

INTEGRATED PROFIT & LOSS STATEMENT 2022

ANNUAL RESULTS AND ASSUMPTIONS



MEASURING OUR VALUE

THE INTEGRATED PROFIT & LOSS STATEMENT (IP&L)

OUR MULTI-CAPITALS¹ BUSINESS PERFORMANCE IN 2022

Holcim is one of the pioneers in the growing discipline of impact valuation. Since 2014 we have assessed on an annual basis our economic, social and environmental impacts in monetized terms (triple bottom line (TBL)) and we disclose them through our Integrated Profit & Loss statement (IP&L 2022 results on page 3).

In 2021, Holcim announced its “Strategy 2025 – Accelerating Green Growth” to become the global leader in innovative and sustainable building solutions, putting sustainability at the core of the strategy, driven by our purpose to build progress for people and the planet.

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

STANDARDIZING IMPACT VALUATION: RETHINKING PERFORMANCE

We are founding members of the Value Balancing Alliance (VBA)², a diverse group of companies working since 2019 with multiple stakeholders to develop a global impact measurement and valuation (IMV) standard for monetizing and disclosing impacts of corporate activity and to provide guidance on how these impacts can be integrated into business steering.

The global IMV standard is needed not only to foster long-term thinking and comparability of performance but also to consolidate the knowledge already available in this field. Therefore, the VBA is building on the work of leading universities and well-known organizations, such as the World Bank, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the Capitals Coalition, the World Business Council for Sustainable Development, the Impact Management Project, the Global Reporting Initiative and the International Sustainability Standards Board.

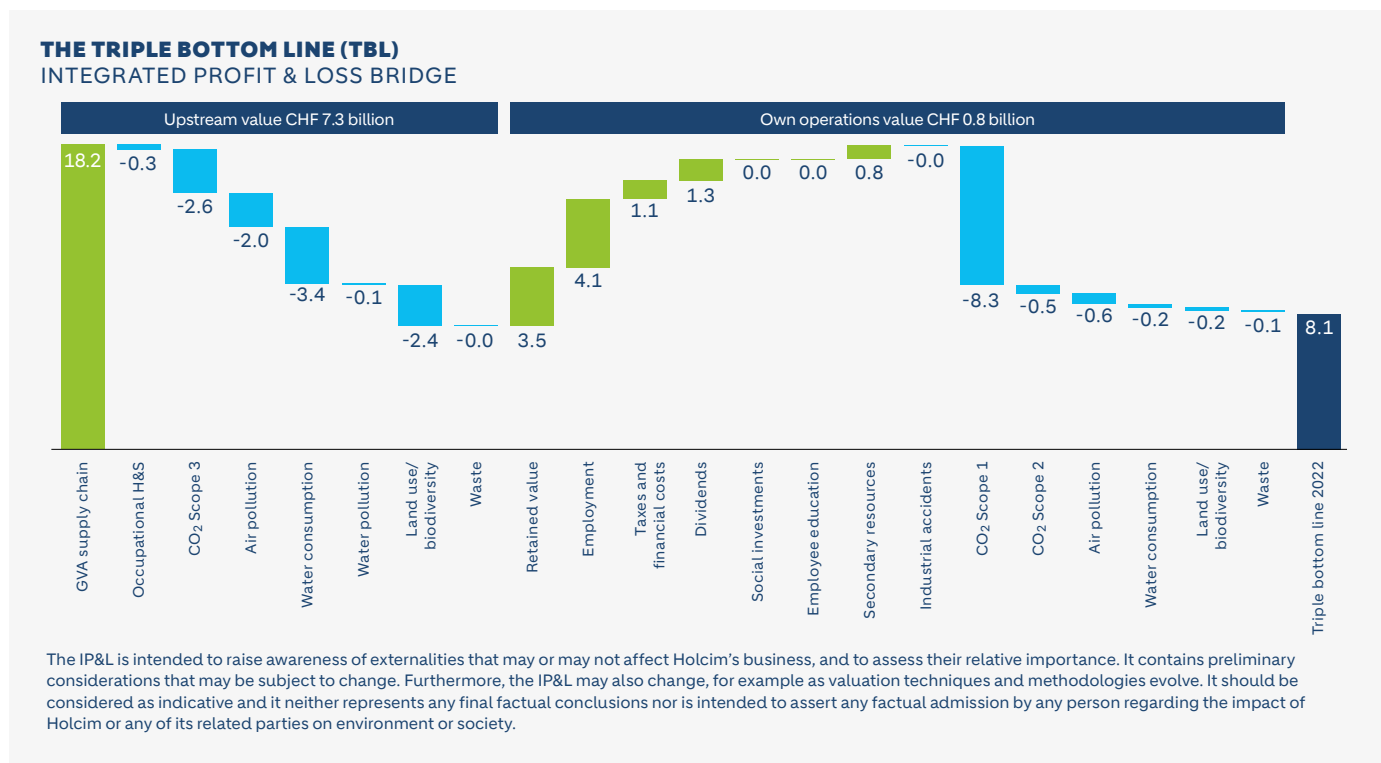
In 2021, we joined Saïd Business School, University of Oxford’s Oxford Initiative on Rethinking Performance (ORP).³ The ORP is a unique approach to applied research to develop a framework for measuring and acting on our corporate purpose, resulting in long-term economic and environmental improvements for all. Our involvement and contribution to this leading research will enhance our understanding and bring new insights on how to measure our company’s purpose and performance.

