to ensure that all aspects of transition and physical risks have been addressed by the countries as per the TCFD risk framework. 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- (3-10 years) time horizon. Long term risks (10-40 years) are considered in our scenario analysis at Group level.

At the top-down level, interviews with top management, function heads and experts, complement the aggregated country assessments. As part of the top-down risk assessments, the Group Risk team captures additional insights regarding the climate-related risks with regards to Group's Reputation, Policies & regulations, Technology, Product, services and market-related expectations and physical impacts of climate change. Same assessment methodology and scales as for the bottom-up are used.

Risk and opportunities are assessed according to their likelihood of occurring, potential magnitude of impact and potential financial impact and presented on a materiality matrix. 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.

Boundaries: Our risk universe takes into consideration our direct operations and upstream and downstream supply chain. Thus, the business assesses the risks arising from the failure of processes whose objectives are to our direct operations, secure our upstream and downstream supply chain from an operational, compliance, reputational or sustainability perspective.

Risk mitigation: Respective actions and/or controls are defined by the management. Risk transfer through insurance solutions is an integral part of risk. In case substantive risks and/or opportunities related to climate change are identified, specific actions to mitigate risks or capture identified opportunities are proposed to the HSSC and Exco.

Monitor & Reporting: Regular progress on the actions/controls are followed up by risk leads and reported to the Group through the Holcim Risk Management tool. At least twice a year, progress on mitigating actions, controls and overall risk exposure is reported to the Group. On a quarterly basis, climate related risks and opportunities are discussed with the Group Board and HSSC.

Verification & Remediation: Group Internal Audit performs independent assessments of the effectiveness of mitigating actions and controls and on the risk assessment process.

The annual audit plan approved by the Audit Committee ("AC") takes into account the various analyses described above. The results presented to the Group Exco and AC can lead to more in-depth analyses and contribute to the continuous risk identification process.

Case study Transition risk/opportunity: During the interviews performed at the Group level (top-down approach) the major evolutions of the European regulatory framework (ETS phase IV) were anticipated 2 years in advance, enabling our Group to establish the decarbonization taskforce and design a specific short term response plan established to support the transition to the phase 4 of the new European Trading System which has been enforced in 2021. The new EU-ETS phase brings with it risks of stricter CO2 credit allocation systems, increased fossil fuel prices and scarcity of alternative mineral components. This risk was assessed according to our materiality framework and was determined as being "Virtually Certain" with a "High" potential magnitude over the medium- and long-term. The assessment found that it exceeded our threshold of substantive financial impact, as potential impacts could affect more than 10% of EBIT. The boundary of this risk was established as affecting our direct operations, upstream and downstream supply chain. To mitigate against this risk, a specific European decarbonization strategy was presented to the HSSC and Exco which included a short-term response to improve our CO2 and energy performance and conduct a scenario analysis to evaluate impacts on profitability. CHF 160m were invested until 2022 into 80 emissions reduction projects; additional options have been identified since then in order to complement our portfolio of projects aiming to support the achievements of our 2030 targets. Progress on these is monitored and reported to the Group regularly.

Case study Physical risk/opportunity: In the Spring of 2019 the Holcim team in the US identified increased flooding risk in the Mississippi River with potential to impact our operations. Heavy rainfall was expected to lead the banks of the Mississippi River to burst, disrupting our operations as Holcim uses this route to transport Cement and Limestone filler to cities on the river. This risk was therefore identified as having a 'Very Likely' chance of occurring with a financial impact (worst case scenario) of 5% on our EBIT in this region. On the inbound side, the entity had about \$3m in additional expense from having to truck in raw materials and fuels instead of the more efficient modes of barge and/or rail. On the outbound side, the entity incurred an additional \$6m of unplanned spend in network shifts directly due to the flood and \$11m due to increased shipping costs during the flooding. The rest of the losses resulted from business interruption and revenue losses. To mitigate this risk, our US division's logistics department implemented a response plan which consisted of changing the means of transportation and production sourcing, utilizing temporary seasonal floating storage and short term rail track. In 2020 and 2021, \$1.4m will be spent through offsite railcar storage and filling up a dome in St. Paul in the winter. This decision would provide about a \$2m benefit in case of another flood event. Should this risk reoccur with the same magnitude, this would represent less than 2% of our Group EBIT which is not considered to be a substantive impact to our company

C2.2a

(C2.2a) Which risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	<p>Holcim operates in countries where carbon pricing mechanisms are already in place, in the form of both cap and trade systems and carbon taxes.</p> <p>The scenario of carbon prices to increase in the short term under the current regulation is therefore considered in our risk management process and used to inform our short term strategy and yearly financial planning on a regular basis.</p> <p>In Europe under the transition from phase 3 to phase 4 of the EU-ETS, the CO2 price has increased from the range of 40 € / ton CO2 to reaching a record high of almost 100€ / ton in 2022. This is being closely monitored and respective financial impacts assessed on a monthly basis for a number of years. The risks our Group identified is an unexpected acceleration of the price increases in a magnitude that significantly exceeds the assumptions used to inform our strategy as per the process described above. The impact for our company is all the more material for our sector whose investment plans in new low carbon technologies relies on stable and reliable carbon prices.</p> <p>Euro's EU-ETS carbon price together with the further decrease of allowances is a potential risk to Holcim where we could see an increase in direct costs (including associated fuel).</p> <p>Group level, the Public Affairs Department engages with policy representatives and monitors the evolving legislative environment on carbon pricing mechanisms. The Group Finance and Sustainability teams support the process with the development of different scenarios to quantify the potential impacts. This work is used to inform regional and country business plans and short- to mid term strategies when significant risks are identified. At the country level, Country Public Affairs Managers engage with local and regional policy representatives and associations. This informs representative groups of CEOs and functional managers, who regularly meet and monitor latest regulatory developments and activities influencing policy, that could have a material adverse effect on the current or future operation of the business. Updates on current carbon pricing regulations are regularly presented to our main governing bodies, mainly the Country and Group Executive Committees.</p> <p>The results of this work are also included in our Group Risk Report and presented to the Audit Committee.</p>
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	<p>Holcim operates in countries where existing carbon pricing mechanisms are evolving, or new ones are being considered / being implemented. New or changes to existing carbon pricing regulations could have a significant impact on our operations, leading to additional operational and distribution costs, and reduced profitability of our business.</p> <p>The risks and opportunities incurred by legislative initiatives in the EU aiming to accelerate the transition to a lower carbon economy are continuously monitored. Consequently we were able to preempt policy trends included in the European Decarbonization Roadmap and optimise our decarbonization strategy as well as orient our advocacy positions towards a green future. A range of plausible scenarios of regulation developments (including the enactment of a CBAM and a reduction of free allowances) have been factored in the strategic and financial planning and considered in our decarbonization roadmap.</p> <p>In addition, we closely analyse the global regulatory landscape worldwide to identify a variety of climate-related legislation and regulation proposals that may impact our success in achieving our net-zero roadmap. Among such developments, we particularly follow changes in the construction standards, regulations impacting the efficiency of our main decarbonization levers (use of alternative fuels and co-processing) Finally, government mandated GHG reporting is a potential risk where we could see a negative perception and increased fees if Holcim does not accurately and frequently report on Holcim's emissions.</p> <p>At Group level, the Public Affairs Department monitors the evolving legislative environment on carbon pricing mechanisms in the countries where we operate. This is done in collaboration with Country Public Affairs Managers, who in their respective countries, monitor regulatory developments and activities influencing policy. Local and Group Finance and Sustainability teams support the process with the development of different scenarios to quantify the potential impacts. This work is used to inform regional and country business plans as well as our short and mid term strategies when significant risks are identified. The main outcomes of this process are used to inform the Group Risk Report. Updates on emerging carbon pricing regulations are regularly presented to our main governing bodies, mainly the Country and Group Executive Committees.</p>
Technology	Relevant, always included	<p>Innovation is a key pillar in our climate strategy. Risks and opportunities associated with technological innovations or improvements that help us to reduce our CO2 emissions and energy consumption are an integral part of our risk management process.</p> <p>An example of the risks being considered is the risk of the cost of carbon capture technology being significantly higher than existing carbon pricing mechanisms in place and the lack of integrated deployment of Carbon Capture and required supply chain ecosystems (transportation, sequestration, etc.), preventing a successful and economically viable implementation of carbon capture technologies.</p> <p>Holcim could face the risk of increased operating costs if we do not assess and incorporate lower-carbon, energy efficient processes into our operations.</p> <p>Their identification and assessment is centrally coordinated by our Group Cement Manufacturing Excellence team based in Holderbank and our R&D Center in Lyon, supported by regional and country teams. Technology related risks and opportunities have already been identified and respective mitigation measures and action plans have been considered in our Group-wide and Regional initiatives. These initiatives focus among others, the production of low carbon binders and the innovation of CO2 neutral technologies such as carbon capture and storage. With regards to the production of low carbon binders, their availability has to be managed at regional and business unit level. This needs to be managed with the support of both, our Group Cement Manufacturing Excellence team based in Holderbank, our R&D Center in Lyon and our Group Strategy department. Risks related to carbon capture and storage technologies are directly assessed and managed by our Group Cement Manufacturing Excellence team based in Holderbank and our R&D Center in Lyon. As result of this work, in 2018 Holcim has launched a Group-wide initiative to future-proof its sites summarized under the flagship ambition, "The Plants of Tomorrow", which aims to create vertically integrated, intelligent and interconnected digital plants that harness disruptive technologies.</p>
Legal	Relevant, always included	<p>Climate is an emerging area of litigation risk, with cases being brought before the courts in a limited number of jurisdictions in which we operate.</p> <p>As a large carbon emitter, the risk of Holcim being increasingly targeted, and potentially causing reputational damage and increased public scrutiny in this regard. This calls for management attention to mitigate possible risks. As a recent example, was the climate litigation case filed against Holcim. As we do not believe that court cases focused on single companies are an effective mechanism to tackle the global complexity of climate action, we continue to focus our efforts to scale up our impact by partnering across the building value chain to accelerate the transition to net zero together..</p> <p>Failure to account for regulatory and litigation risks that could potentially result in fines and non-monetary sanctions on Holcim if we do not properly consider and address legal operating requirements.</p> <p>Group Legal also tracks all Group-relevant litigation cases, and provides support to the relevant operating companies in defence and dispute resolution. Holcim proactively built its climate strategy following a best-in-class approach with our 2050 net-zero pledge validated by SBTi.</p> <p>In 2022, the Group's leadership has been even more reinforced with the validation by the SBTi of our near-term target (2030) in line with the 1.5 °C scenario. The Group considers this strategy fully contributes to the response to the litigation risk.</p>
Market	Relevant, always included	<p>Evolution of market demands are considered in our risk process. As the carbon debate intensifies, our main products, cement and concrete could be challenged as the building material of first choice because of perceived high embodied CO2.</p> <p>An example being considered is the risk of changing building materials preferences by our customers. In France for instance, timber is increasingly being favored against concrete in public tenders.</p> <p>There is a potential risk of decreased market share if we do not continually progress towards products and services that customers are shifting towards.</p> <p>At Group level, our R&D center is responsible for the development of new low carbon solutions, in response to Global and country specific market developments. At country level, Country Sustainability and Public Affairs Managers liaise regularly with respective Sales' teams to monitor trends in demands of these products. Holcim has an important range of products and brands which can be considered as low carbon products: ECOPact®, ECOPlanet®, Ductal®, Agilia®, Thermedia 6B®, Aether®, and other solutions that rely on reduced emissions intensity or enhanced performance in design to provide the best solutions to its customers, and developing new products with higher CO2 savings potential. In addition, our Group Sustainability Team engages regularly with relevant stakeholders to ensure sufficient transparency is provided on the environmental, social and economic responsibility of concrete, cement and aggregate companies' operations and their supply chains. Holcim is a founding member of the Concrete Sustainability Council (CSC) designed to provide the required transparency through a certification system. The CSC certification system consists of an operational manual and assessment criteria with guidance on their application. A typical certification process is applicable to all sizes of concrete companies, currently comprising three levels: bronze, silver and gold. Aggregate and cement suppliers can achieve a CSC supplier certificate to support their concrete clients with their CSC assessments.</p>

