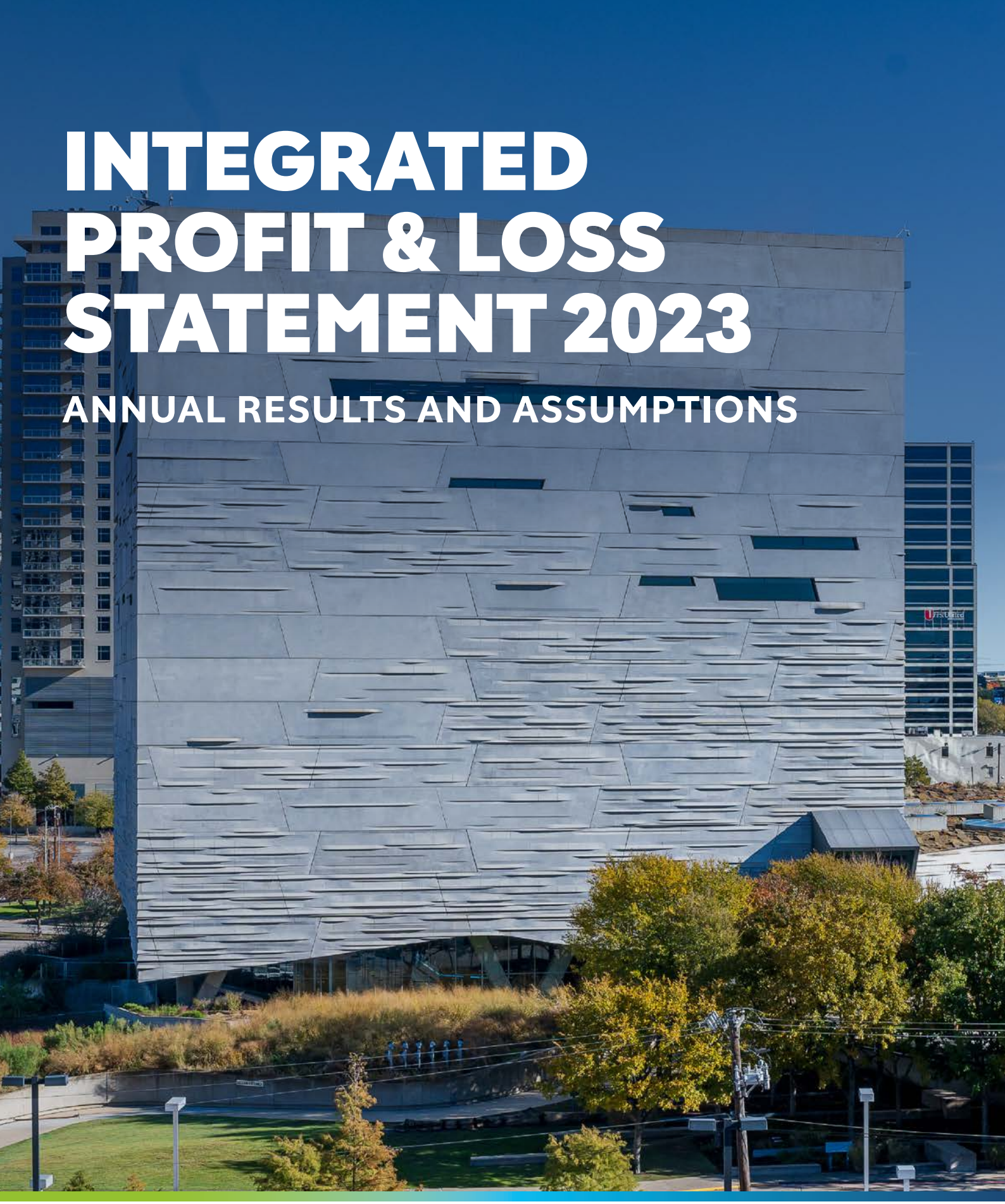
INTEGRATED PROFIT & LOSS STATEMENT 2023

ANNUAL RESULTS AND ASSUMPTIONS



HOLCIM

MEASURING OUR VALUE

THE INTEGRATED PROFIT & LOSS STATEMENT (IP&L)

OUR MULTI-CAPITALS[1] BUSINESS PERFORMANCE IN 2023

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 this Integrated Profit & Loss statement.