¹ Capitals: Financial, Natural, Human and Social.

² An alliance of multinational companies developing a standard to measure and monetize impact from business to society.

³ <https://www.sbs.ox.ac.uk/research/centres-and-initiatives/oxford-initiative-rethinking-performance>

MEASURING OUR VALUE: THE INTEGRATED PROFIT & LOSS STATEMENT (IP&L) CONTINUED



HOW TO READ THE IP&L BRIDGE

We portray our IP&L as a bridge chart, designed to show the cumulative effect of sequentially introduced positive or negative values. The bridge starts with the gross value add (GVA) derived from our total procurement spend with suppliers and then sequentially shows the positive or negative financial and monetized environmental and social impacts. The final bar shows our assessment of the **total TBL value** reported by the company. We have differentiated in the chart the impacts related to upstream supply chain and to our own operations. We are working to measure the impact to society from our downstream supply chain and aim to include it in future disclosures.

WHAT THE IP&L TELLS US

The IP&L indicates that the impact we create in society reaches far beyond the boundaries of our own operations, impacting our stakeholders and the environment both positively and negatively.

In the supply chain – upstream,⁴ the net positive impact is estimated at **CHF 7.3 billion**. The most positive impact occurs due to the economic value we add to society through our procurement activities, deriving in CHF 18.2 billion GVA. The positive impacts are offset by the environmental impacts related to CO₂ emissions, water consumption, land use/biodiversity and other

types of air emissions in our supply chain. These impacts occur mainly due to the procurement of electricity, fuels, paper and plastic cement bags, and the transportation of our products.

In our own operation, the net positive impact is estimated at **CHF 0.8 billion**. The most positive impacts occur due to employment, taxes, dividends, social investments and our continuous effort to replace natural resources with secondary resources, deriving in total benefits from own operations of CHF 10.7 billion.

The most significant portion of our total cost to society from our own operation is the CO₂ emissions of CHF 8.9 billion (Scope 1 and 2). We are committed to reducing these emissions. Holcim is among the first companies worldwide to have 2030 climate targets aligned with the new 1.5°C framework for the cement industry and validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). Holcim also has industry-leading 2050 net-zero targets validated by the SBTi for all scopes.

Through our net-zero pledge, we will not only improve the impact from our CO₂ emissions, but also key environmental impacts in our supply chain, enhancing our TBL across the full supply chain.

8.1BN

CHF TBL value
(upstream and own operations)

2021: CHF 12.1 billion

⁴ Procurement spend with suppliers and the estimated environmental and social impacts associated with the purchase of goods and services.