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Reputation	Relevant, always included	<p>The risk of being perceived as a large carbon emitter could reduce our attractiveness to stakeholders such as customers, investors, and potential employees. Not meeting our CO2 reduction targets can have a negative impact on reputation, as stakeholder engagement and communication programs have been put in place.</p> <p>In light of shifting reporting requirements, and increased public scrutiny, there is a growing reputational risk in case the Group is found to have misreported its emissions or if its targets and claims are not ambitious enough, or if they are deemed incomplete, vague, ambiguous or insufficiently documented on a scientific basis. In addition to the impact on our reputation that those misstatements might have, litigation on the basis of climate action failure (including misreporting of emissions) is emerging and could also exacerbate the damages to our reputation. A recent example of scrutiny over the green claims of major companies (where Holcim has not been assessed) can be found here: https://carbonmarketwatch.org/2023/02/13/not-zero-new-report-exposes-greenwashing-in-climate-plans-of-top-global-corporations/</p> <p>Our Group Sustainability, Investors Relations and Corporate Communications teams run a regular process of monitoring and engaging with relevant stakeholders to assess and mitigate reputational risks.</p>
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	<p>The risk of Holcim's operations being affected by extreme weather conditions such as flooding or water shortages. Acute physical risks are included in our risk process. Countries assess and evaluate the impact and likelihood of potential supply chain interruptions plans in the event of natural disasters and build contingency plans.</p> <p>As an example, the flooding risk is on an upwards trend in terms of frequency and magnitude which makes it a recurring concern for the company. For instance, it directly impacted Holcim's suppliers who experienced significant and extraordinary water-related risks in Rhine and Mississippi in the years 2018 and 2019, respectively. Very low and high water levels had temporarily interrupted our supply chain, resulting in higher logistic costs and revenue losses. Our sites in Bangladesh or in the Philippines are also subject to growing exposure during the monsoon period leading to impacts that might be critical for our employees, the continuity of the business as well as the integrity of our industrial assets. Recent example in Bangladesh in 2022 has been thoroughly analyzed with a structured lessons learnt process in order to reinforce our visibility on the risk as well as our responsiveness in case of reoccurrence. The financial impact is estimated based on the production volumes and revenues potentially affected. These risks are often part of insurance solutions. Additionally, our geographic and business diversification serves as a natural hedge.</p>
Chronic physical	Relevant, sometimes included	<p>Our broad geographical presence makes it more likely that at one or other of our operations we could be affected by chronic physical risks such as rising sea levels or water scarcity due to global warming. Chronic disciplinary collaboration including stronger regulations and effective carbon pricing mechanisms are and will be required.</p> <p>Rising mean temperatures poses a risk on our operations where we could potentially see an increase in operating costs as energy demands (and in turn, costs) would increase to cool facilities.</p>

C2.3

(C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.3a

(C2.3a) Provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Current regulation	Carbon pricing mechanisms
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Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Cement production emits CO2 from the raw materials and fuels (direct) as well as the electricity (indirect). Carbon pricing mechanisms are a key component of our risk management process and inform our strategy and financial planning on a regular basis

In a net zero economy, carbon pricing mechanisms will play a central role including the deployment of advanced technologies. They must be designed to embed carbon costs across value chains to ensure low-carbon solutions are competitive. 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. Without effective carbon pricing our business will be exposed to financial risk as the carbon costs will not be progressively absorbed in products and solutions.

For example, in Europe, we are regulated by the EU-ETS for all of our European operations, which includes 15 countries and impacts 33 integrated cement plants.

The Phase IV of the EU-ETS entered into force in 2021, leading to an increase in direct costs to Holcim through:

- Reduced number of free EU CO2 allowances (EUAs) granted
- Increased price of EUAs on the market associated with the mechanism (as a result of reduced number of EUAs)

This led to imports of clinker and cement from outside the EU not subject to the EU-ETS to become more cost competitive at the EU borders.

During the interviews performed at Group level (top-down approach) the major evolutions of the European regulatory framework (ETS phase IV) were anticipated two years in advance, enabling our Group to establish the decarbonization taskforce and accelerate our decarbonization efforts by implementing a specific short term response plan, in addition to our long term strategy.

Holcim monitors the emergence of new CO2 regulations and frequently updates its assumptions and scenario modeling. Reduction of free EUAs is expected to accelerate post 2026. The EU Commission announced 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.

Without mitigation strategies, the annual financial impact could be up to CHF 380m

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Very unlikely

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

90000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

380000000

Explanation of financial impact 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 modelling. 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 90 CHF / EUA (low) and 190 CHF/ EUA (high) to determine the range of the impact. In our sensitivity analysis we have also considered different scenarios of EU Allocation that included both, being in deficit and / or surplus. Purely for the purpose of the financial figures calculation we have used a particularly conservative scenario that considers between 1m Mio (low) and 2m (high) 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 minimum and maximum financial impacts were estimated to range between CHF 90 and 380 million (Minimum: 1,000,000 EUAs x 90 CHF = 90,000,000 CHF; Maximum: 2,000,000 EUAs x 190 CHF = 380,000,000 CHF).

In any case the magnitude of this scenario is considered low since it is < 10% of Group operating EBIT.

Cost of response to risk

1500000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

A case study of company-specific activities to manage the risk can be described as follows:

Situation:

Two years ahead of the implementation of Phase IV of the EU-ETS (2021), Holcim recognized that it must implement further emissions reduction activities to reduce the financial impact of increased costs of emitting CO2 and associated costs of fossil fuels.

Task:

As a result of this risk, in 2019 Holcim decided to put in place a regional-wide decarbonization roadmap (namely European Decarbonization Roadmap) for all of our facilities in this region such as our Austrian Cement Plant in Retznei, where we have achieved more than 90% of fuel substitution. Since then, the roadmap has been continuously adapted to the new regulatory developments (such as the issuance of the fit for 55 package in 2021) as well as the evolution of the technological options.

Activities:

The roadmap is built on 2 key pillars;

- i) 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.
- ii) scaling up innovations and proven solutions such as increasing the use of low-carbon raw materials from construction and demolition materials to 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:

As a result of this response, Holcim has been able to launch Europe's first calcined clay cement operation in France In February 2023. This achievement will enable Holcim to deliver ECOPlanet green cement with 50% lower CO2 footprint compared to standard cement (CEM I). 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.

How the figure for the cost is calculated:

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 as part of the European Decarbonization roadmap, have not been included in the cost of response

Comment

No additional comments

Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Technology	Unsuccessful investment in new technologies
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Primary potential financial impact

Increased capital expenditures

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Next generation technologies such as carbon capture, utilisation 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.

Working with other multinationals and start-ups in Europe and North America, our 50+ projects in CCUS and mineralization are evaluated in terms of cost, technical feasibility, compatibility with CO2 utilisation opportunities and other aspects of viability and scalability.

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.

Some examples are:

- Holcim's Go4ECOPlanet project in Poland, which aims to create an end-to-end CCS chain starting from CO2 capture from its site in Kujawy to offshore storage in the North Sea. This project was awarded an European Union Innovation Fund (EIF) grant for a total amount of EUR 228 million.

-Holcim's Carbon2Business project, that aims to capture CO2 from our plant at Lägerdorf and repurpose it as an industrial raw material, awarded with an EU Innovation Fund of 110 EUR million.

In 2023, Holcim has been selected for three additional grants from the EU Innovation Fund for CCUS projects in Belgium, France and Croatia.

Beyond the outcomes of each of those individual projects, the main challenge lies in the large-scale deployment of CCU/S that will require the development of large-scale CO2 transportation and storage networks, going beyond specific industrial clusters. Political and regulatory support are key enablers to build the investment business cases.

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

Should the low probability (<5%) of the technology failing occur, the financial loss could be as high as CHF 100m (i.e. 2bn x 5%). This excludes the impact of higher Opex and/or lower net sales due to the higher CO2 emissions.

Potential financial figure: 2,000,000,000 CHF x 0.05 (5%) = 100,000,000 CHF

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Exceptionally unlikely

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

100000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

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.

Should the low probability (<5%) of the technology failing occur, the financial loss could be as high as CHF 100m (i.e. 2bn x 5%). This excludes the impact of higher Opex and/or lower net sales due to the higher CO2 emissions.

Potential financial figure: 2,000,000,000 CHF x 0.05 (5%) = 100,000,000 CHF

The potential financial impact figures relate only to the capital expenditure required, and it is consistent with Holcim's recent projects and assessments.

Some of our projects, including the two featured in this example, are subject to public funding (i.e: EU Innovation Fund).

The positive impact of this potential funding has not been factored in this example

Cost of response to risk

1500000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

The large-scale 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.

As an example of a response to the risk described above, we propose to present the case study of investments needed for the development of carbon capture usage and storage technologies.

Situation:

In order to achieve its net zero target by 2050, Holcim realizes that it must implement 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 especially 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 50+ projects in CCUS and mineralization are evaluated for cost, technical feasibility, compatibility with CO2 utilization opportunities and other aspects of viability and scalability. By 2030, the Group 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.

Results:

As an example, the Group has initiated a partnership with Svante to develop and demonstrate the first full-cycle solution to capture and reuse CO2 from a cement plant. The project, CO2MENT, is expected to result in 80% of carbon being reduced at our Richmond, British Columbia facility. In addition, two Holcim projects, one in Germany (Lägerdorf) and one in Poland (Kujawy), were awarded a total of EUR 338 million from the EU Innovation Fund for CCUS projects. In 2023, Holcim has been selected for three additional grants from the EU Innovation Fund for CCUS projects in Belgium, France and Croatia.

The costs of the management actions of regional and Group coordination of efforts, both at technical and project management level, including the teams in charge of public funding submissions have been estimated assuming a project management team of 10 FTEs at regional and corporate level and an average cost per senior FTE of CHF150k. The total cost could be in the range of CHF 1.5 million: 10 FTEs x 150'000 CHF = 1'500'000 CHF

Comment

No additional comments

Identifier

Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical	Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)
----------------	--

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

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.

In Bangladesh if one of our sites were impacted by a flooding event we anticipate that this could result in a decrease in our revenues from reduced production capacity.

According to our risk assessment, interruption from flooding in just one facility in the Bangladesh could impact revenues by up to 20,000,000 CHF. This figures doesn't take into account potential property losses and damages on our industrial assets. In addition, Holcim Group is insured against property damage and business interruption due to adverse weather events. Taken this into account a significant portion of the negative EBIT impact would reimbursed by the insurer(s).

We have estimated the financial impact of a potential sales volume decrease resulting from meteorological conditions or geological events, considering a number of variables like: (demand forecasts, cement price development, length of business interruption).

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Unlikely

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

10000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

20000000

Explanation of financial impact figure

For the potential financial impact range, we have assumed an hypothetical case where a Holcim cement plant located in Bangladesh, with an annual sales volume of 2 million tons of cement, suffers a business interruption due to severe weather conditions.

We have estimated the period required to overcome the interruption and be fully operational in the range of 3 to 6 months. The derived loss of volume sold will be [500'000 - 1'000'000] tons of cement.

The calculation of the potential financial impact is completed by assuming a commercial margin of 20 CHF per tonne of product leads to a potential financial impact of [10 - 20] CHF million.

Minimum: 500,000 t / year x 20 CHF / t cement = 10,000,000 CHF

Maximum: 1'000,000 t / year x 20 CHF / t cement = 20,000,000 CHF

The magnitude of this scenario is considered low since it is < 5% of Group operating EBIT.