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. Our 2023 IP&L demonstrates the results of that strategy, as we achieved organic growth in our TBL through innovative, low-carbon and energy-efficient building solutions, the acquisition of new businesses that make Holcim a global leader in advanced roofing and insulation systems, and progress toward decarbonizing our operations as a result of significant investments.

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

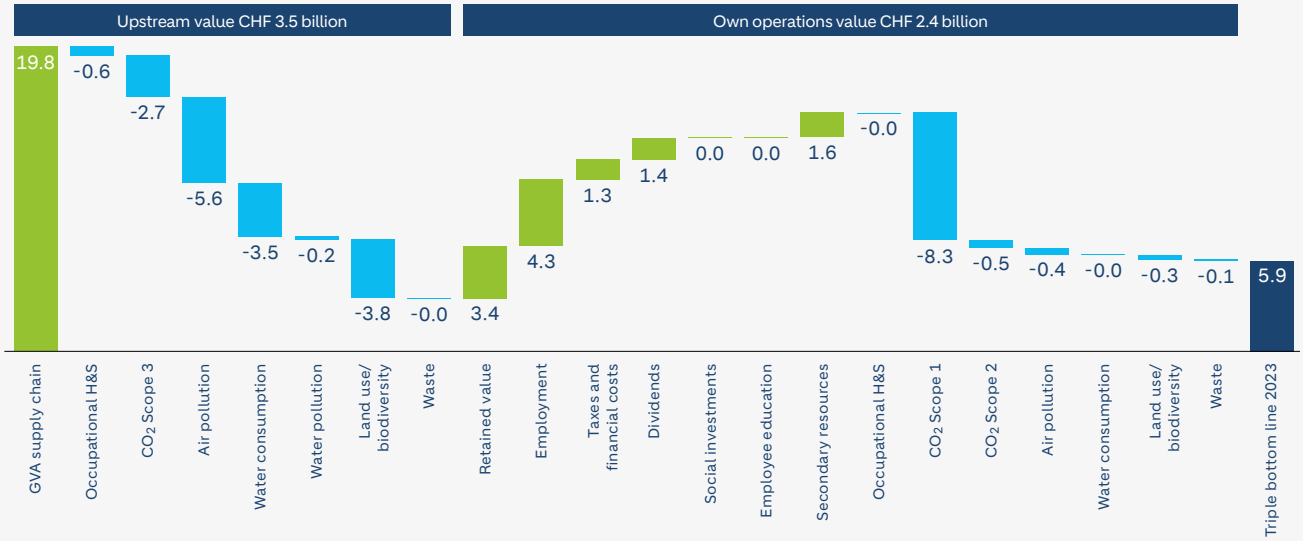
We are founding members of the Value Balancing Alliance (VBA),[2] a diverse group of companies working since 2019 with multiple stakeholders to develop a global impact measurement and valuation (IMV) standard for monetizing and disclosing impacts of corporate activity and to provide guidance on how these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

[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. https://www.value-balancing.com/

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

THE TRIPLE BOTTOM LINE (TBL)
INTEGRATED PROFIT & LOSS BRIDGE



The IP&L is intended to raise awareness of externalities that may or may not affect Holcim's business, and to assess their relative importance. It contains preliminary considerations that may be subject to change. Furthermore, the IP&L may also change, for example as valuation techniques and methodologies evolve. It should be considered as indicative and it neither represents any final factual conclusions nor is intended to assert any factual admission by any person regarding the impact of Holcim or any of its related parties on environment or society.

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,[3] the net positive impact is estimated at **CHF 3.5 billion**. The most positive impact occurs due to the economic value we add to society through our procurement activities, deriving in CHF 19.8 billion GVA. The positive impacts are offset by the environmental impacts related to CO_2 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, raw materials, paper and plastic cement bags, and the transportation of our products.