MEASURING OUR VALUE: THE INTEGRATED PROFIT & LOSS STATEMENT (IP&L) CONTINUED

YEAR-ON-YEAR PERFORMANCE

The 2022 methodology for the IP&L has been updated. As a result, the IP&L of 2022 cannot be compared directly with the IP&L of last year. To enable comparison, a like-for-like calculation was made for the impact of the scope and key methodological changes, including increasing the CO₂ price from CHF 51.5 per ton to CHF 106.4 per ton and enhancing our methodology on upstream land use. The TBL generated in 2022 from our business activities was **CHF 8.1 billion**, which is a **47% increase on a like-for-like basis**.

OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE

Adjusted for methodology and scope changes, the TBL contribution increased by CHF 2.6 billion.

In 2022, our procurement spend increased on a like-for-like basis. This was primarily driven by increased prices for major commodities. With about 91% of our suppliers being from domestic markets, the money spent in procurement activities is directly contributing to the GVA⁵ in those markets.

The impact from our own operations also improved on a like-for-like basis as a result of reductions in our absolute CO₂ emissions and air pollution during 2022. We also increased the use of secondary resources by 8% (34 million tons of waste vs 31 million tons in 2021, excluding the divested entities).

In 2022, our production volumes were consistent when excluding the divested entities, (cement production was down 1% and clinker down 2%). In this context, the environmental impact from our own operation activities indicates an efficient performance year on year in intensity levels ([more details can be found in our Annual Sustainability Performance Report](#)).

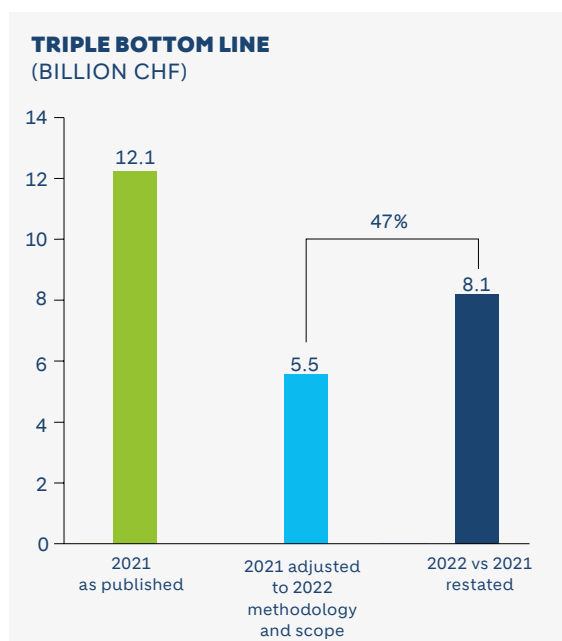
Lastly, our financial impacts (retained value and employment) improved, which also contributed to the like-for-like increase in our TBL.

Impacts of inflation

Inflation rose significantly in many parts of the world to rates that haven't been seen in over 40 years. The sharp increase in commodity and energy prices in 2022 drove up procurement costs such as fuels, raw materials and logistics.

In order to calculate our upstream impacts we rely on environmentally extended input-output models (EEIO), which have an inherent time lag and have not been updated for the unprecedented and sudden inflation impacts seen in 2022.

The result is that the negative environmental impacts in our supply chain have increased due to inflation despite production volumes not changing. We have not adjusted for the inflation impact on environmental indicators to maintain a conservative and consistent approach. However, we estimate our upstream environmental impacts (air emissions, water consumption, land disturbed and waste) have been inflated by CHF 0.7 billion, so our 2022 TBL should be CHF 0.7 billion higher.



⁵ Contribution to gross domestic product (GDP) from our company procurement spend. GDP is an aggregate measure of the market value of goods and services a country produces to satisfy the needs of final consumers. It is used to measure economic performance and the societal progress of nations.