Note this does not take into account the impact on fixed costs and recovery of volumes after the interruption of activity.

Cost of response to risk

1650000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Situation:

The physical impact of climate change (such as changes in weather patterns including extreme weather events) could disrupt our operations on both on-site and logistics with higher costs and reduced production capacities and even reputational damages. Variations in river water levels have affected river-based value chains including very low (Rhine in 2018) or very high (Mississippi in 2019).

Task:

To increase preparedness for changes in weather patterns and extreme weather events, a systematic natural catastrophe risk management process was launched in 2022. This program assesses 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, as well as seismic events which are not directly related to Climate change.

Activity:

In 2022, a proof of concept with 10 sites was conducted and expanded on over 50 sites in early 2023 with further expansion planned. The program captures site level preparedness to current and future risks 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:

As an example, flood risk at our site in Bangladesh could be exacerbated by climate change. Potential impacts encompass financial losses together with reputational considerations if our site was not able to protect employees or support communities. To prepare, the site defined a set of mitigating actions such as a minimum reserve of essential spare parts and commodities. In addition, the river water level is continuously monitored, enabling to reduce the risk exposure to a lower level.

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.

Comment

No additional comments

C2.4

(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.4a

(C2.4a) Provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Downstream

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

One of Holcim's main products, concrete, is an intrinsically low-carbon, resilient, recyclable and versatile material, and it is used across our built environment. It is an essential material for resilient infrastructure and for responding to societal expectations. Buildings consume 90% of their total energy during usage through heating, lighting and air-conditioning; only 10% of consumption is linked to the manufacture of building materials and the construction phase.

As a growing market opportunity, Holcim focuses on developing 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 which is the world's first cement that is upcycling construction and demolition waste materials.

Our green concrete ECOPact is meeting an increasing customer expectation, as construction projects are putting a focus not only on their operational carbon emissions but also want to reduce their embodied carbon footprint. Here we have a tailored offer with at least 30% carbon reduction and the offer to offset the remaining carbon footprint with the ECOPact ZERO line.

Beyond material carbon emissions, we are 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. <https://www.holcim.com/airium>

Currently 26% 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.

The Group's strategy will focus on expanding the deployment of our existing low and carbon-neutral concrete in other markets. In the long term, portfolio changes with the development of our Solutions & Products business line (especially in North America) will contribute to a shift to a business model that offers integrated solutions and systems specifically designed to tackle climate change challenges, such as: energy efficiency, cooling effects, extending the longevity of building materials and enhanced options to generate renewable energy.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

379000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

759000000

Explanation of financial impact figure

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.

The financial impact has been estimated by computing this expected growth to the Holcim 2022 net sales derived from low carbon solutions representing about 26% of our total 29,189 mCHF.

Minimum: 29,189 mCHF x 0.26 x 0.05 CHF = 379,000,000 CHF

Maximum: 29,189 mCHF x 0.26 x 0.10 CHF = 759,000,000 CHF

These figures are to be seen as annual net sales derived from low carbon solutions as opposed to the cost of realising this opportunity.

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 < 5% of Group operating EBIT. For the computation of the 'magnitude', we have factored in the associated operating costs. Low carbon solutions are Products and solutions - primarily Green Cement types and Green Concretes such as ECOPlanet and ECOPact.

Cost to realize opportunity

103000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

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.

The annual cost associated with developing this opportunity is included in the Group's operating profit are the research and development costs of CHF 229 million (annual

report 2022 page 209). 45% of the patent portfolio as a result of this research and development relates to low carbon solutions.

229 mCHF * 0.45 = 103 mCHF

Comment

No additional comments

Identifier

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

Primary potential financial impact

Reduced indirect (operating) costs

Company-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 71 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 27 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.

Thanks to the replacement of clinker in our final cement products among other levers, Holcim Net emissions per ton of cementitious products are roughly 5 percent lower than the industry average (see Getting the Number Rights report 2020)

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

28980000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

61180000

Explanation of financial impact figure

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 90 to 190 CHF/t of CO2 impacting our European production, the financial range estimate is [29,980,000 CHF - 61,180,000 CHF]. Assuming a volume of cementitious of 46,000,000 t cem:

Minimum: $1 \times 46,000,000 \text{ t cem} \times 90 \text{ CHF} / \text{t cem} \times 0.007 \text{ tCO}_2 / \text{t cem} = 28,980,000 \text{ CHF}$

Maximum: $1 \times 46,000,000 \text{ t cem} \times 190 \text{ CHF} / \text{t cem} \times 0.007 \text{ tCO}_2 / \text{t cem} = 61,180,000 \text{ CHF}$

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 < 5% of Group operating EBIT

Cost to realize opportunity

750000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

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.

Cost: The annual cost associated with developing this opportunity represents the cost of the Regional Cement Manufacturing Excellence resources to identify and implement the respective projects to reduce our clinker factor. Assuming that a team of 5 FTE in the region is dedicated to coordinating these activities and assuming a regional average management cost for senior staff of 150k CHF, the total cost could be in the range of CHF 750,000: 5 FTEs x 150,000 CHF = 750'000 CHF

It does not include the required investment and additional operating costs as this is competitively sensitive information.

Comment

No additional comments

Identifier

Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Energy source

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Use of lower-emission sources of energy

Primary potential financial impact

Reduced direct costs

Company-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 28% 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

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

29980000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

61180000

Explanation of financial impact figure

To estimate the potential to save future CO2 costs we have assumed the scenario of increasing our substitution rate of alternative fuels by 2 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 90 to 190 CHF/t of CO2 impacting our European production, the financial range estimate is [29,980,000 CHF - 61,180,000 CHF].

Minimum: 2 x 46,000,000 t cem x 90 CHF / t cem x 0.0035 tCO2 / t cem = 29,980,000 CHF

Maximum: 2 x 46,000,000 t cem x 190 CHF / t cem x 0.0035 tCO2 / t cem = 61,180,000 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 < 5% of Group operating EBIT.

Cost to realize opportunity

750000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Situation:

Through Holcim's business Geocycle, we offer safe and ecological waste solutions, applying the highest international standards – including the German development agency GLZ 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.

The annual cost associated with developing this opportunity represents the cost of the Regional EU Geocycle resources dedicated to manage these projects to increase the substitution rate of alternative fuels.

Assuming that a team of 5 FTE in the region is dedicated to coordinating these activities and assuming a regional average management cost for senior staff of 150k CHF, the total cost could be in the range of CHF 0,75 million:

5 FTEs x 150,000 CHF = 750,000 CHF

It does not include the required investment and additional operating costs as this is competitively sensitive information

Comment

No additional comments

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world?

Row 1

Climate transition plan

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

Publicly available climate transition plan

Yes

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

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

Description of feedback mechanism

<Not Applicable>

Frequency of feedback collection

<Not Applicable>

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

Holcim Climate Report; Media Release Holcim 2023 Annual General Meeting

20230504_press_holcim_agm_results_en.pdf

31032023-holcim-climate-report-2023-7392605829.pdf

31032023-holcim-climate-report-2023-7392605829.pdf

31032023-holcim-climate-report-2023-7392605829.pdf

Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world and any plans to develop one in the future

<Not Applicable>

Explain why climate-related risks and opportunities have not influenced your strategy

<Not Applicable>

C3.2

(C3.2) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy	Primary reason why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy	Explain why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy and any plans to use it in the future
Row 1	Yes, qualitative and quantitative	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C3.2a

(C3.2a) Provide details of your organization’s use of climate-related scenario analysis.

Climate-related scenario		Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Transition scenarios	IEA NZE 2050	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	<p>For this scenario the following assumptions were taken:</p> <p>Cement demand: Growth until 2030 in emerging markets; from 2030–2050 demand decreases due to smart design.</p> <p>CO2 price (USD / tCO2):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advanced economies*: 2030: 140, 2050: 250 - Selected emerging markets*: 2030: 90, 2050: 200 - Other emerging markets: 2030: 25, 2050: 180 <p>*with net zero pledges</p> <p>For transitional risks, the time horizons considered were 2030 and 2050.</p> <p>The analysis was either qualitative, quantitative or both, depending on the assessed risk.</p>
Transition scenarios	IEA STEPS (previously IEA NPS)	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	<p>For this scenario the following assumptions were taken:</p> <p>Cement demand (up to 2030, this assumption was based on the IEA Reference Technology Scenario - RTS - due to lack of information on this parameter in the STEPS scenario. After 2030 assumptions are based on our internal roadmaps): Growth until 2030 in emerging markets; marginal growth after 2030.</p> <p>CO2 price (USD / tCO2):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EU: 2030: 90; 2050: 113 Other selected markets: 2030: 10-55, 2050: 30-90 <p>The time horizons considered were 2030 and 2050.</p> <p>The analysis was either qualitative, quantitative or both, depending on the assessed risk.</p>
Physical climate scenarios	RCP 2.6	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	<p>The analysis was quantitative for a number of representative locations. The results were extrapolated to extend the assessment for a company-wide scope.</p> <p>Three climate scenarios (representative concentration pathways 2.6, 4.5 and 8.5) were considered based on the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Fifth Assessment Report.</p> <p>The scenarios consider greenhouse gas concentration trajectories in the atmosphere and relate to a 1.5°C–2°C, 2°C–3°C and >4°C increase in the global average surface temperature in 2100.</p> <p>For each location the changes to acute physical climate hazards such as flood, wind, precipitation, wildfire and hail and chronic hazards such as heat and drought were assessed for each scenario and the years 2025, 2030, 2050 and 2100.</p>
Physical climate scenarios	RCP 8.5	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	<p>The analysis was quantitative for a number of representative locations. The results were extrapolated to extend the assessment for a company-wide scope.</p> <p>Three climate scenarios (representative concentration pathways 2.6, 4.5 and 8.5) were considered based on the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Fifth Assessment Report.</p> <p>The scenarios consider greenhouse gas concentration trajectories in the atmosphere and relate to a 1.5°C–2°C, 2°C–3°C and >4°C increase in the global average surface temperature in 2100.</p> <p>For each location the changes to acute physical climate hazards such as flood, wind, precipitation, wildfire and hail and chronic hazards such as heat and drought were assessed for each scenario and the years 2025, 2030, 2050 and 2100.</p>

C3.2b

(C3.2b) Provide details of the focal questions your organization seeks to address by using climate-related scenario analysis, and summarize the results with respect to these questions.

Row 1

Focal questions

Holcim sought to address the following focal question:
 What is the resiliency of Holcim’s strategy in different climate change futures?

Results of the climate-related scenario analysis with respect to the focal questions

In order to determine the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on Holcim, we used various scenarios such as IEA NZE 2050, IEA STEPS, RCP 2.6, and RCP 8.5 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 the 1.5°C 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.

The favourable outlook from the 1.5°C scenario led to our decision to continue to invest in product development, with 13 percent of our ready-mix net sales from the world’s broadest range of low carbon concrete, ECOPact, in 2022 and we continue to invest to grow these volumes in 2023 and beyond. Additionally we further invested in the deployment of low carbon cement with our global brand ECOPlanet available in 27 markets by the end of 2022.