In our own operation, the net positive impact is estimated at **CHF 2.4 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 12.1 billion.

The most significant portion of our total cost to society from our own operation is the CO_2 emissions of CHF 8.8 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 CO_2 emissions, but also key environmental impacts in our supply chain, such as air emissions, water consumption and land use, enhancing our TBL across the full supply chain.

Our total contribution to society:

5.9bn
CHF TBL value (upstream and own operations)
2022: CHF 8.1 billion

[3] 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 2023 methodology for the IP&L has been updated in several ways, including the granularity of the approach. We have now calculated each impact on a country level resulting in a more accurate calculation and more in-depth insights which we can use to improve our performance. As a result, the IP&L of 2023 cannot be compared directly with the IP&L of 2022. To enable comparison, a like-for-like calculation was made for the impact of the scope and key methodological changes, including increasing the air emissions prices, enhancing our methodology on water consumption, and an improvement in the methodology for inflating the price multipliers. The TBL generated in 2023 from our business activities was **CHF 5.9 billion**, which is a **5% increase on a like-for-like basis**.

OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE

Adjusted for methodology and scope changes, the TBL contribution increased by CHF 0.3 billion.

In 2023, our procurement spend increased. This was primarily driven by increased prices for major commodities. With about 90% of our suppliers being from domestic markets, the money spent in procurement activities is directly contributing to the GVA[4] in those markets. However, the increase in our procurement spend, in particular increased purchases of alternative raw materials such as slags, also contributed to an increase in upstream environmental impacts such as air emissions.

Our 2025 accelerating green growth strategy is delivering a positive impact as evident in the improvement of our impacts from our own operations on a like-for-like basis. During 2023, we reduced our absolute CO_2 emissions, air pollution, waste disposed, land disturbed and industrial accidents. We also increased the use of secondary resources by 6% (36 million tons of waste vs 34 million tons in 2022).

In 2023, our production volumes remained stable, however, the environmental impact from our own operation activities decreased by 6%, which indicates an efficient performance year on year in intensity levels (more details can be found in our 2023 Integrated Annual Report).

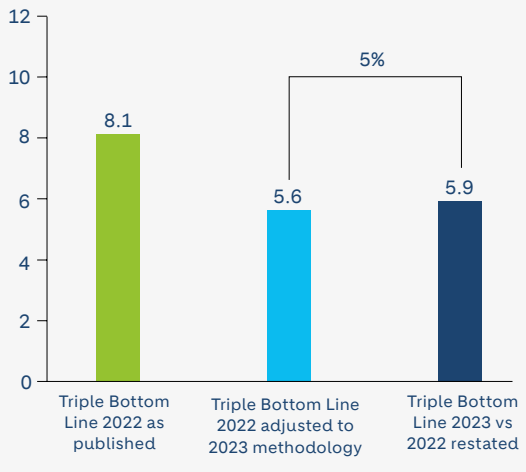
Lastly, our financial impacts (retained value and dividends) improved, and our socioeconomic impacts (salaries and wages) improved, which also contributed to the like-for-like increase in our TBL.

Impacts of inflation

Inflation continued to have an impact in 2023. Increases in commodity and energy prices in 2023 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 (EEIO) models, which have an inherent time lag and may not fully account for the inflation impacts seen in 2023. However, we have not adjusted for the inflation impact on the upstream environmental indicators to maintain a conservative and consistent approach.

TRIPLE BOTTOM LINE
(BILLION CHF)



[4] 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 2023, we have applied methodology updates to our impact valuation model. We have applied these changes to our 2022 TBL to show a like-for-like comparison.

- We have changed the methodology for monetizing impacts. In the current model, where possible, price multipliers are adjusted on a country-by-country basis using the purchasing power difference between countries. The country-specific multipliers are then multiplied by the environmental and social volumes at a country level. We also changed our source for the inflation rate. In the current model, we use the global GDP price deflator rate obtained from the World Bank as recommended by the VBA, rather than country-specific inflation rates. As a result of these two methodology changes, our TBL for 2022 decreased by CHF 2.2 billion.
- We have changed the source of the multipliers for water consumption in line with the VBA. This resulted in an decrease in our 2022 TBL by CHF 0.3 billion.