MEASURING OUR VALUE: THE INTEGRATED PROFIT & LOSS STATEMENT (IP&L) CONTINUED

KEY ADJUSTMENTS APPLIED IMPACTING THE IP&L RESULTS

During 2022, Holcim's footprint has changed significantly and we have applied methodology updates to our impact valuation model. We have applied these changes to our 2021 TBL to show a like-for-like comparison. The changes are driven by:

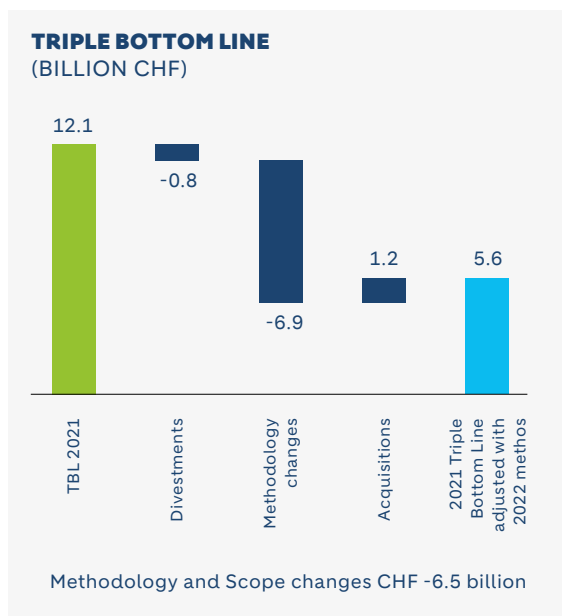
METHODOLOGY UPDATES:

- We have applied the latest recommendations from the VBA methodology, which increased the social cost of carbon and consequentially, our TBL for 2021 decreased by CHF 6.2 billion. Refer to the Annex for further discussion on the social cost of carbon.
- We have updated the methodology for calculating the upstream land use/biodiversity impacts. This resulted in a further decrease of our 2021 TBL by CHF 0.5 billion.
- We enhanced Scope 3 disclosures, which now reflect CO₂ emissions across all greenhouse gas (GHG) categories (upstream and downstream). The IP&L reflects the impact from business activities of consolidated companies.

HOLCIM FOOTPRINT:

- The divestments of India and Brazil in 2022 were material to our business and, in line with Global Cement and Concrete Association (GCCA)⁶ reporting guidelines, have been excluded from our 2022 sustainability reporting scope. The impacts from these divested entities are excluded from the 2022 IP&L; therefore, in order to show a like-for-like comparison, we have deducted the 2021 impacts from these businesses.
- Similarly, Firestone Building Products (now Holcim Elevate) was acquired in the middle of 2021, but excluded from the IP&L scope in 2021. Therefore, to provide a proper comparison on a like-for-like basis, we have added the 2022 Elevate impact in the like-for-like comparison.

In our ongoing effort to increase transparency of our business performance beyond finance, and in alignment with our commitment to work with the VBA to build a standard method that ensures comparability across business, we will keep updating our IP&L disclosures according to the latest VBA methodology.



⁶ GCCA Sustainability Guidelines provide a standard framework for reporting and include a number of simple, reliable and representative key performance indicators against which members must monitor and report performance.

ANNEX

ASSUMPTIONS USED IN THE IP&L CALCULATION

Wherever possible, we used primary data for our calculations. If primary data was not available, we used proxies, modeling techniques and assumptions that are well-defined and documented in the VBA method papers. The IP&L takes into account the figures and data reported in the Holcim Integrated Annual Report 2022 and the Sustainability Performance Report 2022. Additionally, we calculate the impact of our upstream supply chain, using an input/output methodology (see Supply chain – upstream).

SCOPE

Our scope includes the entities covered in the Group consolidated financial statements, except for the entities divested during the year (India and Brazil). These divested entities are excluded from all of the calculations in this report. The list of principal consolidated companies is presented in the Holcim Integrated Annual Report 2022, page 192. In addition, all joint ventures and associates are excluded from this report.

SUPPLY CHAIN – UPSTREAM

The sum of our total procurement spend (excluding intercompany transfers) has been used to calculate the GVA according to the VBA's V0.1 methodology.

As an organization that purchases goods and services on a global scale, we are committed to determining the impact we are generating throughout our supply chain. We have performed this assessment through an input/output model: Exiobase (version 3.8.2). This fits our needs best to determine the environmental impact of each Swiss Franc spent in our supply chain.