C3.3

(C3.3) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	<p>Risks and opportunities related to the growing demand for low carbon products in the construction sector have influenced our product-related strategy and product portfolio (as reported under C2.4a). These are generating substantial revenues and their demand in the markets where we operate continue to increase.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>This opportunity has influenced Holcim’s product portfolio strategy. Since 2017, Holcim has developed low carbon products and brands such as Susteno®, ECOPact®, ECOPlanet®, or AIRIUM® that enable us to reduce both CO2 emissions generated by the production process and CO2 emissions for our clients in the building sector.</p> <p>The Group’s strategy has a clear focus on expanding the deployment of our existing low carbon concrete in other markets and continuing to grow our portfolio of low carbon products.</p> <p>In 2020, Holcim made the most substantial decision to launch ECOPact, the industry’s broadest range of low carbon concrete for high-performing, sustainable and circular construction.</p> <p>After a successful initial market adoption in Germany and Switzerland, ECOPact is now available across 29 markets in all regions.</p> <p>As part of its new Group 2025 Strategy - Accelerating Green Growth, Holcim aims to reach 25% of RMX net sales from ECOPact by 2025.</p> <p>This is an essential component of our strategy to advance the transition towards low-carbon and circular construction and expected to increase revenues as a result of increased demand for our sustainable products.</p>
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	<p>In recent years, extreme weather events such as flooding or water shortages have impacted the continuity of operations in our supply chain. As a result, Holcim’s strategy has been influenced to implement mitigation measures to reduce the impact from such weather events and build resiliency programs into our supply chain operations such as developing amended transportation routes to reduce potential delays and extra costs in our supply chain. A short-term time horizon is considered for this risk to materialize.</p> <p>To be prepared to deal with these events, our logistics departments developed well prepared response plans which involve a change in product sourcing from our network of plants, additional storage options for inventory and an adaptation of the modes of transport used, reducing the impact.</p>
Investment in R&D	Yes	<p>Risks and opportunities related to the growing demand for low carbon products in the construction sector, which requires solutions and innovations for a more sustainable built environment, have influenced our strategy to invest in research and development.</p> <p>With the strongest innovation organisation in the industry and an extended global network of regional labs, reducing carbon emissions is a key priority of our innovation agenda.</p> <p>As such, this has had an impact on the annual costs associated with research and development activities, having reached CHF 229 million.</p> <p>Innovation through research and development projects plays a key part in the Group’s activities. Holcim’s innovation centers in France, Switzerland and a worldwide network of laboratories are delivering locally tailored solutions backed by global expertise.</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, and • innovation through digital technology into all areas of Holcim’s business, fundamentally changing how the Group operates and delivers value to customers. <p>With more than half of the time spent by our researchers at the Innovation Centers in Holderbank, Switzerland and Lyon, France, dedicated to low-carbon products and more than 45% of our patents currently in this area and a further 20% related to other sustainability topics.</p>
Operations	Yes	<p>Our commitment to climate action, our stakeholders’ request to reduce the CO2 emissions associated with operations and increased costs associated with carbon pricing mechanisms, have influenced our strategy to work towards increasing energy efficiency measures within our day-to-day operations, and explore alternative low-carbon fuels.</p> <p>Our cement plants continue to modernise helping to reduce CO2 emissions. Our Group-wide initiatives focus on lowering the caloric consumption, increasing the use of alternative fuels, the production of low carbon binders and the implementation of next generation technologies in our operations.</p> <p>These projects require large investments, influencing directly the Group’s strategy on capital expenditures. This requires a constant deployment of our decarbonation efforts. Therefore a short-term time horizon is considered for this risk to materialize. A number of emissions reduction initiatives have been rolled out in 2022 and a large number of new projects are expected to commence or conclude.</p>

C3.4

(C3.4) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Revenues Direct costs Capital expenditures Capital allocation Acquisitions and divestments Access to capital Assets	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 an 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 financial planning strategy in the short- and medium-term to increase our capital expenditures to implement further emissions reduction activities to reduce the financial impact from the EU-ETS.

C3.5

(C3.5) 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	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
Row 1	Yes, we identify alignment with our climate transition plan	<Not Applicable>

C3.5a

(C3.5a) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Financial Metric

CAPEX

Type of alignment being reported for this financial metric

Alignment with our climate transition plan

Taxonomy under which information is being reported

<Not Applicable>

Objective under which alignment is being reported

<Not Applicable>

Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

403000000

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

28

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

35

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

35

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned

We are committed to align capital expenditure plans with our long-term net-zero reduction target, which has been validated by SBTi and is aligned with the Paris Agreement's objective of limiting global warming to 1.5°. In 2022 our Green CAPEX was CHF 403 million, spread across projects covering biodiversity, improving air and water quality, driving the circular economy, improving the carbon efficiency of our construction processes, decarbonization, clean energy and improving the lives of our people and communities. Of these, CHF 282 million were dedicated to CO2 reduction projects.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Intensity target

C4.1b

(C4.1b) Provide details of your emissions intensity target(s) and progress made against those target(s).

Target reference number

Int 1

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Year target was set

2022

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity metric

Other, please specify (Tonne Gross Scope 1 + Scope 2 CO₂ / tonne cementitious material produced)

Base year

2018

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

0.623

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

0.046

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

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)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

0.669

% of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

94

% 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

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods covered by this Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% 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

<Not Applicable>

% 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

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations covered by this Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel covered by this Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by this Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% 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

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises covered by this Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments covered by this Scope 3, Category 15: Investments intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (upstream) intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (downstream) intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

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

97

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

25

Intensity figure in target year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]

0.50175

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

-24.1

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

0

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

0.602

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

0.037

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting 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)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

0.639

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

Yes, it covers land-related CO2 emissions/removals associated with bioenergy and non-land related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT with bioenergy)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

17.9372197309417

Target status in reporting year

New

Please 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 1.5°C" 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 1.5°C 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.

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 1.5°C framework. Furthermore, we updated the target baselines to reflect recent changes in the company's portfolio.

Holcim maintained its focus on CO2 emission reduction in 2022. Our efforts in the use of industrial mineral components helped to lower Holcim's production clinker factor to 74.8%. 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 37 kg net CO2 per ton cementitious materials (decreased by 5% like for like versus the prior year).

Between 2020 and 2021, our direct CO2 emissions (Scope 1) decreased by 1%. Between 2021 and 2022, our decrease doubled, leading us to 562 kg CO2 net per ton of

cementitious materials (a 2% decrease like for like versus the prior year).

This doubling of our emissions reduction is the result of the investments in CO2 related projects made over the past years. Furthermore, in 2022 our CO2 related CAPEX increased by 26% versus the prior year, reaching 282 million CHF, which will lead to further acceleration of our emissions reductions in line with our 2030 targets.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

Target reference number

Int 2

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

Well-below 2°C aligned

Year target was set

2021

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

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

Intensity metric

Other, please specify (tonne CO2eq / tonne purchased fuel)

Base year

2020

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

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

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

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

0.286

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

0.286

% of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% 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

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods covered by this Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% 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

11.5

% 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

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations covered by this Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel covered by this Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by this Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% 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

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises covered by this Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments covered by this Scope 3, Category 15: Investments intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (upstream) intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (downstream) intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

11.5

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

11.5

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

20

Intensity figure in target year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]

0.2288

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

0

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

-2

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting 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)

0.285

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

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

0.285

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

0.285

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

1.74825174825175

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please 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).

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

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

Target reference number

Int 3

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Year target was set

2022

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Intensity metric

Other, please specify (tonne CO2 Gross / tonne purchased clinker and cement)

Base year

2020

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.71

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

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)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

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

0.71

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

0.71

% of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% 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
11.6

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods covered by this Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% 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
<Not Applicable>

% 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
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations covered by this Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel covered by this Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by this Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% 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
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises covered by this Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments covered by this Scope 3, Category 15: Investments intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (upstream) intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (downstream) intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure
11.6

% of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure
11.6

Target year
2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
25.1

Intensity figure in target year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]
0.53179

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions
0

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions
-2

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.709

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting 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)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

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

0.709

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

0.709

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

0.5611357387352

Target status in reporting year

New

Please 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 1.5°C" 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 1.5°C 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).

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

Improve mix of products purchased with lower CO2.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

Target reference number

Int 4

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

Well-below 2°C aligned

Year target was set

2021

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Intensity metric

Other, please specify (tonne CO2e / tonne material transported)

Base year

2020

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

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)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

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

0.0108

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

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

0.0108

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

0.0108

% of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% 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

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods covered by this Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% 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
<Not Applicable>

% 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
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations covered by this Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel covered by this Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by this Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% 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
11.6

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises covered by this Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments covered by this Scope 3, Category 15: Investments intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (upstream) intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (downstream) intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure
11.6

% of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure
11.6

Target year
2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
24.3

Intensity figure in target year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]
0.0081756

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions
0

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions
-2

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting 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)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

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

0.0098

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

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

0.0098

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

0.0098

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

38.1039475689682

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please 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)

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)

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

Target reference number

Int 5

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Year target was set

2021

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity metric

Other, please specify (Tonne Gross Scope 1 + Scope 2 CO2 / tonne cementitious material produced)

Base year

2018

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

0.623

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

0.046

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

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)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

0.669

% of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

95

% of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

95

% 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

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods covered by this Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% 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

<Not Applicable>

% 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

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations covered by this Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel covered by this Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by this Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% 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
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises covered by this Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments covered by this Scope 3, Category 15: Investments intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (upstream) intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (downstream) intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure
95

Target year
2050

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
95

Intensity figure in target year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]
0.03345

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions
-95

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions
0

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.602

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.037

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting 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)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

0.639

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

Yes, it covers land-related CO2 emissions/removals associated with bioenergy and non-land related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT with bioenergy)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

4.72032098182677

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please 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 1.5°C" pledge, setting a net zero target with intermediate targets approved by the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi).

Our 2050 targets have been validated by the SBTi aligned with its 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 commits to reduce Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 95% per ton of cementitious materials by 2050 from a 2018 base year. The target boundary includes biogenic emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks. The target covers 95% of Group's scope 1 + 2 emissions.

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

Holcim maintained its focus on CO2 emission reduction in 2022. Our efforts in the use of industrial mineral components helped to lower Holcim's production clinker factor to 74.8%. 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 37 kg net CO2 per ton cementitious materials (decreased by 5% like for like versus the prior year). Between 2020 and 2022, our direct CO2 emissions (Scope 1) decreased by 1%. Between 2021 and 2022, our decrease doubled, leading us to 562 kg CO2 net per ton of cementitious materials (a 2% decrease like for like versus the prior year). This doubling of our emissions reduction is the result of the investments in CO2 related projects made over the past years. Furthermore, in 2022 our CO2 related CAPEX increased by 26% versus the prior year, reaching 282 million CHF, which will lead to further acceleration of our emissions reductions in line with our 2030 targets.

The pathway from 2030 to 2050 leverages the same levers planned to achieve our near-term targets, while integrating new and advanced technologies such as carbon capture, utilization and storage (CCUS). Increasing focus on embodied carbon per m2 of building is expected to move the market to more carbon-efficient construction. We will support this transition with our low-carbon products as well as enabling smart design systems that will support the progressive optimization of the structural elements, creating the same functional units with less material. Next generation technologies such as carbon capture, utilization and storage (CCUS) will accelerate Holcim's decarbonization journey towards net-zero. CCUS technologies are an integral component of our decarbonization journey, and Holcim is actively working to integrate them throughout our business. Working with other multinationals and start-ups in Europe and North America, our 50+ projects in CCUS and mineralization are evaluated in terms of cost, technical feasibility, compatibility with CO2 utilization opportunities and other aspects of viability and scalability.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Net-zero target(s)

C4.2c

(C4.2c) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Target reference number

NZ1

Target coverage

Company-wide

Absolute/intensity emission target(s) linked to this net-zero target

Int1
Int2
Int3
Int4
Int5

Target year for achieving net zero

2050

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Please 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 1.5°C” pledge, setting a net zero target with intermediate targets approved by the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi).

Our 2050 targets have been validated by the SBTi aligned with its new netzero 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 1.5°C 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.

Do you intend to neutralize any unabated emissions with permanent carbon removals at the target year?

Yes

Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year

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

Planned actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain (optional)

N/A

C4.3

(C4.3) 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.