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 in the future.

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 2023. 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. The list of principal consolidated companies is presented in the Holcim Integrated Annual Report 2023, page 311. 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 v0.2 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). EXIOBASE is recommended by the VBA and enables us to determine the social, economic and environmental impact of each Swiss Franc spent in our supply chain.

EXIOBASE has detailed and updated environmental impacts for most of the countries we operate in. In cases where countries are not available in EXIOBASE, we used a regional average instead. Based on this, we were able to calculate the upstream impacts including air emissions (from NOx, SOx, 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 calculated using as input the expenditure of Holcim in over 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 Integrated Annual Report 2023, Scope 3 emissions have been assessed according to a methodology aligned with the GCCA[5] and GHG protocols and assured[6] by EY (more information can be found in our Integrated Annual Report 2023).

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 6,378 million
- **Taxes:**
  CHF 702 million
- **Interest:**
  CHF 622 million
- **Dividends:**
  CHF 1,505 million

These numbers have been corrected for economic inefficiencies, based on the countries in which Holcim operates and on the Corruption Perceptions Index of 2022.

[5] 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.
[6] Refer to the "Assurance statement" in the Integrated Annual Report, pages 426-428.

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 2023 expenditure. This number has been corrected for economic inefficiencies, based on the countries in which Holcim operates and on the Corruption Perceptions Index of 2022.

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 2023 on education and skills projects by a country-specific factor. 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 country-specific return on investment (ROI) for education on private and social schooling from a study by G. Psacharopoulos and H.A. Patrinos, 2018.[7]

- **Community housing and infrastructure:** Calculated by multiplying the actual amount spent in 2023 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 report[8]) 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.[9] 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 and 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 2023 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, and Lobley and Carrick 2011.

- **Community environment, cultural, recreational and other projects:** Calculated by multiplying the actual amount spent in 2023 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 Health and Safety
Calculated by multiplying the number of fatalities and injuries in 2023 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.

[7] Source: G. Psacharopoulos and H.A. Patrinos (2018). *Returns to Investment in Education.* Available at: https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/442521523465644318/pdf/WPS8402.pdf
[8] BCG. *The cement sector: A strategic contributor to Europe's future.* Available at: https://cembureau.eu/media/cq5psr22/strategiccontributoreurope_bcg_2013-03-06.pdf
[9] 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).[10] 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

CO_2 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 CO_2 emissions by CHF 111. This figure was derived using the assumptions below.

The amount of CO_2 considered corresponds to our absolute gross emissions (Scope 1 and 2) over a full calendar year. The total tons (t) of CO_2 are multiplied by its societal value, which we assumed to be CHF 111/ton in 2023.

We acknowledge that there is a large range of estimates of the CO_2 societal value. We based our figure on a 2012 PwC meta-analysis[11] of academic literature on the social cost of carbon, which was USD 78/t (translated and inflated to 2023: USD 112/t).

Air emissions
The damage costs of PM, SOx, NOx 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 2023 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).

[10] *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
[11] *Valuing corporate environmental impacts*. PwC methodology document. Available at: https://www.pwc.co.uk/sustainability-climate-change/assets/pdf/pwc-environmental-valuation-methodologies.pdf
[12] Costs of air pollution from European industrial facilities 2008–2012. https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/costs-of-air-pollution-2008-2012

ASSUMPTIONS USED IN THE IP&L CALCULATION CONTINUED

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.

Water
The damage costs of water consumption were based on the VBA methodology v0.2 and applied on a country-by-country basis. The VBA methodology considers societal impacts where water consumption may reduce the availability of clean water to other users reliant on the same source. For this reason, our water consumption is calculated by subtracting rainwater harvested from total water consumed on a country-by-country basis.