Exiobase has detailed and updated environmental impacts for the countries we operate in. Based on this we were able to calculate the air emissions (from NO_x, SO_x, PM, VOC, Hg, Cd, As, Pb, Cr and Ni) as well as the water

consumption and pollution, land use and waste generated in our supply chain. These figures were built up using as input the expenditure of Holcim in 40 different spending categories on a country-by-country basis. To calculate the impact of health and safety incidents in our supply chain, we have used data from the International Labour Organization (ILO) and combined this with the output of the Exiobase calculations.

Aligning with our Sustainability Performance Report 2022, Scope 3 emissions have been assessed according to a methodology aligned with the GCCA and GHG protocols and assured⁷ by EY (more information can be found in our Sustainability Performance Report).

OWN OPERATIONS

FINANCIAL DIMENSION

- **Retained value (million CHF)**

The sum of capital retained in the business calculated by taking Recurring EBITDA after leases and subtracting taxes, interest and dividends (excluding the divested businesses).

- **Recurring EBITDA after leases:**

CHF 3,577 million

- **Taxes:**

CHF 731 million

- **Interest:**

CHF 457 million

- **Dividends:**

CHF 342 million

These numbers have been corrected for economic inefficiencies, based on the countries in which Holcim operates and on the Corruption Perceptions Index of 2020.

⁷ Refer to the "Assurance statement" in the Sustainability Performance Report 2022, pages 19–20.

ASSUMPTIONS USED IN THE IP&L CALCULATION CONTINUED

SOCIOECONOMIC DIMENSION

Multiplied socioeconomic impacts

The multiplier effect of cash transfers to employees (salaries), governments (direct taxes), finance cost (interest) and shareholders (dividends) has been reflected at a ratio of 1:1 on 2022 expenditure. This number has been corrected for economic inefficiencies, based on the countries in which Holcim operates and on the Corruption Perceptions Index of 2020.

We assume that every Swiss Franc transfer will be spent and therefore contributes to the (local) economy. Even if not all of the money transferred is spent, the assumption of the 1:1 multiplier is justified due to secondary and tertiary socioeconomic ripple effects caused by the cash transfers through enhanced purchasing power.

Social initiatives

Here, we consider the contribution in the following social initiatives: community education and skills, community housing and infrastructure, community health, community environment, cultural, recreational and other projects. For each Swiss Franc invested, an average multiplier effect is considered. This multiplier effect is estimated as follows, based on independent sources:

- **Education and skills projects:** Calculated by multiplying actual amount spent in 2022 on education and skills projects by a factor of 118%. This figure was derived using the assumptions below.

Investments in education generate public returns from higher income levels in the form of income taxes, increased social insurance payments and lower social transfers. We took the global average return on investment (ROI) for education on private and social schooling from a study by G. Psacharopoulos and H.A. Patrinos, 2004⁸).

- **Community housing and infrastructure:** Calculated by multiplying the actual amount spent in 2022 on community housing and infrastructure projects by a factor of 241%. We used the ROIs for infrastructure (250% based on the average factor of BCG report⁹) and low-income housing (231%).

The multiplier for low-income housing was derived from a social ROI on low-income housing evaluated by Salman and Aslam (2009) for a case study in Pakistan.¹⁰ The study evaluates the social purpose benefit flow over five years. It takes into account the economic benefits of low-income housing (savings per family household, additional income due to access to mortgage finance, value of new employment generated and potential gains from income-generation programs), but also values social benefits (savings on medical bills due to improved water access, waste management) as well as environmental benefits (cost saving by wastewater treatment). The net present value (NPV) of social and environmental benefits was compared to that of project costs (operational and capital costs) to derive the benefit cost ratio ROI of 231%.

- **Community health projects:** Calculated by multiplying the actual amount spent in 2022 on community health projects by a factor of 413%. This factor was based on a study on the social value of public health investing (2020), which provides insights into the costs and benefits of activities linked to the promotion of healthy lifestyles and to the increase in community awareness about health-related issues. A combination of three studies was used: Jones 2012, Shipley and Hamilton 2011, Lobley and Carrick 2011.
- **Community environment, cultural, recreational and other projects:** Calculated by multiplying the actual amount spent in 2022 on community cultural, recreational and other projects by a factor of 100%. This multiplier was chosen conservatively because most of the community environment projects are related to provision of recreational infrastructure.