Yes

C4.3a

(C4.3a) 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	45	0
To be implemented*	42	280000
Implementation commenced*	169	3150000
Implemented*	150	780000
Not to be implemented	34	1080000

C4.3b

(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Other, please specify (Process decarbonization)
---	---

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

5000

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

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

500000

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

4500000

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

Annual Process decarbonization CO2 savings are derived from the increased kiln efficiency and reduction of calcination CO2 emissions. The average payback period reflects those projects implemented in 2022.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption	Other, please specify (Clean Energy)
-------------------------------	--------------------------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

330000

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

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

500000

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

1000000

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

In the 2022 reporting year, 910,365 MWh of additional renewable electricity were purchased or produced. Considering our average grid emission factor of 363 kg CO2/MWh, a total of around 330'000 t CO2 of Scope 2 emissions were avoided.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Other, please specify (Carbon efficient construction)
---	---

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

140000

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

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

3500000

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

14000000

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

Carbon efficient construction includes projects such as calcined clay, 3D printing, and other clinker factor reduction efforts.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Waste reduction and material circularity	Other, please specify (Circular Economy)
--	--

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

305000

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

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

5500000

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

22500000

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

This includes alternative fuels projects implemented across the Group. Annual CO2 savings are estimated from replacement of traditional fossil fuels with biomass and alternative fuels, driven by an increase of our thermal energy substitution rate of +7 percentage point (21% in 2021 vs 28% in 2022) (Sustainability Performance Report 2022, page 10). The average payback period reflects those projects implemented.

C4.3c**(C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?**

Method	Comment
Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D	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 229 million (2021: CHF 237 million) (annual report 2022 page 209).
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	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.
Marginal abatement cost curve	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.

C4.5**(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?**

Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Level of aggregation

Group of products or services

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Cement and concrete	Other, please specify (Low carbon cement)
---------------------	---

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.

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

No

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

<Not Applicable>

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

<Not Applicable>

Functional unit used

<Not Applicable>

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

<Not Applicable>

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

<Not Applicable>

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO₂e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

<Not Applicable>

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

<Not Applicable>

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

4.7

C-CE4.9

(C-CE4.9) 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

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

No

C5.1a

(C5.1a) 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?

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?

Yes, an acquisition

Yes, a divestment

Yes, other structural change, please specify (Holcim has signed an agreement to sell its business in Russia to the local management team. Closing of the transaction is subject to regulatory approvals.)

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

Acquired: Concrecar, FAMY Group, PRB Group, Transport Stroy, Cajun Ready Mix Concrete, General Beton, Mathers Group, Teko Mining Serbia, SES Foam LLC, Basic Construction Company, Cantillana, Wiltshire Heavy Building Materials, Polymers Sealants North America division, Izolbet

Divested: Ambuja Cement, ACC Limited, (LafargeHolcim Brazil S.A., Cookstown Cement Ltd, Lafarge Zimbabwe

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

Acquisitions:

Concrecar (March 2022)

FAMY Group (April 2022)

PRB Group (May 2022)

Transport Stroy (May 2022)

Cajun Ready Mix Concrete (May 2022)

General Beton (June 2022)

Mathers Group (June 2022)

Teko Mining Serbia, (July 2022)

SES Foam LLC (July 2022)

Basic Construction Company (August 2022)

Cantillana (September 2022)

Wiltshire Heavy Building Materials (September 2022)

Polymers Sealants North America division (October 2022)

Izolbet (October 2022)

Holcim gained the ownership of all emitting activities of its acquisitions.

Divestments:

Ambuja Cement (September 2022)

ACC Limited (September 2022)

(LafargeHolcim Brazil S.A. (September 2022)

Cookstown Cement Ltd (January 2022)

Lafarge Zimbabwe (December 2022)

Holcim lost the ownership of all emitting activities of its divestments.

Other structural change:

Holcim has signed an agreement to sell its business in Russia to the local management team. Closing of the transaction is subject to regulatory approvals.

C5.1b

(C5.1b) 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?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	No	<Not Applicable>

C5.1c

(C5.1c) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in C5.1a and/or C5.1b?

	Base year recalculation	Scope(s) recalculated	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold	Past years' recalculation
Row 1	Yes	Scope 1 Scope 2, location-based Scope 2, market-based Scope 3	Holcim's base year emissions recalculation policy is to recalculate the base year emissions if the change in boundary has had an impact of more than 5% on the Group's scope 1 + scope 2 absolute emissions. This year, the impact of the acquisitions, divestments and change in boundary was above Holcim's significance threshold, therefore the base year emissions were recalculated.	No

C5.2

(C5.2) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1**Base year start**

January 1 2018

Base year end

December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

80791093

Comment

2018 Gross Global Scope 1 emissions for Cement operations restated to account for 2022 operating boundary.

Scope 2 (location-based)**Base year start**

January 1 2018

Base year end

December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5589420

Comment

2018 Scope 2 (location-based) emissions for Cement operations restated to account for 2022 operating boundary.

Scope 2 (market-based)**Base year start**

January 1 2018

Base year end

December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5999580

Comment

2018 Scope 2 (market-based) emissions for Cement operations restated to account for 2022 operating boundary.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services**Base year start**

January 1 2020

Base year end

December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9068832

Comment

No comment

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods**Base year start**

January 1 2020

Base year end

December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

86870

Comment

no comment

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

January 1 2020

Base year end

December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6013795

Comment

No comment

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

January 1 2020

Base year end

December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4691903

Comment

No comment

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

January 1 2020

Base year end

December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

124704

Comment

No comment

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start

January 1 2020

Base year end

December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

35598

Comment

No comment

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

January 1 2020

Base year end

December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

54087

Comment

No comment

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

January 1 2020

Base year end

December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

89299

Comment

No comment

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

January 1 2020

Base year end

December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2660500

Comment

No comment

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

January 1 2020

Base year end

December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2431670

Comment

No comment

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start

January 1 2020

Base year end

December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

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

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

Base year start

January 1 2020

Base year end

December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1023369

Comment

No comment

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

January 1 2020

Base year end

December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15

Comment

No comment

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

January 1 2020

Base year end

December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

50813

Comment

No comment

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

January 1 2020

Base year end

December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

26006448

Comment

No comment

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

January 1 2020

Base year end

December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

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

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

January 1 2020

Base year end

December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

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

C5.3

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

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))

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

(C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

78216665

Start date

<Not Applicable>

End date

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Total Scope 1 emissions as per 2022 consolidation for all segments: Cement, Aggregates, Ready Mix Concrete , Asphalt and Own power generation.

C6.2

(C6.2) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

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.

C6.3

(C6.3) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

4859798

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

5023350

Start date

<Not Applicable>

End date

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Total Scope 2 emissions as per 2022 consolidation for all segments: Cement, Aggregates, Ready Mix Concrete , Asphalt and Own power generation.
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.

C6.4

(C6.4) 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?

No

C6.5

(C6.5) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

9043724

Emissions calculation methodology

Hybrid method

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

0

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

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

130288

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

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

0

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)

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

5486131

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

0

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

4686690

Emissions calculation methodology

Distance-based method

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

0

Please explain

Upstream Transportation and distribution of products purchased by Holcim between the company's tier 1 supplier and its own operation (in vehicles or facilities not owned or controlled by Holcim).

Transportation and distribution in vehicles and facilities NOT owned by Holcim. All volumes are disclosed as transported by third parties (as ~ <10% of the global fleet is owned by Holcim and Vehicle ownership per trip is not yet available in the dispatch system).

Bulk goods: aggregates, slag, fly ash, gypsum, alternative raw material, pozzolane, sand, limestone chalk marl, alumina & ferrous

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

105089

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

0

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

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

28249

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

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

0

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

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

65675

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify (Own method (see explanation below))

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

0

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

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

94376

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

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

0

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2607984

Emissions calculation methodology

Distance-based method

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

0

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1549336

Emissions calculation methodology

Site-specific method

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

0

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

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

982631

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

0

Please explain

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

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

19

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

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

0

Please explain

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

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

40954

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

0

Please explain

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

Investments

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

22523397

Emissions calculation methodology

Investment-specific method

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

100

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)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

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

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

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

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Yes

C6.7a

(C6.7a) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO2.

	CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)	Comment
Row 1	3187394	No comment

C6.10

(C6.10) 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.

Intensity figure

0.0037

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

108000000

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

29189000000

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

21

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason(s) for change

Other emissions reduction activities
Divestment
Change in revenue

Please explain

Other emission reduction activities - We reduced Scope 1 emissions to 562 kg CO2 net per ton of cementitious materials, which represented a decrease of 2% on a like-for-like basis versus the prior year. 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 alternative fuels in our cement kilns, which increased our thermal substitution rate. 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

Divestment -The divested businesses are significant and significantly impact our CO2/Net Sales

Change in revenue - Net sales reached a record CHF 29.2 billion for the full year of 2022, up by 12.9 percent on a like-for-like basis compared to the prior year.

For consistency with the disclosed net sales, the CO2 emissions are included up to the date of divestment. The other climate related data in the questionnaire follows GHG Protocols and divested entities are excluded for the full year

C-CE6.11

(C-CE6.11) 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	0.8153	0.7613	0.0478
Cement equivalent	0.6195	0.5785	0.0363
Cementitious products	0.6018	0.5619	0.0353
Low-CO2 materials	0.366	0.325	0.0141

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

No

C7.2

(C7.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Africa and Middle East	21340719.46
Asia Pacific (or JAPA)	7489210.07
Europe	21802668.61
Latin America (LATAM)	11324839.83
North America	16259226.69

C7.3

(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By activity

C7.3c

(C7.3c) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Clinker and Cement	76918266.23
Aggregates	459003.35
Asphalt	179414.07
Captive Power Plants	513835.22
Concrete Products	32676.82
Ready Mix Concrete	90461.99
ROC-Roofing / Coating	23006.98

C-CE7.4/C-CH7.4/C-CO7.4/C-EU7.4/C-MM7.4/C-OG7.4/C-ST7.4/C-TO7.4/C-TS7.4

(C-CE7.4/C-CH7.4/C-CO7.4/C-EU7.4/C-MM7.4/C-OG7.4/C-ST7.4/C-TO7.4/C-TS7.4) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e	Net Scope 1 emissions , metric tons CO2e	Comment
Cement production activities	77432101.45	71828829.46	no comments
Chemicals production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Coal production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Electric utility activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Metals and mining production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Oil and gas production activities (upstream)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Oil and gas production activities (midstream)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Oil and gas production activities (downstream)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Steel production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Transport OEM activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Transport services activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C7.5

(C7.5) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by country/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Africa and Middle East	1386325.68	1515485.5
Asia Pacific (or JAPA)	724197.78	702588.26
Europe	1125840.81	1097392.19
Latin America (LATAM)	511378.23	452043.14
North America	1112055.26	1255840.87

C7.6

(C7.6) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By activity

C7.6c

(C7.6c) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Clinker and Cement	4513853.5	4676267.83
Aggregates	232208.28	230107.83
Asphalt	15981.54	8609.86
Captive Power Plants	578.46	1679.71
Concrete Products	11444.28	8332.58
Ready Mix Concrete	37813.24	40031.84
ROC-Roofing / Coating	47918.45	58320.31

C7.7

(C7.7) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

No

C-CE7.7/C-CH7.7/C-CO7.7/C-MM7.7/C-OG7.7/C-ST7.7/C-TO7.7/C-TS7.7

(C-CE7.7/C-CH7.7/C-CO7.7/C-MM7.7/C-OG7.7/C-ST7.7/C-TO7.7/C-TS7.7) Break down your organization’s total gross global Scope 2 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Scope 2, location-based, metric tons CO2e	Scope 2, market-based (if applicable), metric tons CO2e	Comment
Cement production activities	4513853.5	4676267.83	no comments
Chemicals production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Coal production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Metals and mining production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Oil and gas production activities (upstream)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Oil and gas production activities (midstream)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Oil and gas production activities (downstream)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Steel production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Transport OEM activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Transport services activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C7.9