Biodiversity
Calculated by multiplying the net amount of hectares impacted (either disturbed or rehabilitated) by a price multiplier per country and habitat. The average cost for the group in 2023 was CHF 4.922/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. We mapped all of our quarries by habitat using the Global Map of Terrestrial Habitat Types from the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP):[13] 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 on a country-by-country basis. On average, the amount of nonhazardous waste that is disposed to landfill or incinerated is multiplied by CHF 57.9/t and nonhazardous waste that is recycled or downcycled is multiplied by CHF 56.1/t. Hazardous waste that is sent to landfill or incineration is multiplied by CHF 28.0/t and hazardous waste that is sent to recycling is multiplied by CHF 46.5/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 used by CHF 53.8/t and industrial mineral components (MIC) by CHF 37.7/t and alternative aggregates by CHF 50/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 CO_2 emissions 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.nature.com/articles/s41597-020-00599-8
[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
Occupational Health & Safety	Injuries were based on their severity: “short absence,” “long absence,” “partial incapacity” and “full incapacity” and the geographical location of where the incident occurred.						
Social initiatives	Housing and infrastructure	241%	%	N/A	1	241%	2.41
	Health	413%	%	N/A	1	413%	4.13
	Environmental, cultural, recreational, other	100%	%	N/A	1	100%	1.00
	Education and skills	Multipliers country dependent					
	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).					
Stakeholder value	Salary	100%	%	N/A	1	100%	1.00
	Finance cost	100%	%	N/A	1	100%	1.00
	Tax	100%	%	N/A	1	100%	1.00
	Dividend	100%	%	N/A	1	100%	1.00

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*
CO_2 Scope 1	CO_2 own operations	112	USD/t	2022	1.04	116	111
CO_2 Scope 2	CO_2 from external power	112	USD/t	2022	1.04	116	111
CO_2 Scope 3	CO_2 from upstream supplier spend	112	USD/t	2022	1.04	116	111
Air	PM	Multipliers are country dependent and based on the VBA methodology v0.2.					
	SOx						
	NOx						
	VOC						
	Dioxins and furans	27,000	€/g	2005	1.96	52,920	81,497
	Hg	910,000	€/t	2005	1.96	1,783,600	2,746,744
	Cd	29,000	€/t	2005	1.96	56,840	87,534
	As	349,000	€/t	2005	1.96	684,040	1,053,422
	Pb	965,000	€/t	2005	1.96	1,891,400	2,912,756
	Cr	38,000	€/t	2005	1.96	74,480	116,188
	Ni	3,800	€/t	2005	1.96	7,448	11,470
Water**	Water consumed – own operations	0.8	USD/m^3	2022	1.04	0.8	0.8
	Water harvested	2.1	USD/m^3	2022	1.04	2.1	2.1
Biodiversity***	Hectares disturbed	3,457	USD/ha	2007	1.76	6,085	7,655
	Hectares rehabilitated	3,558	USD/ha	2007	1.76	6,262	7,878
Waste**	Hazardous waste disposed (landfill or incineration)	21.7	AUD/t	2012	1.40	30.4	28.0
	Hazardous waste recovered (recycling or downcycling)	36.1	AUD/t	2012	1.40	50.5	46.5
	Nonhazardous waste disposed (landfill or incineration)	45.0	AUD/t	2012	1.40	62.9	57.9
	Nonhazardous waste recovered (recycling or downcycling)	43.6	AUD/t	2012	1.40	61.0	56.1
Secondary resources**	Alternative fuels	41.8	AUD/t	2012	1.40	58.5	53.8
	Industrial material components	29.3	AUD/t	2012	1.40	41	37.7
	Alternate aggregates	38.8	AUD/t	2012	1.40	54.3	50.0

* Currency converted into CHF using FX rate from the base year.
** Water, Waste and Secondary Resources multipliers are country dependent. The figures above represent the average price multiplier for the group.
*** Biodiversity indicators are habitat dependent. The figures above represent the average price multiplier for the group.

Holcim Ltd
Grafenauweg 10
6300 Zug
Switzerland

www.holcim.com