Occupational injuries

Calculated by multiplying the number of fatalities and injuries in 2022 per country by a country-specific cost for each of these categories. These figures were based on the VBA's methodology.

The figure calculated reflects the economic costs due to injury or loss of life. Costs include social costs for the person affected, such as loss of current and future income, and medical costs. Further, we have included the costs for the community, including lost revenue, social welfare payments and rehabilitation costs.

⁸ Source: G. Psacharopoulos and H.A. Patrinos (2004). *Returns to Investment in Education: A Further Update*. Available at: <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/468021468764713892/pdf/multi-page.pdf>

⁹ BCG. *The cement sector: a strategic contributor to Europe's future*.

¹⁰ A. Salman and J. Aslam (2009). *Property rights: ensuring well being through low-income housing*. Available at: <https://acumen.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/Property-rights-for-low-income-housing.pdf>

ASSUMPTIONS USED IN THE IP&L CALCULATION CONTINUED

Costs for the employer were not taken into account, since these are already reflected in the financial section of the IP&L.

For fatalities and injuries, the data was based on an Australian research group (Safe Work Australia 2015).¹¹ The data was adjusted for GDP and inflation, based on the VBA's methodology.

Employee education

Calculated based on the VBA's methodology, which takes into account the total hours of training per country per employee, a country-specific training coefficient, the expected increase in wage due to these trainings, the annual turnover rate, the age of the employees trained and the retirement age per country. Based on these numbers, the expected increase in wage was calculated for the people leaving the organization and based on the expected number of years to work, the future enhanced earnings were calculated and discounted to a net present value.

This approach enables us to estimate the wider social benefits of training (i.e., social benefits felt by our former employees). The benefits of training felt by those people who remain at Holcim will be visible internally through efficiency gains and increased revenues.

ENVIRONMENTAL DIMENSION

CO₂ own operations

The social cost of carbon (SCC) represents the current and future economic damages from the emission of one ton of GHGs. The cost is calculated by multiplying the tons of absolute gross CO₂ emissions by USD 111 (CHF 106). This figure was derived using the assumptions below.

The amount of CO₂ considered corresponds to our absolute gross emissions (Scope 1 and 2) over a full calendar year. The total tons (t) of CO₂ are multiplied by its societal value, which we assumed to be CHF 106.4/ton in 2022.

We acknowledge that there are a large range of estimates of the CO₂ societal value. As recommended by the VBA methodology, we based our figure on a 2012 PWC meta-analysis of academic literature on the social cost of carbon, which was USD 78/t (inflated to 2022: USD 111.5/t).

Air

The damage costs of PM, SO_x, NO_x and VOC air pollutants were based on the VBA method and applied on a country-by-country basis.

Since the VBA methodology does not include all the air pollutants relevant to Holcim, additional sources were used to monetize the impacts of dioxins and furans and heavy metals. A study evaluating damage costs based on national averages for 32 countries, related to health effects from ingestion and inhalation, was used. The assumptions on this study are found in the heavy metal emissions section.

- **Heavy metal emissions:** Calculated by multiplying the emissions in 2022 by a monetary figure derived using the assumptions below. The respective values used can be found in the annex.

The damage costs of heavy metal emissions (Hg, Pb, Cd, As, Cr and Ni) were determined from a study evaluating damage costs based on national averages for 32 countries, related to health effects from ingestion and inhalation (cancers but also neuro-toxic effects leading to IQ loss, as well as subsequent loss of earnings potential for Pb and Hg).¹²

The analysis quantified burden, dispersion and exposure (deposition velocities) to assess uptake by plants and animals and the impact on the human body (via consumption of tap water, agricultural crops or animal products).

The damage costs were then calculated by multiplying physical impacts by the appropriate cost:

- the unit cost for cancer includes medical expenses, wage and productivity losses, and the willingness to pay to avoid the pain and suffering inflicted by the disease
- the unit cost for IQ includes expenses associated with remedial learning and loss in potential lifetime earnings (costs are discounted at 3% but without consideration given to increases in willingness to pay with economic growth in future years).

The study does not consider the effects of groundwater contamination, adjustment of ingestion dose to account for food preparation and the implementation of remedial strategies (e.g., filtration for tap water) or the potential contribution of heavy metals and organic micropollutants to other impacts of fine particulate matter. Therefore, total impact attributed to these pollutants can be underestimated, but data from this study is used as an approximation to value their impacts.

¹¹ *The Cost of Work-related Injury and Illness for Australian Employers, Workers and the Community: 2012-13, 2015.*

Available at: <https://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/system/files/documents/1702/cost-of-work-related-injury-and-disease-2012-13.docx.pdf>

¹² *Valuing corporate environmental impacts.* PwC methodology document.

Available at: <https://www.pwc.co.uk/sustainability-climate-change/assets/pdf/pwc-environmental-valuation-methodologies.pdf>

ASSUMPTIONS USED IN THE IP&L CALCULATION CONTINUED

Water

Calculated by multiplying the amount of water consumed in own operations by CHF 3.2/m³ and the amount of water harvested by CHF 5.1/m³. These costs were derived using the assumptions below.

The societal cost of water is calculated based on scarcity level of the location where water is consumed or harvested. Scarcity level is determined using the Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas from WRI.org. The (site-specific) scarcity price is provided by a 2013 Trucost report¹³ and the water scarcity levels from that report are aligned with the categories from WRI. Since water is withdrawn and harvested in different locations, the resulting average cost per cubic meter is different.

Biodiversity

Calculated by multiplying the net amount of hectares impacted (either disturbed or rehabilitated) by CHF 4,442/ha. These figures were derived using the assumptions below.

The net area rehabilitated or disturbed is calculated by subtracting the total hectares of rehabilitated land from the total hectares of disturbed land.

These figures do not apply to the changes observed in the reporting year, but to the total number of hectares under company responsibility. The evaluation is based on an estimated distribution of habitats: forests; shrublands/woodlands; grasslands; ruderal habitats; bare rocks; wetlands; rivers/streams; lakes/ponds; mangroves; salt marshes; coastal zones; and cultivated land.

Based on a 2012 study on the value of ecosystems and their services in monetary units.¹⁴

Secondary resources and waste

The societal cost of hazardous and nonhazardous waste is calculated by multiplying the amount of nonhazardous waste that is disposed to landfill or incinerated by CHF 32.3/t and nonhazardous waste that is recycled or downcycled by CHF 30.4/t. Hazardous waste that is sent to landfill or incineration is multiplied by CHF 23.1/t and hazardous waste that is sent to recycling is multiplied by CHF 22.4/t. These multipliers are derived from an Australian study on hazardous waste.¹⁵

Costs for society include workplace injury and illness, costs from treating the hazardous or nonhazardous waste, government and regulatory costs related to regulation of waste, and environmental costs such as climate change costs from greenhouse gas emissions and disamenity costs related to decreasing house prices from landfilling, leaching and other air emission costs.

Both regulatory and health-related costs are corrected for the countries in which Holcim operates by GDP in those countries. Incineration and recycling costs exclude the costs for disamenity (which is assumed only applicable for landfilling) and leaching.

Nonhazardous wastes are assumed to contain more organic materials and therefore contribute more to greenhouse gas emissions and so to climate change costs.

Secondary resources are calculated by multiplying the amount of alternative fuels and raw materials used by CHF 32.3/t and industrial mineral components (MIC) and alternative aggregates by CHF 20.9/t. These multipliers are derived from the same Australian study on hazardous waste.¹⁵

This category includes alternative fuels and raw materials, mineral components (MIC), and reported alternative and recycled materials from ready-mix concrete (RMX) and aggregates, including asphalt.

Alternative fuels are assumed to avoid the costs of disposing nonhazardous waste to landfill or incineration. It is assumed that 80% of the waste would go to landfill and 20% would be incinerated.

Mineral components are assumed to avoid the costs of disposing nonhazardous nonorganic waste to landfill. Therefore, costs related to climate change are not accounted for in the calculations. Leaching costs and disamenity costs are however included. Also, regulatory costs and injury costs are included and adjusted for by GDP of the countries in which Holcim operates.

¹³ <https://www.naturalcapitalcoalition.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/Trucost-Nat-Cap-at-Risk-Final-Report-web.pdf>

¹⁴ Available at: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2212041612000101>

¹⁵ Marsden Jacob Associates, SRU (2014). *Estimate of the cost of hazardous waste in Australia*. Available at: <https://www.environment.gov.au/protection/publications/cost-hazardous-waste>

ASSUMPTIONS USED IN THE IP&L CALCULATION CONTINUED

VALUES USED IN THE IP&L (OWN OPERATIONS)

SOCIOECONOMIC

Topic	Indicator	Base price/ multiplier	Unit	Base year	Inflation factor	Price/multiplier adjusted for inflation	Price in CHF/ multiplier used*
Industrial accidents	Injuries were based on their severity: "short absence," "long absence," "partial incapacity" and "full incapacity" and the geographical location of where the incident occurred.						
	Housing and infrastructure	241%	%	N/A	1	241%	2.41
	Health	413%	%	N/A	1	413%	4.13
Social initiatives	Environmental, cultural, recreational, other	100%	%	N/A	1	100%	1.00
	Education and skills	118%	%	N/A	1	118%	1.18
	Project management	100%	%	N/A	1	100%	1.00
Skills out	Trainings of employees	Multipliers are country dependent (e.g., based on retirement age, average age, total wages and number of training hours per person on a country level).					
	Salary	100%	%	N/A	1	100%	1
Stakeholder value	Finance cost	100%	%	N/A	1	100%	1
	Tax	100%	%	N/A	1	100%	1
	Dividend	100%	%	N/A	1	100%	1

* USD converted at CHF 0.95, Euro converted at CHF 1.00 and AUD at 0.66.

ASSUMPTIONS USED IN THE IP&L CALCULATION CONTINUED

ENVIRONMENTAL

Topic	Indicator	Base price/ multiplier	Unit	Base year	Inflation factor	Price/multiplier adjusted for inflation	Price/multiplier used in CHF*
CO₂ Scope 1	CO ₂ own operations	94	USD/t	2019	1.19	112	106
CO₂ Scope 2	CO ₂ from external power	94	USD/t	2019	1.19	112	106
CO₂ Scope 3	CO ₂ from upstream supplier spend	94	USD/t	2019	1.19	112	106
	PM						
	SO _x						
	NO _x						
	VOC						
	Dioxins and furans	27,000	€/g	2005	1.47	39,625	39,829
Air	Hg	910,000	€/t	2005	1.47	1,335,536	1,342,383
	Cd	29,000	€/t	2005	1.47	42,561	42,779
	As	349,000	€/t	2005	1.47	512,200	514,826
	Pb	965,000	€/t	2005	1.47	1,416,256	1,423,516
	Cr	38,000	€/t	2005	1.47	55,770	56,056
	Ni	3,800	€/t	2005	1.47	5,577	5,606
	Water consumed – own operations	2.3	USD/m ³	2009	1.42	3.3	3.2
Water	Water harvested	3.8	USD/m ³	2009	1.32	5.3	5.1
	Hectares disturbed	3,150	USD/ha	2007	1.48	4,654	4,442
Biodiversity	Hectares rehabilitated	3,150	USD/ha	2007	1.48	4,654	4,442
	Hazardous waste disposed (landfill or incineration)	26.8	AUD/t	2012	1.3	-34.9	-23.1
	Hazardous waste recovered (recycling or downcycling)	26	AUD/t	2012	1.3	-33.8	-22.4
Waste	Nonhazardous waste disposed (landfill or incineration)	37.4	AUD/t	2012	1.3	-48.7	-32.3
	Nonhazardous waste recovered (recycling or downcycling)	34.4	AUD/t	2012	1.3	-45.9	-30.4
	Alternative fuels and raw materials	37.4	AUD/t	2012	1.3	48.7	32.3
Secondary resources	Industrial mineral components	24.2	AUD/t	2012	1.3	31.5	20.9
	Alternate aggregates	24.2	AUD/t	2012	1.3	31.5	20.9

* USD converted at CHF 0.95, Euro converted at CHF 1.00 and AUD at 0.66.

Holcim Ltd
Grafenauweg 10
6300 Zug
Switzerland

www.holcim.com