(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Decreased

C7.9a

(C7.9a) 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 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	330268	Decreased	0.26	Renewable electricity production and purchases increased by 910,365 MWh from 2021 to 2022 on a like for like basis. To estimate the emissions saved, we multiply with the average CO2 intensity of electricity purchase in 2022 (which would have been the alternative) (910,365 MWh * 0.363 kg CO2/MWh = 330,268 t CO2). These savings represent 0.26% of our 2021 gross scope 1 + 2 emissions reported in the CDP 2022 ((330,268 t / 126,352,206 t)*100 = 0.26%). As a reference, please see our response in section C4.3b. Please find our changes in emissions visualized consulting the following spreadsheet: https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1PxOPhw1RsF8JPl0F24H99xp-vDWF70KPOedxtjvgGU/edit#gid=1450857378
Other emissions reduction activities	2085893	Decreased	1.65	We decreased our emissions by 2,085,893 t by reducing both our CO2 intensity of cement production and by reducing the CO2 intensity of non cement production activities (Aggregates, RMX, Asphalt, Products & Solutions, Captive power plants). This translates into an emission decrease of 1.65% ((2,085,893t / 126,352,206 t)*100 = 1.65 %) respective to the 2021 gross scope 1 + 2 emissions declared in the CDP 2022. Please find our changes in emissions visualized consulting the following spreadsheet: https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1PxOPhw1RsF8JPl0F24H99xp-vDWF70KPOedxtjvgGU/edit#gid=1450857378
Divestment	40058904	Decreased	31.7	In 2021, the operations that were divested in 2022 were responsible for 40,058,904 t of CO2. If we assume constant emissions of those plants, this translates into an emission decrease of 31.7% ((40,058,904 t / 126,352,206 t)*100 = 31.7 %) respective to the 2021 gross scope 1 + 2 emissions declared in the CDP 2022. Please find our changes in emissions visualized consulting the following spreadsheet: https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1PxOPhw1RsF8JPl0F24H99xp-vDWF70KPOedxtjvgGU/edit#gid=1450857378
Acquisitions	81327	Increased	0.06	The plants that were acquired in 2022 emitted 81,327 t of CO2. This translates into an emission increase of 0.06% (81,327 t / 126,352,206 t)*100 = 0.06 %) respective to the 2021 gross scope 1 + 2 emissions declared in the CDP 2022. Please find our changes in emissions visualized consulting the following spreadsheet: https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1PxOPhw1RsF8JPl0F24H99xp-vDWF70KPOedxtjvgGU/edit#gid=1450857378
Mergers	0	No change	0	not applicable
Change in output	705140	Decreased	0.56	Considering a like-for-like consolidation of the 2021 reporting year, the production of cementitious material decreased by 1,088,393 t between 2021 and 2022. Multiplying the 2021 specific emission factor for the production with the production decrease, emissions decreased by 705,140 t. This translates into an emission decrease of 0.56% compared to the 2021 Gross Scope 1+2 Emissions reported in the CDP 2022 ((705,140 / 126,352,206 t)*100 = 0.56%). Please find our changes in emissions visualized consulting the following spreadsheet: https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1PxOPhw1RsF8JPl0F24H99xp-vDWF70KPOedxtjvgGU/edit#gid=1450857378
Change in methodology	0	No change	0	not applicable
Change in boundary	0	No change	0	not applicable
Change in physical operating conditions	0	No change	0	not applicable
Unidentified	0	No change	0	not applicable
Other	13313	Decreased	0.01	The amount of 13,313 t was not allocated to a specific reduction type from above and reflects a decrease of 0.01% ((13,313 t / 126,352,206 t)*100 = 0.01%). Please find our changes in emissions visualized consulting the following spreadsheet: https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1PxOPhw1RsF8JPl0F24H99xp-vDWF70KPOedxtjvgGU/edit#gid=1450857378

C7.9b

(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Market-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

More than 10% but less than or equal to 15%

C8.2

(C8.2) 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)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Yes

C8.2a

(C8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	LHV (lower heating value)	9360038.43	94720599.99	104080638.42
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	3890167.27	9956428.67	13846595.94
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	826621.92	<Not Applicable>	826621.92
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	14076827.62	104677028.66	118753856.28

C-CE8.2a

(C-CE8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) for cement production activities in MWh.

	Heating value	Total MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	LHV (lower heating value)	98974561
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	12778780
Consumption of other purchased or acquired energy (heat, steam and/or cooling)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	111753341

C8.2b

(C8.2b) 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	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	No

C8.2c

(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

n/a

Other biomass

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

9360038

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

9360038

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

n/a

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

n/a

Coal

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

21403677

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

503

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

21403173

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

n/a

Oil

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

3655477

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

626340

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

3029137

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

n/a

Gas

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

25916804

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

1715663

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

24201141

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

n/a

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

45882805

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

45882805

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

n/a

Total fuel

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

106218801

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

2342506

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

103876295

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

n/a

C-CE8.2c

(C-CE8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel for cement production activities.

Sustainable biomass

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total MWh fuel consumed for cement production activities

0

MWh fuel consumed at the kiln

0

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

0

MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

n/a

Other biomass

Heating value

LHV

Total MWh fuel consumed for cement production activities

9360038

MWh fuel consumed at the kiln

9360038

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

0

MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

n/a

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total MWh fuel consumed for cement production activities

0

MWh fuel consumed at the kiln

0

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

0

MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

n/a

Coal

Heating value

LHV

Total MWh fuel consumed for cement production activities

21403173

MWh fuel consumed at the kiln

21286742

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

116431

MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

n/a

Oil

Heating value

LHV

Total MWh fuel consumed for cement production activities

997669

MWh fuel consumed at the kiln

119775

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

877894

MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

n/a

Gas**Heating value**

LHV

Total MWh fuel consumed for cement production activities

23581469

MWh fuel consumed at the kiln

22219429

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

1362040

MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

n/a

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)**Heating value**

LHV

Total MWh fuel consumed for cement production activities

45882805

MWh fuel consumed at the kiln

42730115

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

3152690

MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

n/a

Total fuel**Heating value**

LHV

Total MWh fuel consumed for cement production activities

101225155

MWh fuel consumed at the kiln

95716099

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

5509056

MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

n/a

C8.2d**(C8.2d) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.**

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	1600554.11	1593315.93	396130.65	388892.47
Heat	13036.15	1576	13036.15	1576
Steam	0	0	0	0
Cooling	0	0	0	0

C-CE8.2d

(C-CE8.2d) 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	382055	374816.82
Heat	11435.87	0
Steam	0	0

C8.2e

(C8.2e) 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 C6.3.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Germany

Sourcing method

Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

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

181594

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

Germany

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

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2010

Comment

No comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Germany

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Mixed renewable energy)

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

2601002

Tracking instrument used

GO

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

Germany

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

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2010

Comment

Note: Commissioning year of the energy generation facility is approximate

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Germany

Sourcing method

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Mixed Renewable Energy)

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

92944

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

Germany

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

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

<Not Applicable>

Comment

No comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Bangladesh

Sourcing method

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Mixed renewable energy)

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

136851

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

Bangladesh

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

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

<Not Applicable>

Comment

No comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Sourcing method

Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Nuclear

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

100362

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1976

Comment

No comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

France

Sourcing method

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier) from a grid that is 95% or more low-carbon and where there is no mechanism for specifically allocating low-carbon electricity

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify ((85.7% nuclear, 10.5% renewable (including hydroelectric)))

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

43024

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

France

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

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

<Not Applicable>

Comment

In France, the electricity produced by our supplier (EDF) is 96% zero or near-zero emission factor

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Italy

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Mainly hydroelectric)

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

4943015

Tracking instrument used

GO

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

Italy

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

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1960

Comment

Note: Commissioning year of the energy generation facility is approximate

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Romania

Sourcing method

Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

362224

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

Romania

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

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1950

Comment

No comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Switzerland

Sourcing method

Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Mixed renewable energy)

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

22029

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

Switzerland

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

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

<Not Applicable>

Comment

No comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Switzerland

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Mixed renewable energy)

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

21698510

Tracking instrument used

GO

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

Switzerland

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

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1960

Comment

Note: Commissioning year of the energy generation facility is approximate

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Spain

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Solar

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

1757826

Tracking instrument used

GO

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

Spain

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

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2010

Comment

No comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Lebanon

Sourcing method

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Mixed renewable energy)

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

88683

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

Lebanon

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

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or re-powering)

<Not Applicable>

Comment

No Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Jordan

Sourcing method

Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Solar

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

16639

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

Jordan

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

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or re-powering)

2019

Comment

No Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Nigeria

Sourcing method

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Mixed renewable energy)

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

612638

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

Nigeria

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

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or re-powering)

<Not Applicable>

Comment

No Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United States of America

Sourcing method

Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Solar

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

31187

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

United States of America

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

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

Comment

No comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Canada

Sourcing method

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify (Mixed low carbon energy)

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

284711

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

Canada

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

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1920

Comment

No comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Canada

Sourcing method

Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Mixed renewable energy)

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

88361

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

Canada

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

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

<Not Applicable>

Comment

No comment

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your non-fuel energy consumption in the reporting year.

Country/area

Other, please specify (ASIA)

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

115971169.92

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

846706.4

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

116817876.32

Country/area

Other, please specify (Europe)

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

455746641.71

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

2956679.46

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

458703321.17

Country/area

Other, please specify (Latin America)

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

26676796.52

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

107181.24

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

26783977.76

Country/area

Other, please specify (Middle East and Africa)

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

21202717.01

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

10866635.15

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

32069352.16

Country/area

Other, please specify (North America)

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

460997403.17

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

584769.34

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

461582172.51

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6

(C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

	Investment in low-carbon R&D	Comment
Row 1	Yes	No comment

C-CE9.6a

(C-CE9.6a) Provide details of your organization's low-carbon investments for cement production activities over the last three years.

Technology area

Alternative low-CO2 cements/binders

Stage of development in the reporting year

Large scale commercial deployment

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

15

R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

229000000

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

27

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 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:

- 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, and
- 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 229 million (2021: CHF 237 million, source Annual Report Page 209)

Technology area

Carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS)

Stage of development in the reporting year

Pilot demonstration

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

15

R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

229000000

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

27

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 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:

- 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, and
- 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 229 million (2021: CHF 237 million, source Annual Report Page 209)

Technology area

Low clinker cement

Stage of development in the reporting year

Pilot demonstration

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

15

R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

229000000

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

27

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 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:

- 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, and
- 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 229 million (2021: CHF 237 million, source Annual Report Page 209)

C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

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

C10.1a

(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

Holcim Sustainability Performance Report 2022.pdf

Page/ section reference

Holcim 2022 sustainability performance report: Refer to pages 19-21, section "ASSURANCE STATEMENT"

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1b

(C10.1b) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

Holcim Sustainability Performance Report 2022.pdf

Page/ section reference

Holcim 2022 sustainability performance report: Refer to pages 19-21, section "ASSURANCE STATEMENT"

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1c

(C10.1c) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 3 category

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

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

Holcim Sustainability Performance Report 2022.pdf

Page/section reference

Holcim 2022 sustainability performance report: Refer to pages 19-21, section "ASSURANCE STATEMENT"

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?

Yes

C10.2a

(C10.2a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which verification standards were used?

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C4. Targets and performance	Progress against emissions reduction target	ISAE3000	Limited Assurance See statement in SPR https://www.holcim.com/sites/holcim/files/2023-02/24022023-sustainability-holcim-fy-2022-report-en-3114693266.pdf Holcim Sustainability Performance Report 2022.pdf
C8. Energy	Energy consumption	ISAE3000	Limited Assurance See statement in SPR https://www.holcim.com/sites/holcim/files/2023-02/24022023-sustainability-holcim-fy-2022-report-en-3114693266.pdf Holcim Sustainability Performance Report 2022.pdf

Holcim Sustainability Performance Report 2022.pdf

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Yes

C11.1a

(C11.1a) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impacts your operations.

Alberta TIER - ETS
BC carbon tax
EU ETS
Mexico carbon tax
Nova Scotia CaT - ETS
Ontario EPS - ETS
Québec CaT - ETS
Switzerland ETS
UK ETS

C11.1b

(C11.1b) Complete the following table for each of the emissions trading schemes you are regulated by.

Alberta TIER - ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS
1.37

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS
0

Period start date
January 1 2022

Period end date
December 31 2022

Allowances allocated
1282500

Allowances purchased
0

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e
1141000

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e
0

Details of ownership
Facilities we own and operate

Comment
BERTA (Exshaw Plant) falls under the Alberta TIER

EU ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS
21.14

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS
0

Period start date
January 1 2022

Period end date
December 31 2022

Allowances allocated
16773847

Allowances purchased
0

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e
17593400

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e
0

Details of ownership
Facilities we own and operate

Comment
EU27

Nova Scotia CaT - ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS
0.09

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS
0

Period start date
January 1 2022

Period end date
December 31 2022

Allowances allocated
63081

Allowances purchased
3000

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e
78818

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e
0

Details of ownership
Facilities we own and operate

Comment
NOVA SCOTIA (Brookfield plant)

Ontario EPS - ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS
0.79

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS
0

Period start date
January 1 2022

Period end date
December 31 2022

Allowances allocated
692237

Allowances purchased
0

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e
657508

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e
0

Details of ownership
Facilities we own and operate

Comment
No Comment

Québec CaT - ETS**% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS**

0.86

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

Period start date

January 1 2022

Period end date

December 31 2022

Allowances allocated

684849

Allowances purchased

0

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

713374

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

Details of ownership

Facilities we own and operate

Comment

QUEBEC (St. Constant Plant)

Switzerland ETS**% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS**

1.59

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

Period start date

January 1 2022

Period end date

December 31 2022

Allowances allocated

1207421

Allowances purchased

0

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

1324497

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

Details of ownership

Facilities we own and operate

Comment

No Comment

UK ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

0.65

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

Period start date

January 1 2022

Period end date

December 31 2022

Allowances allocated

524000

Allowances purchased

71430

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

538142

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

Details of ownership

Facilities we own and operate

Comment

No Comment

C11.1c

(C11.1c) Complete the following table for each of the tax systems you are regulated by.

BC carbon tax

Period start date

January 1 2022

Period end date

December 31 2022

% of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

0.57

Total cost of tax paid

3530158

Comment

No Comment

Mexico carbon tax

Period start date

January 1 2022

Period end date

December 31 2022

% of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

1

Total cost of tax paid

494585

Comment

No Comment

C11.1d

(C11.1d) 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 in 2022 upgraded our 2030 climate targets to align them with the 1.5°C framework and validated them with the Science Based Targets initiative.

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

This decarbonation of limestone is our largest source of CO₂ emissions, accounting for 39 percent of our total carbon footprint. We use four major categories of alternative raw materials to reduce these

emissions:

- Decarbonated materials reduce emissions in two ways: they emit less CO₂ and require less heat than conventional materials
- Basic components (Ca, Si, Fe, Al, S) enabling the supply of the essential minerals required for clinker chemistry and safeguarding quarry lifetime
- Recycled construction and demolition materials
- Historical waste from other industries, including fly ash and steel slag, replacing virgin limestone and avoiding landfill

ENERGY - THERMAL ENERGY AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Energy efficiency

In 2022, Holcim launched its Global Power Program to involve everyone in finding efficiencies to reduce Scope 2 CO₂ emissions.

Alternative fuels

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.

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. First, we are studying it as a clean alternative to fossil fuels in our transportation activities and kilns. And second, 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. In 2022 we committed to invest CHF 2 billion by 2030 in CCUS technologies to capture more than 5 million tons of CO₂ per 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 Europe we have been closely managing the transition to the phase 4 of the new European Trading System which came into force in 2021, bringing more strict CO₂ free credit allocation systems and the increase of fossil fuels' costs and scarcity of alternative mineral components. Holcim has already implemented a dedicated regional-wide decarbonization roadmap. The initiative has been distributed in four key areas, aligned with our global strategy:

- Energy efficiency improvements and acceleration of Alternative Fuel usage
- 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

A range of plausible scenarios of regulation developments (including the enactment of a CBAM and a reduction of free allowances) have been factored in the strategic and financial planning and considered in our decarbonization roadmap.

iii) An example of how you have applied your strategy

We are regulated by the EU-ETS for all of our European Operations. We anticipated three years in advance the impact of this transition with regards to potential increase of our direct costs. We realised the need to increase investment in emissions reduction activities, to reduce the financial impact from this scheme.

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Yes

(C11.2a) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits canceled by your organization in the reporting year.

Project type

Wind

Type of mitigation activity

Emissions reduction

Project description

Bundled Wind Power Project in Tamilnadu, India, coordinated by Tamilnadu Spinning Mills Association (TASMA-V2):

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

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

5130

Purpose of cancellation

Voluntary offsetting

Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancellation?

Yes

Vintage of credits at cancellation

2022

Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Purchased

Credits issued by which carbon-crediting program

VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

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

Other, please specify (Please, look at VCS (Verified Carbon Standard) methodology)

Approach(es) by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Other, please specify (Please, look at VCS (Verified Carbon Standard) assessment methodology for such projects)

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

Other, please specify (Please, look at VCS (Verified Carbon Standard) methodology to assess leakages)

Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Not applicable

Comment

No comment

Project type

Clean cookstove distribution

Type of mitigation activity

Emissions reduction

Project description

Project cookstoves

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

432

Purpose of cancellation

Voluntary offsetting

Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancellation?

Yes

Vintage of credits at cancellation

2022

Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Purchased

Credits issued by which carbon-crediting program

Gold Standard

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

Other, please specify (Please, look at Gold Standard methodology)

Approach(es) by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Other, please specify (Please, look at Gold Standard assessment methodology for such projects)

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

Other, please specify (Please, look at Gold Standard methodology to assess leakages)

Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Not applicable

Comment

No comment

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?

Yes

C11.3a

(C11.3a) Provide details of how your organization uses an internal price on carbon.

Type of internal carbon price

Shadow price

How the price is determined

Alignment with the price of allowances under an Emissions Trading Scheme
Social cost of carbon

Objective(s) for implementing this internal carbon price

Change internal behavior
Drive energy efficiency
Drive low-carbon investment
Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities
Stakeholder expectations
Stress test investments

Scope(s) covered

Scope 1
Scope 2
Scope 3 (upstream)
Scope 3 (downstream)

Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Uniform

Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Evolutionary

Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

We expect to increase from current levels of 90 CHF per ton to 190 CHF per ton

Actual price(s) used – minimum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)

90

Actual price(s) used – maximum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)

190

Business decision-making processes this internal carbon price is applied to

Capital expenditure
Risk management
Opportunity management

Mandatory enforcement of this internal carbon price within these business decision-making processes

Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify

Explain how this internal carbon price has contributed to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

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 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.

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, our customers/clients

Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.

Type of engagement

Innovation & collaboration (changing markets)

Details of engagement

Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce climate impacts on products and services

Other, please specify (1) Partner with suppliers in specific projects to drive innovation, CO2 reduction, 2) Founding member of the "WEF First Movers Coalition" for heavy duty vehicles. 3) Signed the "Sea Cargo Charter" committed to reduce CO2 from Sea Transportation)

% of suppliers by number

35

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

60

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

65

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Supplier sustainability compliance and performance is an integral part of sourcing decisions. We engage with suppliers to encourage innovation and reduce climate impacts from products and services purchased. To do it, we prioritize our supplier base to identify those with high ESG impact and focus our engagement efforts with them. Our main focus is on 35% of our supplier base (28'000 suppliers from 80'000 total active suppliers) representing ~60% of the annual spend (CHF ~9 billion). Suppliers identified as having high environmental impact, such as suppliers of energy, fuels and transportation, account for approximately ~65% of our Scope 3 CO2 emissions from consolidated companies (equivalent to ~17 mio tons CO2). Through our supplier qualification process, we verify that they have an environmental management system in place to manage their impacts and we identify partnership opportunities to drive CO2 reduction in our supply chain. For example, we partnered with our transportation suppliers worldwide as approximately 95% of road vehicles moving our materials are owned and operated by third parties. Through this type of engagements, we implemented in-vehicle management systems, to improve road safety and eco-driving (we provide training and monitor drivers performance in our Transport Analytics Center) as it is one of the levers to reduce the kilometers driven and consequently CO2 scope 3 emissions. We are also partnering with OEM suppliers of Heavy Duty vehicles and Heavy Mobile Equipment to pilot new eco-friendly technologies to phase out Diesel trucks.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

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 2022, a total of ~27'000 high ESG impact suppliers were in compliance with Holcim's ESG criteria, accounting for 95% 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 emissions from our top categories (covering +65%% of our total 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 1,000 electric trucks from Volvo by 2030. Delivery for the first trucks will start in the fourth quarter of 2023. The deal is part of a wider partnership between Holcim and Volvo Group to deploy electric trucks across Holcim's operations in Europe between now and 2030. Replacing diesel trucks with electric ones will reduce CO2 emissions from road transport by up to 50% per year. We are also piloting several eco friendly technologies for Heavy Duty Trucks, some examples: Mexico, Switzerland, Canada, USA, RMX Canada

Comment

No comment

C12.1b

(C12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your customers.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Collaboration & innovation	Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce climate change impacts
----------------------------	---

% of customers by number

50

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

0

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

We consider customer-related Scope 3 emissions (Use of sold products) as not relevant for the scope of our customer engagement (0%) according to the GCCA Guidelines for the cement sector. The use of our products is not directly associated with energy consumption. On another hand, Holcim has an important 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. 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 2-year competition with USD 1 million prize money 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.

Impact of engagement, including 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 2022, due to the growth of low carbon solutions and focused teams, regular meetings occurred weekly in countries, including Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, United Kingdom and United States to present ECOPact products. In 2022, we held more than 15 meetings which we consider this as a company 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, Casa Laguna, the largest affordable housing project in Ecuador to date, used ECOPact green concrete for a 3,500 unit housing development. Holcim supplied all of the concrete needed to complete the project, totaling a volume of 13,000 m³ of ECOPact to meet the sustainability requirements of the customer. In 2022, we reached 13% of our ready-mix net sales with ECOPact, the world's broadest range of low-carbon concrete, and deployed ECOPlanet low-carbon cement in 27 markets

C12.1d

(C12.1d) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain.

Holcim joined the First Movers Coalition (FMC) as a founding member to drive more green demand and low carbon technologies to advance our world's climate goals.

On the green procurement side, Holcim commits to FMC's trucking ambition, to reach 30% of zero-emission heavy-duty truck purchases or contracts by 2030.

On the supply side, Holcim will continue to scale up its green building solutions and next-generation technologies for net-zero construction.

These commitments build on Holcim's industry-first 2050 net-zero goals, validated by the Science Based Targets initiative.

The FMC was launched at COP26 by Secretary John Kerry, US Special Presidential Envoy for Climate, and the World Economic Forum (WEF)

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Yes, climate-related requirements are included in our supplier contracts

C12.2a

(C12.2a) Provide details of the climate-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process and the compliance mechanisms in place.

Climate-related requirement

Complying with regulatory requirements

Description of this climate related requirement

Through our Sustainable Procurement program, we require all suppliers identified as having high impact on environment (including climate-related impact), to demonstrate compliance to regulatory requirements. We verify compliance through our "supplier qualification" program and we include this requirement in the contractual terms and conditions.

In addition, for some specific categories (eg mobile equipment), we require suppliers to share their EPD which we use to inform sourcing decisions by including CO2 efficiency in our "Total Cost of Ownership" models

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement

60

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement

95

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

Supplier self-assessment

First-party verification

Grievance mechanism/Whistleblowing hotline

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement

Other, please specify (Consequence management is linked to market complexity (Kraljic Matrix) and actions are related to each quadrant: "Leverage": Suspend and engage; "Strategic and Critical": retain and engage; "Non-critical": exclude.)

C12.3

(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?

Row 1

External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, we engage directly with policy makers

Yes, our membership of/engagement with trade associations could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, we fund organizations or individuals whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

holcim_public_policy-may-2023.pdf

lobbying-and-advocacy-faq.pdf

lafargeholcim_responsible_lobbying_and_advocacy_directive_.pdf

31032023-holcim-climate-report-2023-7392605829.pdf

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

In 2020, Holcim was the first global building materials company to sign the UN Global Compact's "Business Ambition for 1.5°C" 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 1.5°C science based framework. As part of this net zero climate pledge, Holcim has identified key policy enablers that form the core of its policy positions and advocacy, including:

- Effective Carbon Pricing and Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanisms
- Market-pull policies leading to market demand for low-carbon products and solutions
- Incentivising frameworks (policies and public funding) to the large-scale deployment of advanced technologies, such as carbon capture usage and storage (CCUS)

In support of this commitment 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 reviewing their public positions using their website, media releases, publications and social media. A questionnaire was also sent based on the 5 criteria (see below) 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 then reviewed with the Group's sustainability team.

Should major divergences appear, Holcim will work proactively with the organization in question 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.

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

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

EU ETS and EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanisms

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Carbon pricing, taxes, and subsidies

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Carbon taxes
Emissions trading schemes

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

Regional

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

Europe

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

Support with minor exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

Response to consultation, bilateral engagement, engagement on the basis of position papers

Details of exceptions (if applicable) 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).

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?

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 equalisation 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.

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)

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Climate change mitigation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Emissions – CO2

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

Regional

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

Europe

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

Support with major exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

Response to consultations, bilateral engagement with EU and national policy makers including letters sent to commissioners and MEPs, engagement on the basis of position papers, Active engagement with relevant associations (e.g. Cembureau and CO2 Value Europe)

Details of exceptions (if applicable) 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 pencilled 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

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?

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

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

Construction Products Regulation (CPR)

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Climate change adaptation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Construction and housing

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

Regional

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

Europe

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

Support with minor exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

Work with relevant Trade associations (Cembureau and Construction Products Europe) 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 (versus monocriteria on GHG)

Details of exceptions (if applicable) 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 legislations.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?

The CPR offers the best framework to decarbonise cement as construction product. 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. Holcim has been long calling for a well-functioning standardisation process to bring low-carbon cements to the market. Rapid and efficient (harmonised) standards approval processes are needed to bring lower carbon cements to the market

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization is a member of, or engages with, which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.

Trade association

CEMBUREAU: The European Cement Association

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association'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 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. In 2021, the country CEO of Holcim in Spain, was appointed Cembureau's new President.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

0

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

European Roundtable of Industrialists (ERT)

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association'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.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

0

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify (Zürich Carbon Markets Association (ZCMA))

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The ZCMA provides a network for knowledge sharing for all organisations 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.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

0

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.3c

(C12.3c) Provide details of the funding you provided to other organizations or individuals in the reporting year whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate.

Type of organization or individual

International Governmental Organization (IGO)

State the organization or individual to which you provided funding

Carbon Pricing Leadership Coalition (CPLC)

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

0

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate

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

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Type of organization or individual

Private company

State the organization or individual to which you provided funding

Politico

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

300000

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate

Politico convenes and connects with the most influential policymakers and stakeholders. We collaborate with Politico to engage with decisionmakers on EU policies related to industrial decarbonization and share insights on current stakes, as well as to amplify awareness of our existing solutions to decarbonize buildings.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization’s response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication

In mainstream reports, incorporating the TCFD recommendations

Status

Complete

Attach the document

31032023-holcim-climate-report-2023-7392605829.pdf

Holcim Sustainability Performance Report 2022.pdf

Page/Section reference

Climate Report 2023: Entire report

Sustainability Performance Report 2022 : Pages 8-10

And additionally on page 116 of the Annual Report 2022 - see the following link (File higher than 30MB)

<https://www.holcim.com/sites/holcim/files/2023-02/24022023-finance-holcim-fy-2022-report-full-en-3914999618.pdf>

Content elements

Governance

Strategy

Risks & opportunities

Emissions figures

Emission targets

Other metrics

Comment

no comment

C12.5

(C12.5) Indicate the collaborative frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments related to environmental issues for which you are a signatory/member.

	Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment	Describe your organization's role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment
Row 1	Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Community Member Race to Zero Campaign Science Based Targets Network (SBTN) Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) UN Global Compact We Mean Business World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) Other, please specify (CEO Water Mandate)	<p>Holcim is a member of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), which empowers decision-makers to create a more sustainable world.</p> <p>Holcim became the first global building materials company to sign the Business Ambition for 1.5° C pledge</p> <p>At Holcim we commit to deliver our actions in a rigorous, science-based way. As such we are now part of the Science Based Targets Network Corporate Engagement Program to road-test and provide feedback on the new methods, guidance and tools science-based target for nature is setting</p> <p>Holcim has been a supporter of the TCFD since July 2017. The TCFD is developing voluntary, consistent climate-related financial risk disclosures for use by companies in providing information to investors, lenders, insurers and other stakeholders.</p> <p>Holcim has been a supporter of the TNFD since its launch in 2021. Renata Pollini, Head of Nature, is currently one of the 40 Taskforce Members leading the taskforce.</p> <p>Holcim strives to implement the UNGC's 10 principles to advance responsible corporate citizenship. We were an early adopter of the UNGC Communication on Progress.</p> <p>Holcim is a signatory of the We Mean Business Coalition, a global nonprofit aimed at accelerating the transition to a zero-carbon economy.</p> <p>CEO Jan Jenisch signed the Call to Action for Business Leadership on Human Rights by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), joining forty other leaders in sending a clear message on the need to elevate companies' ambitions concerning human rights. CEO Jan Jenisch is on the Executive Committee of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD).</p> <p>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.</p>

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity	Scope of board-level oversight
Row 1	Yes, both board-level oversight and executive management-level responsibility	<p>The Board of Directors has a dedicated Committee with a specific remit on Sustainability and Health and Safety (HSSC). The committee consists of five Board members, is Chaired by a senior Board member, and meets at least quarterly.</p> <p>This committee's mission is to provide advice on strategic direction and on the development and promotion of sustainability related topics - with Nature including biodiversity being one of our 4 sustainability pillars.</p> <p>The HSSC's key water related responsibilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - informs, reviews and approves the Holcim's sustainability strategy framework - is briefed on a quarterly basis on key environmental (including water) related aspects as well as on performance against key indicators. <p>On 10 June 2022, the executive committee approved Holcim's Nature Policy. Under this policy oversight and performance reviews of the policy are carried out by the HSSC. In 2022, the biodiversity related topics discussed and reviewed by the HSSC included progress on the following biodiversity targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - global Biodiversity Indicator and Reporting System baseline completed in all managed land by 2024 - A measurable positive impact on biodiversity based on the Biodiversity Indicator Reporting System developed in partnership with IUCN by 2030 	<Not Applicable>

C15.2

(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	Yes, we have made public commitments and publicly endorsed initiatives related to biodiversity	<p>Adoption of the mitigation hierarchy approach</p> <p>Commitment to not explore or develop in legally designated protected areas</p> <p>Other, please specify (Measurable positive impact on biodiversity based on the Biodiversity Indicator Reporting System developed in partnership with IUCN All quarries with rehabilitation plans and all located in high biodiversity areas with biodiversity management plans)</p>	<p>CBD – Global Biodiversity Framework</p> <p>SDG</p> <p>Other, please specify (Holcim is an official member of the Task Force for Nature Related Financial Disclosures. We are also members of the SBTN corporate engagement program which is setting the Science Based Targets for Nature)</p>

C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impacts and dependencies of its value chain on biodiversity?

Impacts on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

Yes

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations

Portfolio activity

<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity

ENCORE tool

IBAT – Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool

LafargeHolcim

TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

Other, please specify (Criteria for biodiversity importance category -

https://www.holcim.com/sites/holcim/files/documents/2018_ffi_recommendations_asia_project_with_lafargeholcim.pdf)

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)

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 2022 we had 256 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 2022 we assessed 48% of our 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.

Dependencies on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

Yes

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations

Portfolio activity

<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity

ENCORE tool

TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)

We conducted a first TNFD methodology pilot project focusing on our direct operations within the cement segment. We have used Encore to assess dependencies of our sector in the "evaluate" phase of TNFD LEAP methodology. The main conclusion is that in the construction materials sector only surface water and ground water are considered material dependencies.

C15.4

(C15.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to biodiversity- sensitive areas in the reporting year?

Yes

C15.4a

(C15.4a) Provide details of your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to biodiversity -sensitive areas.

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Key Biodiversity Area (KBAs)

Country/area

Switzerland

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

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

Proximity

Up to 5 km

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

Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Restoration

Other, please specify (Biodiversity management plan in place)

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.

C15.5

(C15.5) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments
Row 1	Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments	Land/water protection Land/water management Education & awareness Law & policy Other, please specify (Advocacy efforts with Business for Nature, TNFD and SBTN)

C15.6

(C15.6) 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
Row 1	Yes, we use indicators	State and benefit indicators Other, please specify (Biodiversity actions: number of endemic plant species planted, number of native individual plants planted, to increase number of pollinators, to increase or enhance wetland areas, to remove and control invasive species, to create green corridors)

C15.7

(C15.7) Have you published information about your organization’s response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
In mainstream financial reports	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Governance Impacts on biodiversity Details on biodiversity indicators Influence on public policy and lobbying Risks and opportunities Biodiversity strategy	Integrated Annual Report Risks & opportunities - 121 Impacts on biodiversity - 42-44 Content of biodiversity related policies or commitments - 42-44 Influence on public policy and lobbying - 42-44 Biodiversity strategy - 43
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Governance Impacts on biodiversity Details on biodiversity indicators Influence on public policy and lobbying Risks and opportunities Biodiversity strategy	Sustainability Performance Report: Impacts on bio. - 10-11 Details on bio. indicators - 10-11 Bio. strategy - 4 Influence on public policy & lobbying - 4 Content of bio.-related policies or commitments - 17, 26, 33 IP&L Impacts on bio. - 9

C16. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization’s response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	CFO	Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

(SC0.0) If you would like to do so, please provide a separate introduction to this module.

SC0.1

(SC0.1) What is your company’s annual revenue for the stated reporting period?

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	29189000000

SC1.1

(SC1.1) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Requesting member

Schlumberger Limited

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Commodity

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

31618.75

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Clinker Calcination, Fuel combustion to heat the kilns

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on mass of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38783.57

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

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 clinker factor of the cement purchased by Schlumberger 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

SC1.2

(SC1.2) Where published information has been used in completing SC1.1, please provide a reference(s).

[Holcim 2022 Integrated Annual Report](https://annual-report.holcim.com/fileadmin/user_upload/2022/pdf/24022023-finance-holcim-fy-2022-report-full-en-3914999618.pdf) - https://annual-report.holcim.com/fileadmin/user_upload/2022/pdf/24022023-finance-holcim-fy-2022-report-full-en-3914999618.pdf

[Holcim's 2023 Climate Report](https://www.holcim.com/sites/holcim/files/2023-03/31032023-holcim-climate-report-2023-7392605829.pdf) - <https://www.holcim.com/sites/holcim/files/2023-03/31032023-holcim-climate-report-2023-7392605829.pdf>

SC1.3

(SC1.3) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges
Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level	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.

SC1.4

(SC1.4) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Yes

SC1.4a

(SC1.4a) 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.

SC2.1

(SC2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial climate-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

SC2.2

(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?

No

SC4.1

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

No, I am not providing data

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms