Welcome to your CDP Water Security Questionnaire 2023

W0. Introduction

W0.1

(W0.1) Give a general description of and introduction to your organization.

Heidelberg Materials is one of the world's largest integrated manufacturers of building materials and solutions and operates on 5 continents. Our core products are cement, aggregates (sand, gravel, and crushed rock), ready-mixed concrete, and asphalt. The key business processes include extraction of raw materials and production of building materials, as well as their sales and distribution to the customers. Other services offered are sea worldwide trading, especially in cement and clinker. We operate 134 cement plants (plus 19 as part of joint ventures), over 600 quarries and aggregates pits, and around 1,430 ready-mixed concrete production sites worldwide. In total, we employ more than 51,000 people at around 3,000 locations in over 50 countries (plus over 350 production sites belonging to joint ventures). In 2022, the Group revenue amounted to 21.1 bill€).

At the centre of actions lies the responsibility for the environment. As front runner on the path to carbon-neutrality, Heidelberg Materials crafts material solutions for the future. With our new and global corporate brand Heidelberg Materials, we are giving our transformation a face and an anchor. At the same time, we remain true to the "Heidelberg" in our name – a 150-year legacy we build on a strong heritage, and "Materials", because we are taking a bold step towards the future.

In April 2023, we published our first combined report by providing in-depth information about both our financial development and our sustainability commitments. While doing so, we are considering reporting standards such as GRI, HGB, IFRS, SASB, CSRD and TCFD. Heidelberg Materials has committed itself to limiting the impact of its activities on the finite natural resource of water to the greatest possible extent. We comply with stringent environmental regulations to ensure that our raw material quarrying does not endanger local bodies of surface water or groundwater resources. Through conservation measures and efficient use, we want to conserve water and minimise negative effects. This can be achieved by using rainwater, utilising reuse, and recycling technologies, or working with local communities on water-related projects.

We regularly assess the proximity of our operational sites to protected areas and, if necessary, develop biodiversity management plans. For the "sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources" criterion, we have extended our existing approach of creating water management plans and make use of the assessment of (potential) risks and impacts carried out for this purpose. We aim to have water management plans in place by 2030 for all plants in regions affected by water scarcity, limited accessibility, poor water quality and climate-related physical water risks.

Our updated 2030 Sustainability Commitments

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) shape our strategy and Sustainability Commitments. In February 2023, we published our updated 2030 Sustainability Commitments aiming at supporting our vision to build a more sustainable future that is:

1. Net zero: We drive the decarbonization of our sector and provide low-carbon products
2. Safe & inclusive: We place the health and wellbeing of employees, communities, and suppliers at the core of our business operations
3. Nature positive: We contribute to a nature positive world through our industry-leading biodiversity programme and sustainable water management
5. Circular & resilient: We drive circularity to reduce and reuse materials and natural resources

Sustainability Management

At Group level, the topic of sustainability has been organizationally combined under the umbrella of the Sustainability Office and the leadership of member of the Managing Board and Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) since 2021. The CSO is the leading person in sustainability topics and is responsible for promoting and coordinating all sustainability activities. The CSO in collaboration with the Managing Board and consultation with the Supervisory Board drive the sustainability strategy. This structure, designed for cooperation and interdisciplinarity, is intended to ensure that sustainability criteria are incorporated into every decision taken at Heidelberg Materials. The departments of the Sustainability Office support the future-oriented sustainability activities at Group level. In addition to designing the sustainability strategy, including the associated targets, this includes in particular research and development of innovative materials and technologies. Our water expert in the ESG department focuses on the development of a group-wide strategic framework for water-related issues, including guidance on water reporting and management, on the implementation of the framework in the country organizations, on a set-up of efficient reporting structures and on the implementation of innovative pilot projects.

W-MM0.1a/W-CO0.1a

(W-MM0.1a/W-CO0.1a) Which activities in the metals and mining and coal sectors does your organization engage in?

Activity	Details of activity
Processing	Other ferrous metals processing, please specify Pig iron. The key business processes include extraction of raw materials and production of building materials, as well as their sales and distribution to the customers.

W0.2

(W0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

	Start date	End date
Reporting year	January 1, 2022	December 31, 2022

W0.3

(W0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Albania
Australia
Bangladesh
Belgium
Benin
Bosnia & Herzegovina
Brunei Darussalam
Bulgaria
Burkina Faso
Canada
China
Croatia
Czechia
Democratic Republic of the Congo
Denmark
Egypt
Estonia
France
Gambia
Georgia
Germany
Ghana
Greece
Hungary
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Israel
Italy
Kazakhstan
Latvia
Liberia
Lithuania
Malaysia
Morocco
Mozambique
Netherlands
Norway
Poland
Romania
Russian Federation
Singapore
Slovakia

South Africa
Spain
Sweden
Thailand
Togo
Turkey
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United Republic of Tanzania
United States of America

W0.4

(W0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

EUR

W0.5

(W0.5) Select the option that best describes the reporting boundary for companies, entities, or groups for which water impacts on your business are being reported.

Companies, entities or groups over which financial control is exercised

W0.6

(W0.6) Within this boundary, are there any geographies, facilities, water aspects, or other exclusions from your disclosure?

No

W0.7

(W0.7) 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	ISIN DE0006047004

W1. Current state

W1.1

(W1.1) Rate the importance (current and future) of water quality and water quantity to the success of your business.

	Direct use importance rating	Indirect use importance rating	Please explain
Sufficient amounts of good quality freshwater available for use	Not very important	Neutral	The continuously growing demand for water worldwide is leading to global water stress due to competition for available water resources. Depending on the region, water quantity is as much an important aspect as quality. Since we do not depend on water in drinking water quality, we aim to reduce freshwater quantities by recycling water where possible. At our more than 3,000 production sites worldwide, Heidelberg Materials uses water for process conditioning, aggregates washing (especially for recycled aggregates), production of cement and concrete, grounds watering, cooling, and cleaning purposes. For the primary use in direct operations those processes however do not require high quality standards for water. Recycled water or rainwater collected through harvesting can be utilized to meet these water requirements. For indirect use we selected the importance rating "neutral", after considering suppliers and customers from various industry sectors for whom water plays a varying role. Suppliers: For the majority of our available machinery and equipment, high-quality fresh water is not required in large quantities. However, we are aware that suppliers of fuels, additives and further raw materials face different issues than providers of machines and equipment that has influence on the demand of water in good quality. Customer: Depending on the specific requirements for the characteristics of the concrete end product (such as strength, density, durability), the quality of water can play a more significant role.
Sufficient amounts of recycled, brackish and/or	Important	Neutral	With our Sustainability Commitments 2030, we have pledged to install recycling plants (includes rainwater harvesting) on all plants in water risk areas. We acknowledge that stress on water

produced water available for use			resources is further exacerbated by the impacts of climate change. Sufficient quantities of recycled, brackish, or produced water play a crucial role for direct operations and will continue to be significant in the future. Water is utilized at various stages of our production processes, including activities like washing gravel, sand, and recycled aggregates, equipment cooling, de-dusting, and cleaning transport vehicles. It also serves as a source material in concrete manufacturing and becomes integrated into the building material during production. Water is required for emission control systems, such as wet scrubbers, in cement production, particularly in older wet process kilns that are gradually being phased out to improve water efficiency. As a general rule, we therefore have the option of resorting to water recycling to reduce our environmental impact. However, availability of freshwater is not essential for our operations as many sites have access to significant water sources from the quarry that makes us water positive in certain areas where we provide water to external parties. Hence, we consider the direct use of water as important. We anticipate that this importance rating will remain unchanged in the future since we do not foresee significant alterations in the water usage for our production processes. Due to diverse supplier profiles and sector-specific water challenges, a universal statement on indirect water use is not feasible. Suppliers of fuels and additional raw materials may face different issues than equipment providers, resulting in a neutral rating for indirect use. However, this rating may change due to increasing global water scarcity, indicated by various scenario analyses potentially affecting suppliers' ability to meet our needs.

W1.2

(W1.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Frequency of measurement	Method of measurement	Please explain
Water withdrawals – total volumes	100%	Monthly	We conduct monitoring of water withdrawals across all business lines. Aligned with the GCCA guidelines for water monitoring, we employ various methodologies, including measurement and estimation, to monitor water withdrawals at site level. We distinguish three ways of continuous water monitoring systems: (1) Measurement, (2) calculation by measurement and (3) calculation by estimation. Measurements are preferred as they offer the most accurate and reliable methodology	To ensure a comprehensive understanding of our water withdrawals, we utilize the indicators provided by the Global Cement and Concrete Association (GCCA). Recognizing the increasing scarcity of renewable water sources, particularly in specific regions, we understand the importance of proactive water management. Monitoring water usage is the initial step in effectively managing this vital resource. It allows us to identify areas for improvement and efficiency enhancements to reduce our water footprint. This includes activities such as identifying and addressing leaks, as well as benchmarking our operations against industry-leading practices to drive continuous improvement of our water footprint. In general, all our sites are required to identify key areas of water withdrawal, consumption, discharge, and recycling, ensuring comprehensive management and

			for water accounting.	oversight of water resources as part of the Water Management Plan (WMP).
Water withdrawals – volumes by source	100%	Monthly	Water withdrawals & volumes from our business lines are reviewed by our ESG department. Information about water sources & respective recordings are available for all sites. At each plant, we track sources of water withdrawals & destinations of water discharge. The majority of sites uses continuous water monitoring systems instead of periodic water monitoring. Every site has a water monitoring plan containing information about the plant's water network & sampling points,	Considering the increasing scarcity of renewable water sources, especially in certain regions, we recognize the importance of water monitoring as the initial step towards resource management. It allows us to identify potential areas for enhancing efficiency and reducing our water footprint, such as identifying leakages and benchmarking against best-in-class operations.

			estimated or calculated.	
Entrained water associated with your metals & mining and/or coal sector activities - total volumes [only metals and mining and coal sectors]	Not relevant			Since we are not explicitly involved in mining activities, we do not measure the total volume of entrained water that is associated with it. Water used for dust suppression or further transportation purposes is reported and disclosed within the overall water withdrawal and consumption. In general, the water used for the washing of aggregates is not becoming entrained with any fine particles or other contaminants. Moreover, all sites need to comply with local and global regulations and permits, which foresee a proper treatment and disposal of the water being used in our business processes. Therefore, these parameters are not regularly measured and reported. As Heidelberg Materials business activities will stay the same, total volumes of entrained water associated with your metals & mining and/or coal sector activities remain unobjectionable.
Water withdrawals quality	Not relevant			Withdrawn water is primarily used for production and must

				meet comparatively low-quality standards for this purpose. In comparison, therefore, quantity is the decisive variable in the process. Therefore, we do not report data on quality of water withdrawn at Group level. However, on selected plants, water quality parameters are being measured if the source of withdrawal so requires. Since we usually purchase water that has already been pre-treated, further quality measurements are not required. Increased utilization of cross-industry water recycling systems might pose the need for more quality controls in the future. This development is closely monitored so that we can make adjustments if necessary.
Water discharges – total volumes	100%	Monthly	Water discharges & volumes from all business lines are reviewed by our ESG department. At each plant, we track volumes of discharged water and its destinations according to the GCCA	For the cement, aggregates, and ready-mixed concrete production process, water quantity is more important than quality to meet the operational requirements.Recognizing the growing scarcity of renewable water sources, particularly in certain regions, we understand the importance of effective water management. Monitoring water usage

			Guidelines. We see a clear tendency towards water measurement devices on water discharges with priority to sites in water risk areas. The measurement is usually based on a flow meter or counter.	is the initial step in resource management and allows us to identify areas for efficiency improvement. This may involve detecting and addressing leakages, as well as identifying exemplary practices and benchmarking against industry leaders to enhance our water footprint.
Water discharges – volumes by destination	100%	Monthly	Water discharges and volumes from cement, aggregates, and concrete sites are reviewed by our ESG department. Data is consolidated at Group level annually. Information about water sources and respective recordings are available for all sites. At each plant, we track volumes of water discharges and destinations, following the guidelines	As we anticipate the increasing scarcity of renewable water sources, particularly in specific regions, we recognize the need for proactive measures. Water monitoring serves as the initial step in resource management, enabling us to identify areas for improvement and efficiency enhancement. Through this process, we can detect and address issues such as leakages and inefficiencies, while also learning from industry leaders and benchmarking against best-in-class operations. Our aim is to continuously improve our water footprint and contribute to sustainable water management practices.

			outlined in the "GCCA Sustainability Guidelines for water monitoring and reporting in cement manufacturing.	
Water discharges – volumes by treatment method	76-99	Monthly	We ensure comprehensive monitoring of water discharges at our cement, aggregates, and ready-mixed concrete sites. Our ESG department consolidates data on volumes of water discharged by treatment method at Group level annually. We monitor the amount of water discharged to off-site water treatment facilities. On-site treatment methods are in general employed to address total suspended solids (TSS) reduction, pH-	A portion of our discharge, consisting of natural minerals that are chemically inert, does not undergo treatment. These practices align with the GCCA Sustainability Guidelines for monitoring and reporting water in cement manufacturing. Recognizing the future scarcity of renewable water sources, particularly in certain areas, we prioritize water monitoring as a crucial step in resource management. This allows us to identify areas for efficiency enhancement, such as detecting and addressing leakages, and learning from industry leaders through benchmarking best-in-class operations. By taking these measures, we aim to continuously improve our water footprint and contribute to sustainable water management practices.

			level adjustment, and oil separation.	
Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters	76-99	Continuously	Our ESG department plays a key role in monitoring the water discharge destinations at our sites. The data collected is consolidated yearly at Group level. We adhere to permit requirements & measure discharge quality data accordingly. This includes indicators as e.g. total suspended solids (TSS) reduction, pH-level adjustment, oil separation & temperature control. On selected sites, a specific demand for further wastewater treatment might be needed to separate heavy metals	For operations that require permits, we diligently submit data as mandated. We ensure 100% compliance across all respective sites, prioritizing full adherence to permit regulations. By closely monitoring and complying with permit requirements, we strive to uphold the highest standards of environmental responsibility in our water discharge practices. ISO 14001 is a globally recognized standard for environmental management systems. It promotes environmental protection, reduction of impacts, and the implementation of environmental objectives. Water-related aspects, such as usage, pollution prevention, and conservation, are typically covered under ISO 14001. It provides guidelines for addressing water-related aspects and impacts, including water quantity and quality. It takes a holistic approach to water management, considering its effects on ecosystems, biodiversity,

			(done by flocculation).	and human well-being. The standard is applicable to the vast majority of Heidelberg Material sites.
Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)	Not relevant			In principle, our production processes do not release any water emissions, so it may be that random checks are required to verify that our water discharged is not contaminated with the listed emissions such as nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances - but this is the exception. In consideration of evolving water requirements, we are preparing to measure the quality of our discharge water and follow up on new developments that may arise through our expansion in the recycling business. Nevertheless, some regularly measured characteristics, such as temperature, ensure that the quality of our wastewater is safe. Although, we do not anticipate any changes within our business activities that could lead to a degradation of water quality, we expect increasingly stringent regulations and guidelines to ensure adequate water quality.
Water discharge	26-50	Monthly	Our ESG department	In cases where our permits stipulate the

quality – temperature			oversees the monitoring of water discharge destinations and quality at our cement, aggregates, and ready-mixed concrete sites. The collected data is consolidated at the Group level on an annual basis. As part of our commitment to compliance, we measure discharge quality data in accordance with permit requirements.	monitoring of water discharge temperature, we ensure strict adherence to these requirements. We monitor the discharge temperature in 100% of our operations where such demand exists from local authorities and permit obligations are in place. This approach guarantees full compliance across all our sites. By actively monitoring and meeting permit requirements, including the measurement of discharge temperature, we demonstrate our dedication to environmental responsibility and regulatory compliance in our water management practices.
Water consumption – total volume	100%	Monthly	Our ESG department closely reviews the total water consumption across our cement, aggregates, and ready-mixed concrete sites. This data is consolidated at the Group level on an annual basis. Our consumption	To determine our water consumption, we subtract the total water discharge from the total water withdrawals, creating a closed-loop system. The difference between these two figures is the water consumed during our operations. This approach ensures that we have a comprehensive understanding of our water usage and allows us to manage this vital resource efficiently.

			calculation follows the guidelines set forth by the Global Cement and Concrete Association (GCCA) for monitoring and reporting water in cement manufacturing .	Recognizing the increasing scarcity of renewable water sources, particularly in certain areas, we prioritize water monitoring as the initial step in resource management. This practice enables us to identify potential efficiency enhancements, such as detecting leaks and benchmarking against best-in-class operations. By continuously improving our water footprint, we contribute to sustainable water management and address the challenges posed by water scarcity and further water-related risks.
Water recycled/reused	76-99	Monthly	To support our water conservation strategy, we maintain a log of whether each site has its own water recycling system in place. While most of our sites are equipped with water recycling systems, e.g. water circulation systems for cooling or	At each plant, we have water flow diagrams that provide a detailed overview of the sources of water withdrawal and discharge, as well as the locations of water recycling installations. To accurately determine the amount of water recycled or reused, the water withdrawal and discharge sources are equipped with meters. In cases where meters are not yet available, estimates are made by our experienced staff. Note that a portion of the water we withdraw is

			conservation of wash water for further utilization, we do not measure the amount of water we recycle at each site. The impact of increased water recycling becomes visible in our calculated figure of water consumption since the freshwater withdrawal decreases.	external wastewater, which undergoes recycling processes within our operations. These water flow diagrams are regularly updated, at least every three years, or whenever significant changes in the production process or site were set up. By diligently maintaining these water flow diagrams and tracking water recycling efforts, we ensure transparency and accountability in our water management practices. This allows us to effectively conserve this valuable resource and make informed decisions regarding water usage at our sites.
The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers	100%	Yearly	From 2018 to 2020, our assessments indicated that the majority of our plants already met the requirements of the WASH-Pledge. In 2021, we developed action plans for the remaining non-compliant sites and implemented improvement measures to achieve full	In 2018, Heidelberg Materials committed to the WBCSD WASH-Pledge, demonstrating our dedication to ensure access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene. We regularly monitor our compliance using a self-assessment tool provided by WBCSD. We prioritize compliance not only with international standards but also with local and national regulations. Our commitment to providing hygienic working conditions extends to all staff members and aligns with core conventions established by the

			compliance by the end of that year, fulfilling our commitment within three years of signing the pledge. We continue monitoring compliance for 2023.	International Labour Organization. It is worth noting that even before joining Heidelberg Materials, our subsidiary Italcementi had already signed the WASH-Pledge in 2015, underscoring our long-standing dedication to water, sanitation, and hygiene initiatives. In addition to self-assessment, we have undertaken specific WASH-related actions at our operations in various countries, including India, Italy, and Thailand. These efforts demonstrate our commitment to improving WASH practices across our global operations.

W1.2b

(W1.2b) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Five-year forecast	Primary reason for forecast	Please explain
Total withdrawals	298,627	Lower	Increase/decrease in efficiency	Lower	Increase/decrease in efficiency	The reporting scope for 2022 year's disclosure covers Cement, Aggregates, and Ready-mixed concrete

						business lines. Within the same scope, Cement business line remains similar amount of Water Withdrawal - 60,730 Megalitres in 2022 compared to 60,261 megalitres in 2021 (increase of less than 1%). Aggregates business line reduces almost 12.8% amount of Water Withdrawal in 2022 compared to 2021, due to the significant decreased groundwater extraction in North America region. Ready-mixed concrete business line reduces 3.8%

						amount of Water Withdrawal in 2022 compared to 2021, due to diminished Harvested Rainwater.
Total discharges	229,348	Lower	Increase/decrease in efficiency	About the same	Increase/decrease in efficiency	The reporting scope for 2022 year's disclosure covers Cement, Aggregates, and Ready-mixed concrete business lines. Within the same scope, Cement business line reduces less than 2% amount of Water Discharge from 29,500 Megalitres in 2021 to 28,950 Megalitres in 2022. Aggregates business line reduces 12 % amount of Water in 2022 compared

						to 2021, especially in Poland and North America. Ready mix concrete business line reduces 3.9% amount of Water Discharge in 2022 compared to 2021 mainly in run off / overflow.
Total consumption	69,279	Lower	Increase/decrease in efficiency	Lower	Increase/decrease in efficiency	We calculate consumption as total withdrawal - total discharge according to the GCCA Sustainability Guidelines for water monitoring and reporting. We have been constantly working on improving water efficiency to decrease our specific water consumptio

						n per tonne of product. The result of Specific Water Consumption for Aggregates and Ready-mixed concrete have both demonstrated our water efficiency progress in 2022 compared to 2021. For example, specific Water Consumption for Ready-mixed concreate reached 49.4 l/m³ in 2022 from 61.2 l/m³ in 2021. In Cement business line, we remained similar amount of water consumption but higher Specific Water Consumptio

						n for Cement due to the reduced annual production volume in 2022 compared to 2021.

W1.2d

(W1.2d) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the proportion, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

	Withdrawals are from areas with water stress	% withdrawn from areas with water stress	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Five-year forecast	Primary reason for forecast	Identification tool	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	26-50	About the same	Other, please specify To have a holistic view of water risks, we broadened our scope from water scarcity to water risks.	Lower	Increase/decrease in efficiency	WRI Aqueduct	In 2022, a similar proportion of water was withdrawn from water stressed areas compared to 2021. Our analysis of water stress utilizes the WRI Aqueduct tool, which defines water stress as

								the "ratio of demand for water by human society divided by available water" (WRI Aqueduct 2015). Areas with high or extremely high water stress are considered water scarce. To assess water stress, we enter the geographical coordinates of our production sites into the tool to determine if they are located in high or extremely high-water stress areas. To calculate the percentage of water withdrawn from

								stressed areas, the water withdrawn from these sites is divided by the total water withdrawn from all sites. We employ the same methodology for both 2021 and 2022 to ensure comparability. It is worth noting that we did not make significant divestments from or acquisitions of assets in water stressed areas relative to areas not under water stress, which contributed to the similar proportion. Several of our production

								sites, such as those in Egypt, Turkey, Belgium, and India, are situated in water stressed areas. For the year 2023, we extended the reporting scope. To have a holistic view of water risks, we broadened our scope from water scarcity to include water risks, including not only regions where water availability is a problem, but also areas where water quality, physical risks and groundwat

								er depletion play a role and need to be addressed. . However, the percentages of sites located in water scarcity for the individual business lines, namely cement, aggregates, and ready-mixed concrete, were in a similar range (around 38% in 2021 and 32% in 2022). Additionally, there were no significant changes in assets located in water stressed areas compared to 2021. Therefore, we assume

								that the overall comparison for the entire company remained relatively stable.

W1.2h

(W1.2h) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes	Relevant	228,362	Higher	Increase/decrease in efficiency	This includes 73,780 Megalitres Surface Water, 105,850 Megalitres Quarry Water Used, and 48,740 Megalitres Harvested Rainwater. It is relevant as we use part of our quarry water that accumulates, water from rivers or lakes and harvested rainwater for processes in our plants, like cooling, aggregates washing or cleaning. The

					total fresh surface water from Cement, Aggregates, and Ready-Mixed Concrete have increased by 65.5% in 2022 compared to 2021 using the same reporting scope. More specifically, compared to 2021, 2022 figures showed Surface Water increased by 52.4% due to significant increase in North America region and Netherlands within Aggregates business line; Quarry Water Used increased by 62.4% where Cement and Aggregates business lines played major roles. Comparably, Aggregates had higher Quarry Water Withdrawal due to the some

					countries had higher volume in quarry water dewatering process such as Malaysia, North America region, and Czech Republic.
Brackish surface water/Seawater	Relevant	4,650	Lower	Increase/decrease in efficiency	According to GCCA Sustainability Guidelines for the monitoring and reporting of water in cement manufacturing which relevant for plants located by the sea, we have made progress by constantly making water efficiency efforts. Compared to 2021, we have reduced by 16% Brackish Surface Water Withdrawal in 2022 using alternative water sources, focusing on water recycling systems and enhancing efficient water

					management.
Groundwater – renewable	Relevant	47,980	Lower	Increase/decrease in efficiency	We measure this indicator in accordance with the GCCA Sustainability Guidelines for the monitoring and reporting of water in cement manufacturing. In accordance with the guidelines, we do not distinguish between renewable and non-renewable groundwater. This metric is relevant as we use groundwater at our sites e.g. for cooling purposes, aggregates washing and concrete production. Aggregates business line reduces by almost 77% amount of Ground Water Withdrawal in 2022 compared to

					2021, due to the significant decreased groundwater extraction in North America.
Groundwater – non-renewable	Not relevant				As per the GCCA Sustainability Guidelines for water monitoring and reporting in cement manufacturing, we do not differentiate between renewable and non-renewable groundwater sources. As defined by GCCA, groundwater includes on-site and off-site groundwater sources such as water from wells, boreholes, etc. without distinction between renewable and non-renewable.
Produced/Entrained water	Not relevant				Following the GCCA Sustainability Guidelines for monitoring

					and reporting water in cement manufacturing, we do not track this withdrawal indicator as we do not withdraw any produced water for our operations.
Third party sources	Relevant	17,640	Higher	Increase/decrease in efficiency	We measure this indicator in accordance with the GCCA Sustainability Guidelines for the monitoring and reporting of water in cement manufacturing. This includes 9,860 megalitres of municipal water and 7,780 megalitres of external waste water. This indicator is relevant for us as we use municipal water for example for our sanitary facilities on site or for the production of concrete, and wastewater

					from other organizations in processes in the production plants, such as cooling. 2022 purchased municipal water volume has increased by 13.6% compared to 2021. This is the result of denoting higher Aggregates business line Wastewater withdrawal from external organization (e.g. industry, agriculture...) in 2022 compared to 2021.

W1.2i

(W1.2i) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water	Relevant	198,359	Lower	Increase/decrease in efficiency	We measure this indicator in accordance with the GCCA Sustainability Guidelines for the monitoring and reporting of

					water in cement manufacturing. This discharge is relevant to us as we discharge water to fresh surface water sources, such as rivers or lakes, after the water has been used for instance for cooling in our cement plants or for aggregates washing. We've managed to reduce overall by 4.1 % amount of Fresh Surface Discharge in 2022 compared to 2021.
Brackish surface water/seawater	Relevant	12,320	Higher	Increase/decrease in efficiency	We measure this indicator in accordance with the GCCA Sustainability Guidelines for the monitoring and reporting of water in cement manufacturing. This discharge is relevant to us as we discharge some of our water to the sea in our plants that are by the sea, such as in Norway, Germany and the North America. In 2022, Canada has increased

					their Brackish Surface Water discharge whereas Germany and Norway have managed to decreased their Brackish Surface Water discharge volume together by 26.4%.
Groundwater	Relevant	12,357	Higher	Increase/decrease in efficiency	We measure this indicator in accordance with the GCCA Sustainability Guidelines for the monitoring and reporting of water in cement manufacturing. This discharge is relevant to us as we discharge some of our water to the groundwater after the water has been used for instance for cooling in our cement plants or for washing purposes in the aggregates business line. The result of the increase in Ground Water Discharge is reflected specially increased in Southern part of USA and

					Canada, which is relevant to their region significant increase in Fresh Surface Water Withdrawal in 2022.
Third-party destinations	Relevant	6,312	Higher	Increase/decrease in efficiency	This includes 1,157 megalitres discharged to off-site water treatment facilities and 5,155 megalitres discharged to beneficial or other usage. As we discharge water to different third-party destinations after the water has been used e.g. for cooling in our cement plants or in the aggregates production, measuring this indicator and the destinations is relevant to us. We measure it in accordance with the GCCA Sustainability Guidelines for the monitoring and reporting of water in cement manufacturing. Compared to 2021, 2022 has reduced 4 megalitres water that was discharged to

					third-party destinations and the volume has reduced by 10.6 megalitres that was discharged to off-site water treatment facilities. The result reflects much lower water was discharged to beneficial or other usage in Aggregates business line in 2022. We expect this metric to stay the same in line with both our water efficiency measures but also our efforts to provide water for beneficial use.

W1.2j

(W1.2j) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

	Relevance of treatment level to discharge	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	% of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to	Please explain
Tertiary treatment	Not relevant					Water is essential in various stages of our production processes.

						It is used for tasks such as washing gravel and sand, cooling equipment and cleaning transport vehicles. In addition, water serves as a raw material for concrete production. In cement production, water is needed for emission control systems such as wet scrubbers and older wet kilns (which are being phased out). Water extracted from quarries for dewatering and quarrying purposes is usually untreated, as natural minerals are considered chemically

						inert. The water extracted for the production process either evaporates (e.g. in gas conditioning towers) or becomes part of our concrete product. A smaller portion is used for indirect cooling of heavy equipment in closed cooling water circuits. The heated cooling water is usually recooled in evaporative coolers. However, some of the water must be constantly renewed and is discharged as wastewater. Water used for washing

						and cleaning aggregates is usually recycled, used in closed cycles or added to the final concrete product. Wastewater generated during production processes undergoes primary treatment on site, which includes settling tanks and oil separation to reduce suspended solids and oil contaminati on. Water samples are taken regularly and analyzed in accordance with permit requirement s. In addition to water used in production,

						we also consume water for sanitary and domestic purposes in our corporate buildings. Domestic wastewater generated at our facilities is transferred to municipal wastewater systems, which treat it at the point of discharge so that we do not have to treat it ourselves. Given the nature of our water consumption and the chemically inert properties of natural minerals, tertiary treatment is not relevant for our wastewater discharges.
Secondary treatment	Not relevant					Water plays an important role in

						various phases of our production processes. It is used for tasks such as washing gravel and sand, cooling plants and cleaning transport vehicles. In addition, water serves as a raw material for concrete production. In cement production, water is needed for emission control systems such as wet scrubbers and older wet kilns (which are being phased out). Water extracted from quarries for dewatering and quarrying purposes is usually untreated, as natural

						minerals are considered chemically inert. The water extracted for the production process either evaporates (e.g. in gas conditioning towers) or becomes part of our concrete product. A smaller portion is used for indirect cooling of heavy equipment in closed cooling water circuits. The heated cooling water is normally recooled in evaporative coolers. However, some of the water must be constantly renewed and is discharged as

						wastewater. Water used for washing and cleaning aggregates is usually recycled, used in closed cycles or added to the final concrete product. Wastewater generated during production processes undergoes primary treatment on site, which includes settling tanks and oil separation to reduce suspended solids and oil contaminati on. Water samples are taken regularly and analyzed in accordance with permit requirement s. In

						addition to water used in production, we also consume water for sanitary and domestic purposes in our corporate buildings. Domestic wastewater generated at our facilities is transferred to municipal wastewater systems that treat it at the point of discharge, so we do not have to treat it ourselves. Given the nature of our water use and the chemically inert properties of natural minerals, secondary treatment of our wastewater is not required.

Primary treatment only	Relevant	228,188	Lower	Increase/decrease in efficiency	91-99	Water plays a crucial role in various phases of our production processes. It is used for activities such as washing gravel and sand, cooling plants, dust removal and cleaning transport vehicles. Water extracted from quarries for dewatering purposes and mining activities is generally not treated because natural minerals are considered chemically inert. Water taken for the production process either evaporates during the

						process, e.g. in gas treatment towers, or becomes part of our concrete product. A smaller portion is used for indirect cooling of heavy machinery in closed cooling water circuits. The heated cooling water is then recooled in evaporative coolers. Water used for washing and cleaning aggregates is often reused in closed cycles, recycled or added to the final concrete product. Wastewater generated during production processes

						undergoes primary treatment on site, which includes the use of settling tanks and oil separation techniques to reduce suspended solids and oil contamination. Water samples are taken regularly and analysed in accordance with permit requirements. The number of discharges with primary treatment remained relatively stable compared to 2021, considering the same volume of sites. This is due to the fact that our production processes

						and the number of sites operated have not changed significantly. In the future, we expect this value to remain constant or decrease due to the water efficiency measures implemented at our sites. All plants must comply with the requirements of their permit in relation to water, otherwise they may face penalties in terms of fines or the withdrawal of their license to operate. We also voluntarily follow the guidelines of

						Germany's global water strategy, which was adopted in March 2023, as well as reporting and ISO standards. In our new Water Policy published in 2023, we also highlight the guidelines we adhere to, such as the CEO Water Mandate of the UN Global Compact.
Discharge to the natural environment without treatment	Not relevant					We discharge the collected water that is not used for production processes directly into the natural environment without treatment. This practice is in line with the Global Cement and Concrete

						Association guidelines for cement production. Specifically, this is water from plant or quarry drainage that is not used for production processes, and rainwater, i.e. collected rainwater that is not used for production. In accordance with industry guidelines, we only record the volumes of water from quarry or mill drainage that are not used in the production process. It is important to note that this figure represents only a portion of the water discharged

						into the natural environment without treatment, excluding rainwater. Therefore, the total amount is unknow. Going forward, we expect this figure to either remain the same or decrease due to the implementation of water efficiency measures at our sites. One of these measures is the use of water from rainwater harvesting and quarry drainage in our production processes, which would reduce the amount of rainwater and unused water from quarry/plant drainage that is

						discharged without being used on site. The figure only represents the data for our cement business line, which comprises ca. 50% of our revenues. As a matter of principle, all plants must comply with the requirements of their permits with regard to water, otherwise they face penalties in the form of fines or the withdrawal of their operating permits. In addition, we voluntarily follow the guidelines of Germany's global water strategy adopted in

						March 2023 as well as reporting and ISO standards.
Discharge to a third party without treatment	Relevant	1,160	Lower	Increase/decrease in efficiency		In addition to water for production, we also consume water for sanitary and other domestic purposes in our company buildings. Domestic wastewater generated at our facilities is transferred to municipal wastewater systems for treatment. This practice meets the Global Cement and Concrete Association's definition of "discharge of water to an off-site water treatment facility. We do not treat this portion of

						wastewater prior to discharge, as it is treated at the point of discharg. In 2022, the number of this type of water discharge increased compared to 2021, considering the same locations. This increase is due to factors such as increased water use for sanitation and hygiene purposes due to the Covid 19 pandemic, as well as increased production volumes. We expect this figure to either remain the same or decrease in the future as we

						implement water efficiency measures at our sites. Almost all (96.4%) of the plants comply with environmental management system (ISO 14001 or similar).
Other	Not relevant					Water plays a crucial role in several phases of our production processes. It is used for tasks such as washing gravel and sand, cooling equipment and cleaning transport vehicles. In addition, water serves as a starting material for concrete production. In cement production, water is needed for emission

						control systems such as wet scrubbers and older wet kilns (which are gradually being phased out). Water extracted from quarries for dewatering purposes and mining activities is usually untreated, as natural minerals are considered chemically inert. During the production process, the water may evaporate or become part of the concrete product. Some is also used for indirect cooling of heavy machinery in closed cooling water circuits. The heated

						cooling water is usually recooled in evaporative coolers, although some must be constantly renewed and is discharged as wastewater. Water used for washing and cleaning aggregates is often used in closed loops, reused or added to the final concrete product. Wastewater from production processes undergoes on-site primary treatment, which includes settling tanks and oil separation to reduce suspended

						solids and oil contamination. Regular water sampling and analysis is conducted in accordance with permit requirements. In addition to production-related water consumption, we also use water for sanitary and domestic purposes in our corporate buildings. Domestic wastewater generated at our facilities is disposed of through municipal wastewater systems, where it is treated. Given the nature of our water consumption and the chemical

						inertness of natural minerals, additional treatment of our wastewater is not required.

W1.3

(W1.3) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

	Revenue	Total water withdrawal volume (megaliters)	Total water withdrawal efficiency	Anticipated forward trend
Row 1	21,095,000,000	281,700	74,884.6290379837	We expect the total water withdrawal efficiency to remain the same or decrease in the future in line with the water efficiency measures that we apply at our sites to increase water reuse and recycling, reduce water consumption, and thereby decrease the total water withdrawal volume.

W-MM1.3/W-CO1.3

(W-MM1.3/W-CO1.3) Do you calculate water intensity information for your metals and mining activities?

Yes

W-MM1.3a/W-CO1.3a

(W-MM1.3a/W-CO1.3a) For your top 5 products by revenue, provide the following intensity information associated with your metals and mining activities.

Product name	Numerator: Water aspect	Denominator	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Aggregates	Total water consumption	Ton of final product	Lower	Overall, there is one main reasons for a lower water intensity in the aggregates business line. Decisive is that the specific water consumption for aggregates decreased from 139.9 l/t in 2021 to 125.4 l/t in 2022 due to

				efficiencies and increasing water recycling systems which we further aim to implement as part of our Sustainability Commitments 2030 strategy. This has already been indicated by the total water withdrawal for aggregates which declined from 243.8 million m^3 (2021) to 195.6 (2022) million m^3. This results in a smaller numerator. Although, less material has been produced in 2022 (18.4 billion tonnes) than in 2021 (18.9 billion tonnes) the reduction in water consumption (numerator) showed a greater change than the increase in product produced (denominator) having a positive impact on the water intensity. We work towards continuously reducing the total freshwater consumption which as one part of the water intensity can result in a lower result overall.

W1.4

(W1.4) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances	Comment
Row 1	No	As a manufacturer of building materials, we comply with the relevant regulations & standards on the safety and labelling of its products. The classification of substances as hazardous may vary depending on the respective regulatory authority, the intended use of the product and its actual ingredients through production processes. Also, certain cement-based products, may contain substances that can be classified as hazardous under certain circumstances. However, these substances are usually present in very low concentrations and are subject to strict regulations to ensure safe handling and use. We strive to provide clear and accurate information on the safe handling, storage, and disposal of its products through safety data sheets and product labelling. These materials are intended to help customers and users understand and manage the potential risks associated with the products.

W1.5

(W1.5) Do you engage with your value chain on water-related issues?

	Engagement
Suppliers	Yes
Other value chain partners (e.g., customers)	Yes

W1.5a

(W1.5a) Do you assess your suppliers according to their impact on water security?

Row 1

Assessment of supplier impact

Yes, we assess the impact of our suppliers

Considered in assessment

Supplier impacts on water quality
Procurement spend

Number of suppliers identified as having a substantive impact

2,000

% of total suppliers identified as having a substantive impact

51-75

Please explain

As part of our risk assessment, we assess our suppliers based on ESG criteria. Water criteria focuses on impact of each commodity on water intensity& pollution. This is done to prioritize suppliers & focus on those with higher ESG risk. Each material category that is procured by us is measured by its impact on water as one of the environ. criteria that we are taking into account during initial risk assessments. We address identified high impact/risk suppliers representing +50% of global annual spend with our environ. assessment, which is supported by our partners "IntegrityNext“ & "Avetta". We consider suppliers' position on water security positive & result substantive, if they can confirm that they don´t cause harmful soil contamination, water & air pollution, harmful noise emission, or excessive water consumption which is affecting natural basis for the preservation/production of food, denying access to safe drinking water, impeding access to sanitary facilities, damaging health.

W1.5b

(W1.5b) Do your suppliers have to meet water-related requirements as part of your organization’s purchasing process?

	Suppliers have to meet specific water-related requirements
Row 1	Yes, water-related requirements are included in our supplier contracts

W1.5c

(W1.5c) Provide details of the water-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Water-related requirement

Complying with going beyond water-related regulatory requirements

% of suppliers with a substantive impact required to comply with this water-related requirement

100%

% of suppliers with a substantive impact in compliance with this water-related requirement

51-75

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this water-related requirement

Grievance mechanism/Whistleblowing hotline
Supplier self-assessment
Supplier scorecard or rating

Response to supplier non-compliance with this water-related requirement

Retain and engage

Comment

We include water-related requirements in our Supplier Code of Conduct whose principles have to be met by all suppliers. The importance of compliance with environmental standards that cover water rights, environmental impact on water, as well as access to drinking water is clearly communicated to all our suppliers through our Heidelberg Materials Supplier Code of Conduct. Based on this agreement, suppliers have to avoid or minimize environmental impacts that deny a person access to food, drinking water and sanitary facilities. In case of continued non-compliance of a supplier with this requirement Heidelberg Materials has the right to terminate the business relationship.
By % of suppliers with a substantive impact in compliance with this water-related requirement we refer to annual supplier spend.

Water-related requirement

Conducting water-related risk assessments on a regular basis (at least once annually)

% of suppliers with a substantive impact required to comply with this water-related requirement

100%

% of suppliers with a substantive impact in compliance with this water-related requirement

26-50

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this water-related requirement

Grievance mechanism/Whistleblowing hotline
Supplier self-assessment
Supplier scorecard or rating

Response to supplier non-compliance with this water-related requirement

Retain and engage

Comment

As part of our initial risk assessment, we assess material categories procured from our suppliers based on environmental and social criteria. Environmental criteria include but are not limited to water intensity, energy intensity, waste, biodiversity etc. The water criteria focus on the impact of each material category on water intensity & water pollution of processes. That way we are able to prioritize our suppliers and focus on those that deliver products/services with higher risk when it comes to environmental and social aspects.
Water-related assessments are part of our sustainability assessments that are performed by our sustainability partners "IntegrityNext" and "Avetta". By % of suppliers with a substantive impact in compliance with this water-related requirement we refer to annual supplier spend.

W1.5d

(W1.5d) Provide details of any other water-related supplier engagement activity.

Type of engagement

Information collection

Details of engagement

Collect information on water-related risks at least annually from suppliers

% of suppliers by number

1-25

% of suppliers with a substantive impact

51-75

Rationale for your engagement

We address the high risk/spend suppliers representing at least 50% of our global annual spend on environmental risks which includes a section on water management (see also answer to question 1.5a). This activity is supported by our sustainability partners „IntegrityNext“ and "Avetta". Results and findings are displayed in our global supplier management and sourcing system. As central part of our procurement strategy and

policy we strongly communicate our approach to a more sustainable supply chain in key supplier meetings.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success

As part of our Responsible Procurement program, we engage with our high risk/impact suppliers on environmental topics by e.g., running annual virtual supplier days, including sustainability standards in regular supplier meetings, providing suppliers with free-of-charge online sustainability trainings, and including the results of environmental assessments in supplier-profiles of our global sourcing system so procurement teams can use them for sourcing decisions.

We consider suppliers' position on water security positive, if they can confirm that the company is not causing harmful soil contamination, water & air pollution, harmful noise emission, or excessive water consumption which is:
a) significantly affecting the natural basis for the preservation and production of food,
b) denying a person access to safe drinking water,
c) impeding or destroying a person's access to sanitary facilities, or
d) damaging a person's health
Findings of suppliers‘ environmental behaviour (including water) are gathered as part of our „Responsible Procurement“ program and are automatically included and displayed as part of the supplier ESG profile in our global supplier management system.

It is extremely important and valuable for us to ensure that information is exchanged reliably at all levels of their supply chain. Trusting partnerships based on full transparency help us to achieve seamless cooperation and sustainable operational performance.

Comment

Heidelberg Materials takes a commendable approach to address high-risk suppliers and water management in its sustainability efforts. We collaborate with partners, integrate findings into our global supplier management system, and emphasize sustainability in supplier meetings. This demonstrates our commitment to a sustainable supply chain and proactive environmental risk management.

Type of engagement

Incentivization

Details of engagement

Water management and stewardship is featured in supplier awards scheme

% of suppliers by number

1-25

% of suppliers with a substantive impact

51-75

Rationale for your engagement

We work together with our sustainability partners „IntegrityNext“ and "Avetta" to increase the transparency of our supplier base. Results and findings are displayed in our global supplier management and sourcing system. As central part of our procurement strategy and policy we strongly communicate our approach to a more sustainable supply chain in key supplier meetings.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success

Findings of suppliers ‘environmental behaviour (including water) are displayed as part of the supplier ESG profile in our global supplier management system. As per procurement policy, buyers are required to take the information of this ESG profile into account when inviting suppliers to tenders and as part of the decision-making process. As a result of this approach, suppliers are incentivized to improve their status on water management as it increases the likelihood of gaining a better position in the tendering process.

Comment

Heidelberg Materials collaborates with sustainability partners to increase supplier transparency. Results are displayed in our global supplier management system, and sustainability is emphasized in supplier meetings. This approach incentivizes suppliers to improve their water management practices. Overall, it showcases the company's commitment to sustainability and driving positive change in the supply chain.

W1.5e

(W1.5e) Provide details of any water-related engagement activity with customers or other value chain partners.

Type of stakeholder

Customers

Type of engagement

Education / information sharing

Details of engagement

Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about your water-related performance and strategy

Rationale for your engagement

In 2022, we implemented our Sustainability Maturity Tracker (SMT) across all participating countries. SMT serves as an instrument enabling us to evaluate our customers' sustainability progress. This insight empowers us to devise strategies for expanding our sustainable portfolio and educating the market. With this knowledge, we can deliver personalized and tailored solutions that effectively address unique requirements of each customer. The SMT enables us to focus our efforts on specific customer segments that are ready to collaborate with us on initiatives, as well as those who are open to initiating conversations about sustainability. Investing early in educating these customers who are less mature in their sustainability journey is a wise decision. It positions us as experts in the field, solidifies our reputation as a leading sustainable

brand, and ensures a revenue stream as they continue to grow. Additionally, in 2022, we made significant strides in communicating with customers on sustainability topics through webinars, events, and dedicated software apps. These creative endeavours reinforce our position as pioneers in building a sustainable future.

Examples:
Examples of our efforts include identifying opportunities for improvement in a ready mixed concrete plant, resulting in cost reduction and decreased water consumption. Another example involves a Czech Republic aggregates plant that successfully reduced water consumption through changes in material washing methods.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success

This engagement allows us to better understand where our customers are in their sustainability journey and to track how they mature over time. Given the information Heidelberg Materials can provide more personalised and tailored solutions, addressing unique requirements effectively. We aim for an early education on sustainability for a common ground. By qualitatively analysing our customer's standing we already receive valuable insides. By observing the behaviour of the individuals who have undergone the sustainability education program we can assess the impact and potential success. This may include a focus on changes in their daily practices related to sustainability, such as water recycling or reduction. Also, our success can be measured by repeated participation in the educational programs and the interest raised in water issues, which in turn could trigger changes in daily operations.

W2. Business impacts

W2.1

(W2.1) Has your organization experienced any detrimental water-related impacts?

No

W2.2

(W2.2) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

	Water-related regulatory violations	Comment
Row 1	No	In the reporting year 2022, we had no water-related fines, enforcement orders and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations.

W3. Procedures

W3.1

(W3.1) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

	Identification and classification of potential water pollutants	How potential water pollutants are identified and classified
Row 1	Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants	We systematically identify and classify potential water pollutants. Local (governmental) regulations in place that determine the permissible limits of pollutants in water and provide guidelines as well as standards for water quality. In addition, a stakeholder analysis and a risk assessment are carried out as part of the water management plans. Potential environmental risks, including water risks, are taken into account as also requested by the Group's globally applicable policy which addresses water quality and requires minimizing the environmental impacts of water discharges. Adherence to permits and ISO 14001 certification ensures for all sites and business activities that potential pollutants are identified and treated appropriately. Control is carefully executed on plant level and by the responsible regulatory authority. In general, water quality is tested in external laboratories by taking various water samples. In addition, there are direct measures that check the temperature on site, for example, depending on the monitoring and reporting requirements.

W3.1a

(W3.1a) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Water pollutant category

Pesticides

Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

It is very uncommon that we face water quality related challenges since our production processes are well managed and do not pollute the water. However, groundwater, which we also partly use may carry some contamination originating from external sources,

e.g., agricultural activities. Apart from very specific cases our extraction and processing activities do not lead to nitrate, phosphate, or pesticides emissions. In the very specific case when using imported materials extracted from tunnels, washing the material may require nitrogen management. This is related to the nitrogen inherent to the use of explosive. Nevertheless, the topic is relevant at less than 1 % of our sites.

Value chain stage

Direct operations

Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Water recycling

Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements

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

Other, please specify

Integrated Water Resource Management

Please explain

Water recycling plays an important role since it allows for the treatment and reuse of wastewater and other water sources. This prevents the discharge of pollutants into natural water bodies. Moreover, freshwater can be preserved, minimizes the need for further water withdrawals which thereby maintains ecological balance and reduces impact on ecosystem and human health. By ensuring and maintaining high water quality through recycling systems the risks on human health are further minimized. In consideration of the supply chain act and the upcoming challenges in relation to fresh water, it is essential to involve the suppliers. Involving our suppliers in a responsible water management will be reflected in collaborations on reducing water consumption and addressing water-related challenges. Also, suppliers' compliance with guidelines are an indicator for successfully measuring and evaluating accountability. Holding suppliers accountable establishes a framework for responsible and sustainable water recycling practices, ensuring proper management of potential water pollutants. Our Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) promotes comprehensive planning and coordination of water sources as well as protection and pollution prevention. Also, the involvement and engagement with further stakeholders beyond suppliers can promote finding appropriate mitigation measures.

W3.3

(W3.3) Does your organization undertake a water-related risk assessment?

Yes, water-related risks are assessed

W3.3a

(W3.3a) Select the options that best describe your procedures for identifying and assessing water-related risks.

Value chain stage

Direct operations
Supply chain
Other stages of the value chain

Coverage

Full

Risk assessment procedure

Water risks are assessed as part of an established enterprise risk management framework

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

How far into the future are risks considered?

More than 6 years

Type of tools and methods used

Tools on the market
Enterprise risk management
International methodologies and standards
Databases

Tools and methods used

WRI Aqueduct
WWF Water Risk Filter
IPCC Climate Change Projections
Other, please specify

WBCSD WASH Pledge Self-Assessment tool and Modelling software provided by external insurance company

Contextual issues considered

Water availability at a basin/catchment level
Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level
Impact on human health
Implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials
Water regulatory frameworks
Status of ecosystems and habitats
Access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees

Stakeholders considered

Customers
Employees
Investors
Local communities
NGOs
Regulators
Suppliers
Other water users at the basin/catchment level

Comment

As part of our comprehensive risk management approach, we conduct a thorough assessment of potential and actual water risks faced by Heidelberg Materials. Prior to establishing new operations, we conduct both environmental and conventional business assessments. Additionally, we utilize the WRI Aqueduct tool to assess water-related risks in our operations, providing insights into current river basin conditions and future scenarios. This risk assessment is conducted for all our facilities. When assessing the different water regions, care was taken to ensure that the focus was not only on water scarcity but also on water risk. Recently, physical water risks, water quality and groundwater depletion have also been taken into account. Water scarcity, water stress and water risk were prioritized.

In line with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) methodology, we have individually rated each of our global operations based on their exposure to key acute and chronic risks, including water-related risks such as flooding, drought, and extreme precipitation. To evaluate different climate scenarios and time horizons, we employ a global modelling software developed by a leading insurance company. Furthermore, we utilize the WBCSD WASH Pledge Self-Assessment tool to assess risks related to access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene for our global workforce.

To ensure a decentralized approach, risks are identified by country management and reported to the Managing Board on a quarterly basis. This reporting encompasses water-related risks within our own operations, as well as supply chain and customer market disruptions. It takes into account regulatory, physical, and transition implications.

W3.3b

(W3.3b) Describe your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and responding to water-related risks within your direct operations and other stages of your value chain.

	Rationale for approach to risk assessment	Explanation of contextual issues considered	Explanation of stakeholders considered	Decision-making process for risk response
Row 1	The analysis of water-related risks is integrated within Heidelberg Materials overall risk management approach and is part of the regular risk management process of the Group. The process of identifying	When reporting their water related risks, the countries must consider every single scenario and possible impact of water related risks on the contextual	All stakeholders (inside and out, primary, and secondary) are taken into account in the water risk assessment for our facilities. This includes among others, customers, employees, investors, local communities, NGOs, regulators, suppliers,	Identifying and prioritizing sites located in water-scarce regions for the implementation of targeted water management measures. We recognize the potential impact of water shortages on our production, and to mitigate such risks, we

	risks is performed regularly a) bottom-up in a decentralised way by the country management (full coverage) b) top-down from a global perspective by the ESG department. Countries must report water- related risks to the Group within the regular risk reporting cycle. General macro-economic data as well as other industry-specific factors and risk information sources serve as auxiliary parameters for the process, as does the internal risk catalogue, which records the various financial and non-financial climate-related risk categories. In a first step, the WRI Aqueduct tool was used to identify each active plant operating in one of the three business lines aggregates, cement, or concrete. Once the plants were categorized into the three regions of water scarcity, water stress, and water risk, ESG internal sampling was performed using the WWF freshwater risk filter. An overall picture was also obtained	issues listed above.	water utilities at a local level und other water users at the basin/catchment level. This is also considered as part of the materiality analysis.	adopt water-saving production techniques and invest in on-site water recycling. By closely monitoring climate-related risks through our TCFD analysis, we are proactive in implementing measures to mitigate these risks. We develop plans to adapt our operations swiftly to expected local impacts, including operational adjustments to address water-related risks. When considering new assets, we incorporate water-related risks into our investment due diligence process, which encompasses both physical risks and risks associated with transition. This ensures that we evaluate and address potential water-related challenges from the early stages of project development. Our Quarterly Management Meetings provide a platform for top management to review management and response measures related to water-related risks. The outcomes of the conducted risk assessment serve as a foundation to make

	from IPCC climate change projections. In order to track SDG 6 and sign the WASH pledge, a tool and modelling software from an external insurance company was provided and used by Heidelberg Materials.			informed decisions, avoid information asymmetry, and enhance HM's resilience. In additional, regions identified through the water risk analysis will be used to set priorities to progressively achieve the Sustainability Commitments 2030. Accordingly, the assessment is not only used internally, but also within the risk and strategy department and other departments.

W4. Risks and opportunities

W4.1

(W4.1) Have you identified any inherent water-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

No

W4.1a

(W4.1a) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

At Heidelberg Materials, we consider events that may have a negative impact on the achievement of short-term and long-term operational and strategic corporate targets to be risks.

We distinguish between quantitative and qualitative risks. For short term quantitative risks (next 12 months), we consider an impact on the key parameters „Results from current operations “, „profit for the financial year “or „cash flow “as significant for the Group if > EUR 120 million. For mid- to long term risks of strategic nature, we consider an impact of EUR 300 million as significant. Those impacts thresholds were defined as tolerance limits in relation to current Group's EBITDA.

While we strive for quantification of all risks, specific risks such as reputation risk are of qualitative nature. The potential extent of damage of non-financial risks is assessed according to qualitative criteria from low to critical in a top-down approach based on specific loss scenarios that could trigger the event. Those risks might represent a threat to our business

model requiring a shift or adjustment in activity in the future and are therefore might also be considered as significant. Most of the transition risks are of qualitative nature.

Note: Please note that the term substantive financial risk in this CDP questionnaire refers to inherent, or gross risks, while we are required in Germany to assess our risks from a Net perspective. The impacts mentioned above are therefore Net Impacts. All risks to direct operations as well as other parts of the value chain are assessed, including extreme weather scenarios such as flood or droughts. As water is required in several steps of the cement, aggregates and ready-mixed concrete production process, droughts or water scarcity could pose a risk to our operations and lead to damages to our production sites, interrupt the supply to our customers or have adverse effects on the supply of upstream products to our operating units. However, with the quarry providing a significant source of water at many sites, this risk is mitigated.

W4.2b

(W4.2b) Why does your organization not consider itself exposed to water risks in its direct operations with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact?

	Primary reason	Please explain
Row 1	Risks exist, but no substantive impact anticipated	We recognize the presence of water risks at the local level within our direct operations. These risks encompass not only water scarcity but also potential physical challenges such as flooding and regulatory constraints. For example, certain production sites in Turkey, Kazakhstan, Italy, and France are located in water-risk areas where water scarcity may become a future concern. In countries like Australia or Bangladesh, which are located near the sea, extreme weather conditions could lead to flooding and disrupt the production process. Heavy rainfall, groundwater table decline, or the risk of drought can also pose a challenge. We are fully aware of these risks and consider them in our assessments. We take appropriate measures, if necessary, to address them. These measures may include a gradual implementation of water management plans, water recycling systems and further proactive steps like storing critical materials at higher ground within the facility. It is important to note that our global portfolio of operations is highly diversified, encompassing 3000 cement production sites, quarries, and aggregates pits, as well as ready-mixed concrete production sites worldwide. As a result, any adverse impacts would likely affect less than 1% of our production facilities, which falls below the threshold for substantive risk as defined in our risk catalogue. Recognizing that water-related challenges are inherently local and vary across regions, we anticipate that the diversified nature of our production facilities will prevent any substantial impact on Heidelberg Materials at the

		group level. This assessment takes into account our definition of substantive risk as outlined in our risk catalogue.

W4.2c

(W4.2c) Why does your organization not consider itself exposed to water risks in its value chain (beyond direct operations) with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact?

	Primary reason	Please explain
Row 1	Risks exist, but no substantive impact anticipated	Considering our risk assessments within the ESG department as well as within the Risk Management department, Heidelberg Materials has not encountered any significant risks within its supply chain. We have observed that suppliers of fuels, blast-furnace slag, and other materials have not faced, nor are they expected to face, substantial detrimental impacts related to water risks. It is worth noting that our suppliers come from various industry sectors, each with different levels of water involvement. For example, suppliers of fuels and raw materials may encounter different challenges compared to equipment providers. It therefore tends to be unlikely that all suppliers will face a water crisis that is so severe that it will have a substantial financial or strategic impact on Heidelberg Materials at the same time. However, the risk may exist. Furthermore, the global diversification of our company serves as a mitigating factor against water-related risks in the supply chain. Localized natural disasters such as severe flooding may occur, but they would only affect a limited number of our sites due to the widespread geographical distribution of our operations. Consequently, we believe that water-related risks in the supply chain will not have a significant impact on our operations, considering the assessed importance of water and the diverse range of suppliers we engage with.

W4.3

(W4.3) Have you identified any water-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

W4.3a

(W4.3a) Provide details of opportunities currently being realized that could have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Type of opportunity

Products and services

Primary water-related opportunity

Increased sales of existing products/services

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

Situation: As the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events and natural disasters increase due to climate change, there is a growing demand for resilient infrastructure solutions to mitigate their devastating consequences.

Task: We recognize this as a business opportunity, as we provide such solutions in over 50 countries worldwide. By adapting to the changing climate parameters, we can capitalize on the demand for climate change adaptation products and contribute to revenue growth while offering essential infrastructure solutions, e.g. in Italy where climate change attributed prominent flood disasters have occurred in recent years.

Action: To realize this opportunity, we have expanded our product portfolio to include specialized offerings designed for flood protection and climate resilience. These products cater to various applications, including flood barriers, protective structures, hydraulic works, coastal defences, sustainable urban drainage systems, and water conservation and management in dams and reservoirs. Our innovative product i.idro DRAIN features a unique concrete formulation for floors with exceptional drainage capacity. Its carefully selected aggregate size and air entrainment agent enable it to achieve a draining capacity 100 times higher than that of silt and clay. This product allows for the creation of functional pavements that enhance non-motorized and sustainable transportation, providing improved regularity, traction, and water permeability. It helps prevent slippery surfaces and eliminates gaps between tiles or stone elements by utilizing a continuous water-permeable concrete surface.

Timeline: In June 2022, a new cycle path in i.idro DRAIN was completed in collaboration with the Infrastructure Department of the Metropolitan City of Milan. Such projects underline the performance and suitability of this product. In line with our sustainability ambitions 2030, we will consider areas in which the marketing of i.idro DRAIN makes sense and has positive value, taking into account water risk factors.

Results: By offering these specialized solutions, we actively address the demand for climate change adaptation measures, contributing to the creation of resilient infrastructure & seizing opportunities for revenue growth. Our commitment to providing sustainable infrastructure solutions aligns with the global need for climate resilience and positions us as a trusted partner in combating the challenges posed by climate change.

Estimated timeframe for realization

More than 6 years

Magnitude of potential financial impact

High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

6,300,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact

We expect a growth in the quantity demand of sustainable products and concrete for building resilient infrastructures to adapt to climate change within the next decade or two. Our aim is that 50% of our total revenue is coming from sustainable products and applications.

Currently our sustainable revenue is 34% of total revenue of 21.095 m€. This translates to ca. 7.200 m€. In our target year 2030, we expect, due to inflation and GDP growth that our total revenue will reach 27.000 m€. If we meet our 50% goal, sustainable revenue would therefore be 13.500 m€ in 2030. The difference of additional sustainable products and applications is thus 6.300 m€.

Cost calculation:
Current group Revenue (21.095) * GDP Growth & Inflation until 2030 = Total Revenue 2030 (27.000 m€)

Sustainable Revenue 2030 (= 50% of total revenue = 13.500) – current sustainable revenue (=34%* 21.095) = 6.300 m€

W6. Governance

W6.1

(W6.1) Does your organization have a water policy?

Yes, we have a documented water policy that is publicly available

W6.1a

(W6.1a) Select the options that best describe the scope and content of your water policy.

	Scope	Content	Please explain
Row 1	Company-wide	Description of the scope (including value chain stages) covered by the policy	Our global Water policy sets consistent standards and targets for all our operations, guiding our sustainability strategy. It encompasses water management performance, procurement practices, and relevant standards. Our Water policy sets clear

		Description of business dependency on water Description of business impact on water Commitment to align with international frameworks, standards, and widely-recognized water initiatives Commitment to reduce water withdrawal and/or consumption volumes in direct operations Commitment to reduce water withdrawal and/or consumption volumes in supply chain Commitment to safely managed Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in the workplace Commitment to safely managed Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in local communities Commitment to stakeholder education and capacity building on water security Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action Commitment to the conservation of freshwater ecosystems Commitments beyond regulatory compliance Reference to company water-related targets Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation Recognition of environmental linkages, for example, due to climate change	targets and goals to reduce our water impacts. We strive to decrease freshwater use at all operational sites to the extent that is economically and technologically feasible. Eight actions under the water strategy are listed: 1. compliance with laws and regulations and with corporate policies 2. prioritization of actions by water risk areas 3. water recording and water reporting in Water Risk Areas 4. water management in water risk areas 5. implementation of water recycling systems in water risk areas 6. sharing water resources across our operations 7. understanding and addressing climate-related risks and opportunities. 8. safe access to water, sanitation, and hygiene These goals go beyond regulatory compliance, reflecting our recognition of the significant impact our business has on water resources. Our water goals are informed by international standards. As part of our commitment to the human right to water and sanitation, we have signed and implemented the WBCSD WASH-Pledge. We recognize the linkages between water, climate change, circularity, and biodiversity. Our water commitment is an integral part of our broader SC2030 initiative to reduce our environmental footprint and achieve nature-positive outcomes. Our sustainability strategy encompasses economic strength, innovation, and positive stakeholder relationships, including the responsible sharing of water resources. We prioritize innovation and collaborate with local water users to promote water conservation. Water, seen as a positive externality of our operations, is often available in our quarries, and we actively provide a portion of it to local stakeholders, showcasing our commitment to being a responsible and supportive neighbour in the communities where we operate. We also strive to continuously improve data quality by focusing on measurement rather than estimation or calculation, as well as digitalized and automated water reporting systems. Our business activities affect quantity related issues rather than water quality – hence the focus in our

			water strategy. However, in terms of water quality, we comply with regulations and permits to ensure safe utilization and discharge of water and wastewater. [1]

[1] HC Water Policy_EN_NEW.pdf

W6.2

(W6.2) Is there board level oversight of water-related issues within your organization?

Yes

W6.2a

(W6.2a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for water-related issues.

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for water-related issues
Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	The Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) at Heidelberg Materials is a member of the Managing Board which underlines how deeply rooted sustainability (and therein water) is in our company. The CSO holds direct responsibility for all Environmental Social Governance (ESG) matters, including the water management. The CSO is in regular (bi-weekly) exchange with the Vice President (VP) of the ESG department and involved in every decision-making process. The CSO plays a key role in formulating the group-wide water strategy, including setting targets, KPIs, and measures, policies, and guidelines, and oversees their implementation. In 2022, the water policy was written in close collaboration with the CSO. Delivering on our ambitions also involves a strong network, so our CSO also signs partnerships with initiatives, such as our membership in the Global Water Partnership (GWP). This ensures the exchange with key stakeholders as an element of influence on our corporate sustainability strategy. Further, water in the context of sustainability related issues is part of our Due Diligence Process of acquisitions and is considered in other strategically relevant questions of or business.

W6.2b

(W6.2b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of water-related issues.

	Frequency that water-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which water-related issues are integrated	Please explain

Row 1	Scheduled - some meetings	Monitoring implementation and performance Monitoring progress towards corporate targets Overseeing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement Overseeing major capital expenditures Overseeing the setting of corporate targets Providing employee incentives Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Reviewing and guiding business plans Reviewing and guiding corporate responsibility strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing innovation/R&D priorities Setting performance objectives	The Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) at Heidelberg Materials holds a comprehensive role in overseeing all ESG-related matters, including water management, and possesses a broad understanding of sustainability issues across various domains. Bi-weekly meetings are held with the VP of the ESG (Environmental Social Governance) department and the ESG team (monthly) including the responsible water manager, where water-related topics are discussed, among other things. Part of the Sustainability Commitments 2030 is a strong commitment on water, the implementation and progress of which are tracked in these meetings and reported in board meetings through the CSO on a regular basis. At the same time, area board members follow up on the implementation of the sustainability commitments at country level together with the business managers during quarterly management meetings, including allocated budgets and business plans. Current events that may be related to water are also discussed at the monthly board meeting. The Heads of Competence Centres for our operations inform the Board, for example, on water issues related to cement, aggregates and ready-mixed concrete production, water-related due diligence for acquisitions, and innovation reviews, while the VP of ESG updates the Managing Board on water policy issues and the implementation of Group-wide water targets and KPIs and the corporate sustainability strategy. General Managers inform the Board on plant- and country-specific water matters, for example water-related impacts on production or sales in a specific country.

W6.2d

(W6.2d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on water-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on water-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on water-related issues
Row 1	Yes	The CSO, who is responsible for all ESG-related topics, has a holistic overview of sustainability topics at Heidelberg Materials, including water, and has detailed knowledge of the individual topics. This is assessed on the basis of academic training in environmental sciences, natural sciences, ecology or similar and/or previous professional experience in sustainability management with various environmental aspects. In addition, the CSO is in direct close contact with the water manager, who works with country-specific water experts. In addition, the Managing Board members responsible for our various business units have in-depth knowledge of technological advances, e.g., in the introduction of water-saving technologies, and of the local conditions in which we operate, e.g., in areas with water scarcity or other water related risk factors, as well as the legal environment in the respective country. Our water experts have the educational background and professional experience that is further supported by trainings. Through our partnerships and networks, for example with the Global Water Partnership, regular exchange and knowledge transfer with key external stakeholders is ensured.

W6.3

(W6.3) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for water-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)

Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

Water-related responsibilities of this position

Assessing future trends in water demand
Setting water-related corporate targets
Monitoring progress against water-related corporate targets
Integrating water-related issues into business strategy
Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low water impact products or services (including R&D)
Managing water-related acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues

More frequently than quarterly

Please explain

The CSO and ESG department are responsible for the management of water, including the implementing water-related strategies, monitoring progress toward goals via tangible key performance indicators, and supporting operational efforts in the area of water management. The CSO and ESG stay informed about latest trends and discussions on water, also through exchange with key external stakeholders. The CSO submits regular reports on water-related issues, to the Managing Board: These reports cover a range of topics, e.g. internal & external developments, risks & policy discussions, benchmarking, progress toward water-related targets, KPIs, and respective measures. The CSO enables the exchange within the Sustainability Office and its underlying departments through monthly meetings. External representation of water-related topics in context of sustainability takes place through participation in global events, on conferences, political discussions, COP etc.

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)

Other, please specify

Vice President ESG

Water-related responsibilities of this position

Assessing future trends in water demand
Managing water-related risks and opportunities
Setting water-related corporate targets
Monitoring progress against water-related corporate targets
Managing public policy engagement that may impact water security
Integrating water-related issues into business strategy
Providing water-related employee incentives

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues

More frequently than quarterly

Please explain

The Vice President ESG reports directly to the CSO. The ESG department plays a crucial role in overseeing the implementation of the Sustainability Commitments 2030, which encompasses water-related aspects. They are responsible for monitoring progress & ensuring alignment with goals and targets related to water stewardship. To stay abreast of water-related developments, the ESG VP and her team actively engage with NGOs, policy makers & trade associations. This allows them to keep a close watch on emerging topics & trends in the water domain. In regular meetings with the CSO or Sustainability Office in general, which take place at least twice a month & more frequently, the VP of ESG provides comprehensive briefings on sustainability matters. Water-related topics are a part of the agenda regularly. The CSO is updated on internal and external developments related to water, such as ongoing political discussions, as well as the progress within the company aligned with water-related targets.

W6.4

(W6.4) Do you provide incentives to C-suite employees or board members for the management of water-related issues?

	Provide incentives for management of water-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	Incentives to all Managing Board members for the management of climate-related issues are provided. Several Board members have further Sustainability-related incentives, and 6 Board members have explicit water-related incentives. Personal target agreements on water for other C-suite employees or similar are agreed upon, if it fits into the job profile.

W6.4a

(W6.4a) What incentives are provided to C-suite employees or board members for the management of water-related issues (do not include the names of individuals)?

	Role(s) entitled to incentive	Performance indicator	Contribution of incentives to the achievement of your organization's water commitments	Please explain
Monetary reward	Board/Executive board Chief Operating Officer (COO) Chief Procurement Officer Chief Purchasing Officer (CPO) Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations Reduction of water withdrawal and/or consumption volumes – supply chain Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations Improvements in water efficiency – supply chain	The remuneration system of the Managing Board is aligned with the Group strategy. By selecting appropriate performance criteria for the variable remuneration, incentives (monetary rewards in form of a bonus) are given to implement the Group strategy and to promote the long-term and sustainable development of Heidelberg Materials (both short-term and long-term incentive plans). Both financial and non-financial performance criteria are used to represent the company's success. The	Sustainability is an important component of Managing Board remuneration through a water management component in the variable remuneration of 6 (out of 9) board members. Pay for performance and the focus on the sustainable and long-term development of the company are central principles of the remuneration of its Managing Board. With these principles in mind, 71% of the target direct remuneration for the Chairman of the Managing Board and

		Improvements in water efficiency – product use Increased access to workplace WASH – direct operations Increased access to workplace WASH – supply chain Increased investment in water-related R&D Increased proportion of revenue from low water impact products or services Company performance against a sustainability index with water-related factors (e.g., DJSI, CDP Water Security score, etc.) Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program on water-related issues Implementation of water-related community project Supply chain engagement	consideration of ESG targets in the variable remuneration underlines the desire for excellent economic performance as well as environmentally and socially responsible conduct. The remuneration of the company's Managing Board is based on the principle that members of the Managing Board should be remunerated appropriately according to their performance. With the high proportion of variable and thus performance-based remuneration elements, the Supervisory Board pursues a strict pay for performance approach. Incentivized KPIs: The variable pay is linked with the water targets and KPIs which are set out in the Sustainability Commitments 2030. Water management is one crucial element of those commitments and our CSO as well as 6 (out of 9) members of our Board do have explicit target agreements on water. Moreover, our CPO ensures that water-related requirements are integrated in our supply chain management.	around 67% for the members of the Managing Board consist of variable remuneration elements. The fixed annual salary thus accounts for 29% of the target direct remuneration for the Chairman of the Managing Board and around 33% for the members of the Managing Board. To ensure the long-term focus of the remuneration of the Managing Board, the share of the long-term bonus exceeds that of the annual bonus within the variable remuneration elements.
Non-monetary reward	No one is entitled to these incentives			As we do not have any non-monetary rewards, this is not applicable for us.

W6.5

(W6.5) Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on water through any of the following?

Yes, direct engagement with policy makers

Yes, trade associations

Yes, other

W6.5a

(W6.5a) What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities seeking to influence policy are consistent with your water policy/water commitments?

Our policy engagement includes issues covering water conservation as well as water management in the manufacturing of our products. At EU level, we have actively supported the nature restoration law, with the objective of restoring 20% of European seas by 2030, and almost all degraded ecosystems by 2050. We continue to engage in discussions with European Parliament members and communicated publicly our strong support. In addition, we have joined the Global Water Partnership that promotes the effective, efficient & sustainable management of water resources. To ensure effective representation, our Public Affairs team plays a vital role keeping our representatives well-informed about our company's position and the positions held by organizations we engage with. A dedicated water expert directly reports to the VP ESG and coordinates all association & political outreach activities with Group Government Affairs & Association Management. We have also published our updated Water Policy in February 2023 that strengthens the role of a strict water management and sets group guidelines applicable to all country organisations globally. The policy has been approved by the board of directors. Our Public Affairs staff also playes a significant role in the development of the Sustainability Commitments 2030 recently, which include water. This dual role ensures alignment between our public affairs activities & our water strategy, maintaining consistency across our sustainability efforts.

W6.6

(W6.6) Did your organization include information about its response to water-related risks in its most recent mainstream financial report?

Yes (you may attach the report - this is optional)

HC Water Policy_EN_NEW.pdf

HM_Annual_and_Sustainability_Report_2022.pdf

W7. Business strategy

W7.1

(W7.1) Are water-related issues integrated into any aspects of your long-term strategic business plan, and if so how?

	Are water-related issues integrated?	Long-term time horizon (years)	Please explain
Long-term business objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	5-10	We have integrated various water issues into our long-term business goals, including water scarcity, flood risks, severe weather events related to water, and access to drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH).To align our efforts with water-related challenges, we have committed to water as part of our 2030 Sustainability Commitments. These commitments focus specifically on improving water management at our facilities in water-risk areas. Our goal is to develop comprehensive water management plans and implement water recycling systems. In addition, we have already taken other water management measures and programs behind our SC2030, such as giving surplus quarry water to local communities or building water reservoirs to capture rainwater. This document includes our targets and key performance indicators. By setting 2030 as the target year for these commitments, we are creating a strategic long-term perspective for addressing water issues. Therefore, a timeframe of 5-10 years was chosen to ensure sufficient planning and implementation. This decision was made in response to projected water shortages, as we want to be responsible and proactive in managing this resource. In addition, achieving a positive net water balance in certain areas not only helps improve community relations, but also ensures the sustainability of our operations by maintaining our permit to operate. Building positive relationships with communities is critical to the continuity of our business efforts.
Strategy for achieving long-term objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	5-10	Our strategy includes comprehensive integration of water issues, including water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), and managing risks related to water. To guide our sustainable behaviour and long-term strategy, we have formulated our Sustainability Commitments 2030 with an updated and accelerated version launched in February 2023. These commitments serve as a fundamental framework for addressing ESG issues. As part of SC2030, we have set specific commitments on water, supported by measurable key performance indicators. Water-related aspects integrated into our strategy comprise various elements. These include

			monitoring water resources, reducing freshwater consumption, implementing water conservation, and recycling measures, conducting local risk and opportunity assessments, and providing WASH services that address the link between water and health. Our global strategy is implemented at country level, where environmental managers coordinate plant-level efforts. These initiatives are consistent with our broader long-term goals as we recognize the critical importance of sustainability to our core business. Our 5–10-year time horizon aligns with the UN Sustainable Development Goals. By integrating water issues into our strategy, we mitigate risks, cut costs, and maintain our license to operate. We collaborate with internal & external water experts, regularly reviewing KPIs, engaging with stakeholders, and leveraging partnerships to drive our water strategy.
Financial planning	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	5-10	We recognize that successful implementation requires appropriate financial planning and consideration of water issues across our operations. Water-related issues specific to our operations, such as maintenance of clinker coolers & other equipment with water components, are already integrated into our financial planning. We ensure that the necessary resources are allocated to these operational water measures. We are actively working to improve our financial planning process to address water risks more comprehensively. As part of the EU taxonomy reporting requirements, we have established a CapEx category of water to track & sustain any water investment. In line with the recommendations of the Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures, we are strengthening our approach to incorporating identified water-related risks and opportunities into our long-term financial planning & capital allocation processes. The LEAP approach allows us to account for associated costs & take action to anticipate projected increases in water pressures. The choice of a 5–10-year time horizon is based on the recognition that achieving all of the water-related targets outlined in SC2030 will require ongoing investments beyond 2030. In formulating SC2030, we have taken into account additional costs & cost savings resulting from the measures to be implemented. As a result, water issues are integrated into our financial planning process to ensure adequate resource allocation to meet our commitments.

W7.2

(W7.2) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

Row 1

Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

1

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

3

Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

1

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

3

Please explain

To adapt to the EU taxonomy reporting requirements, we have in 2022 adjusted our internal CapEx and OpEx reporting to enable us to track water related costs. As this is the first year that we are able to do the breakdown at this level of granularity a comparison with the last year is not possible. The year-on-year increase is therefore an estimation as is the outlook. We expect that with an increased internal and external awareness for water quality, scarcity and water risks, a higher proportion of investments and operating costs will be linked to water. In 2022 we had ca. 100 different CapEx investments related to water, for example to improve drainage systems, install new washing equipment in our aggregates business or new water-cooling installation in our cement plants. OpEx is mainly related to maintenance of existing equipment and installations to ensure the regular operations of our production.

W7.3

(W7.3) Does your organization use scenario analysis to inform its business strategy?

	Use of scenario analysis	Comment
Row 1	Yes	In accordance with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures definition, risks encompass both physical risks and transition risks. To evaluate these risks, we take into account current risk potentials and recognized Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP) scenarios provided by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) for the periods up to 2030 and 2050. These scenarios include RCP 2.6 (optimistic), RCP 4.5 (stabilization), and RCP 8.5 (pessimistic).

		For water, we conduct assessments of water risks at each site, projecting the conditions expected by 2030. This assessment is performed using a business-as-usual scenario, considering potential water risks. We also use the WRI Aqueduct tool, which provides insights. By leveraging scenario analysis and tools we gain a comprehensive understanding of climate and water-related risks allowing the company to develop effective strategies and take appropriate actions to address and mitigate risks proactively.

W7.3a

(W7.3a) Provide details of the scenario analysis, what water-related outcomes were identified, and how they have influenced your organization's business strategy.

	Type of scenario analysis used	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices	Description of possible water-related outcomes	Influence on business strategy
Row 1	Water-related Climate-related	As part of our assessment in accordance with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) framework, we have conducted a comprehensive evaluation of climate-related risks, including water-related risks. Our assessment involves rating our global operations based on their exposure to physical risks, which encompass various acute and chronic water-related hazards such as flooding, drought, and extreme precipitation. To gauge the potential impact of these risks, we utilize three scenarios recommended by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC): RCP 2.6 (optimistic scenario), RCP 4.5 (stabilization scenario), and RCP 8.5 (pessimistic scenario). These scenarios help us understand the	We face global risks associated with meteorological developments, particularly high precipitation, and flooding, which can potentially damage our assets and disrupt our operations. To mitigate these risks, we allocate additional investments towards the implementation of drainage systems and flood protection measures. Furthermore, countries located in arid regions are particularly vulnerable to drought-related climate risks. While our production processes are not highly water-intensive, water scarcity can still impact our operations. To address this, we employ water-saving production techniques and invest in on-site water recycling to minimize the risk of	Following the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures framework, we are monitoring climate-related effects and implementing measures to mitigate risks. For instance, we are taking proactive steps such as elevating the storage of critical raw materials to protect against potential floods. In our investment decision-making process, we consider water risks alongside physical and transition risks. This due diligence approach ensures that our investments align with our commitment to responsible water management. Our upcoming grinding unit in northern Morocco was designed to operate with minimal water consumption, reflecting the local water stress

		potential climate-related risks and their implications for our operations over the time horizons of 2030 and 2050. Additionally, our assessment encompasses transition risks, which include legal and market risks associated with the transition to a low-carbon economy. In addition to our climate-related risk assessment, we also conduct a water stress analysis for each of our sites. Using the WRI Aqueduct tool, we evaluate the projected water stress levels expected by 2030. This analysis considers a business-as-usual scenario, allowing us to assess the potential risks associated with water scarcity and availability. By conducting these assessments and utilizing tools like the WRI Aqueduct tool, we gain valuable insights into the exposure of our operations to climate-related and water-related risks. This information enables us to develop robust strategies, implement necessary measures, and proactively address the identified risks to ensure the resilience and sustainability of our business.	production disruptions. In 2021, we conducted a comprehensive global water-risk study using the WRI Aqueduct tool. The study revealed that approximately 38% of our plants are situated in regions where water scarcity is projected by 2030 under a business-as-usual scenario. In response to this finding, we have initiated the development of individual water management plans for plants located in regions experiencing water scarcity. These efforts are aligned with our Sustainability Commitments 2030, demonstrating our commitment to addressing water-related challenges and ensuring responsible water stewardship throughout our operations.	situation. We will implement water management plans (WMP) for plants located in water-risk areas by 2030, and can already show good progress in terms of WMPs. We actively involve local stakeholders, fostering collaboration and minimizing local water risks. Achieving this target is a short- to medium-term goal within 0 to 5 years leading up to 2030. In terms of opportunities, we assess markets where our products can contribute to reducing the negative impacts of climate change. Considering our 2030 timeframe, our assessment of these opportunities encompasses both short-term (0 to 5 years) and medium-term (until 2030) responses. By identifying and capitalizing on these opportunities, we aim to create positive environmental impacts while driving business growth.

W7.4

(W7.4) Does your company use an internal price on water?

Row 1

Does your company use an internal price on water?

No, but we are currently exploring water valuation practices

Please explain

We recognize the importance of context-based water targets and consider the implementation of water valuation methods to assess the value of water resources. This exploration reflects our commitment to responsible water management & the potential inclusion of water-related considerations in our decision-making processes. While we are actively exploring, the use of shadow prices for water remains a potential option for the future. The implemented internal carbon dioxide price, aligned with regional targets serves as an orientation and guideline. This price influences the assessment and prioritization of capital expenditure projects, ensuring compliance with environmental considerations. It plays a vital role in financial assessments, including new installations and capacity expansions in the Cement business. By integrating this internal CO2 price, we address our environmental impact and foster sustainable decision-making.

W7.5

(W7.5) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

	Products and/or services classified as low water impact	Definition used to classify low water impact	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	"Products with a low water impact" refers to products that have a reduced negative or even positive effect on water resources, water quality, and ecosystems compared to the market norm or the company's previous products. Heidelberg Material's product, i.idro DRAIN, is classified as having a low water impact due to its enhanced draining capacity, which is up to 100 times higher than silt and clay. This improved draining capacity allows for effective water drainage, resulting in reduced runoff and hydroplaning, while also supporting groundwater replenishment.The exceptional draining capacity of i.idro DRAIN has been demonstrated through comparative tests conducted by Politecnico di Milano. These tests revealed that the product's	Heidelberg Materials has developed a unique concrete formula for continuous flooring that exhibits an exceptionally high draining capacity. Through a careful selection of aggregate size and the use of an air entrainment agent, the product, known as i.idro DRAIN, achieves a draining capacity that is 100 times greater than that of silt and clay. This drainage performance rivals or even surpasses that of naturally occurring loose materials like sand, clay, and silt, as well as traditional water-draining asphalt pavements. i.idro DRAIN is accompanied by an Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) that outlines its technical and environmental characteristics, helping customers make informed decisions

		drainage capacity matches or even surpasses that of naturally available loose materials like sand, clay, and silt, as well as traditional water-draining asphalt pavements. The European Standard, EN 12697-40:2012, outlines a method for determining the in-situ relative hydraulic conductivity of permeable road surfacing at specific locations. This test measures the surfacing's ability to effectively drain water in real-world conditions. Detailed information about this testing methodology and the product's environmental attributes can be found in its Environmental Product Declaration.	based on its properties. Permeable pavements like i.idro DRAIN effectively manage stormwater, recharge groundwater, control runoff, and reduce imperviousness. They benefit localized ecosystems and promote sustainable water management practices.

W8. Targets

W8.1

(W8.1) Do you have any water-related targets?

Yes

W8.1a

(W8.1a) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

	Target set in this category	Please explain
Water pollution	No, but we plan to within the next two years	In our processes no fresh water is contaminated. We take all possible compliance measures which we ensure by drawing up and implementing water management plans. We also pursue the goal of ensuring that all plants have water recycling facilities, which also improves water quality avoiding any contamination. The water management plans pursued as part of our water strategy further address the corresponding water quality tailored to the individual plants. Quality standards for water discharged into surface- or groundwater bodies must comply with our standards (e.g. license to operate/permits). During all of these processes, we continuously strive to prevent pollution. As the production process in quarries and gravel pits does not chemically alter the water that is used there, these sites contain no pollutants. As part of the Water Management Plans, countries are increasingly concerned with water pollution and ways to counteract it.

Water withdrawals	No, but we plan to within the next two years	A quantitative target aimed at reducing water use by a certain percentage can be problematic in areas with limited water resources. If water availability is already scarce, further reductions could lead to significant disruptions in water supply and fail to meet the needs of people as we transfer surplus or treated water to third parties. In India, where we have an externally audited water positivity score of 6.59. We have also distanced ourselves from a quantitative water reduction target for the time being in order to take regional differences in terms of climate and water resources into account. A rigid target that applies equally to all areas could be inappropriate and lead to unrealistic and unachievable targets balanced by water-rich countries that are not a sustainable solution. It is therefore important for us not to pursue a quantitative goal, but to contribute to water saving and efficiency with effective measures such as water recycling systems.
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	Yes	
Other	Yes	

W8.1b

(W8.1b) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Target reference number

Target 2

Category of target

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) services

Target coverage

Company-wide (direct operations only)

Quantitative metric

Other, please specify

% of sites that comply with WASH pledge

Year target was set

2017

Base year

2017

Base year figure

60

Target year

2030

Target year figure

100

Reporting year figure

100

% of target achieved relative to base year

100

Target status in reporting year

Achieved

Please explain

Implementation of the WBCSD's WASH Commitment is a target of our Sustainability Commitments 2030, i.e., to implement access to clean water, sanitation, and hygiene at the Access to clean water, sanitation, and hygiene at the workplace at an appropriate level for all employees in all of our controlled operations within three years of signing (signing in 2018). The target applies company-wide, as all employees are affected. We believe that providing safe WASH services at all our sites is a shared value, so it is groupe-wide for all employees. Implementing the WASH Pledge represents an investment in a healthier and more productive workforce, as health and safety (H&S) is our top priority. This is crucial, as our quarrying and cement and concrete production activities depend on healthy relationships with local communities, where most of our employees also come from. Since 2018, we have conducted annual company-wide self-assessments using the WBCSD self-assessment questionnaire with defined indicators and thresholds. It is rolled out through the H&S managers in each country, coordinated by the Environmental Social Governance department and the Global H&S Manager. In accordance with the WBCSD methodology, we consider the target to have been met as all of our facilities met the Pledge requirements and achieved at least a score of 1.8 on the assessment by implementing improvement actions at previously non-compliant sites in 2021 and 2022, to achieve compliance.

Target reference number

Target 1

Category of target

Monitoring of water use

Target coverage

Company-wide (direct operations only)

Quantitative metric

Other, please specify

% of sites with Water Management Plans

Year target was set

2017

Base year

2017

Base year figure

0

Target year

2030

Target year figure

1,200

Reporting year figure

15

% of target achieved relative to base year

1.25

Target status in reporting year

Revised

Please explain

In 2022, Heidelberg Materials updated and accelerated its Sustainability Commitments 2030, including the water targets and strategy, which was externally launched in February of 2023. The target of having all sites equipped with Water Management Plans was revised and strengthen recently.

Water Management Plans (WMPs) are composed of different parts: They include a Water Flow Diagram, which is a graphical representation of the water flow indicating whether water is estimated or measured. Further, a Water Monitoring Plan is part of the WMP which adds descriptive components on water withdrawal, applied measurements or qualified estimation methods that need to be supported by technical drawings or maps, and eventually the:
- identification of local water risks and opportunities
- implementation of water consumption reduction and efficiency measures
- development and implementation of engagement with local stakeholders
- implementation of water protection measures
- the assessment of site-specific freshwater reduction targets

Last year, we began introducing and testing WMPs in a number of countries. By the end of 2025, we aim to implement WMPs in the individual plants in all regions with water scarcity, by 2027 in all regions with water stress, and eventually by 2030 in all regions with water risk. We will focus on actively training and educating the sites to achieve this target. Based on the data we collect through the WMPs, we can assess which country- or region-specific freshwater reduction targets are both ambitious and achievable and where further actions and measures must be taken.

W9. Verification

W9.1

(W9.1) Do you verify any other water information reported in your CDP disclosure (not already covered by W5.1a)?

Yes

HM_Annual_and_Sustainability_Report_2022.pdf

W9.1a

(W9.1a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which standards were used?

Disclosure module	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
W1 Current state	We have conducted verification of water consumption figures for the cement business line, including absolute quantities and specific consumption per tonne of cement and clinker. Additionally, we have verified total water withdrawal and discharge. As per GCCA definitions, total water withdrawal refers to the cumulative amount of water drawn into the organization's boundaries from various sources, while water discharge encompasses the volume of water released through different channels. Water consumption is calculated by subtracting total water discharge from total water withdrawal.	ISAE 3000	The data has undergone independent limited assurance by PwC, following the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (Revised). The definitions used are based on the methodology of the Global Cement and Concrete Association (GCCA).

W10. Plastics

W10.1

(W10.1) Have you mapped where in your value chain plastics are used and/or produced?

	Plastics mapping	Value chain stage	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	Direct operations	Direct operations: Although, we do not primarily use plastic, we use waste material as alternative fuels, and these materials could

		Supply chain	contain plastics substances: - Waste materials coming from waste treatment, which can be from municipal site waste treatment or even commercial industrial treatment. - Industrial waste from the manufacture of secondary material for plastic. Since this is a not usable and not recyclable material, this is also categorized as waste - Supply chain: We are already using 100% paper bags in the vast majority of our markets. Only in very few countries we are using plastic bags and are permanently assessing cost-efficient and environment-friendly alternatives.

W10.2

(W10.2) Across your value chain, have you assessed the potential environmental and human health impacts of your use and/or production of plastics?

	Impact assessment	Value chain stage	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	Direct operations Supply chain	Direct operations: In general, the use of waste incl. plastic requires a permit, and environmental impact assessment at country level. To successfully be able to use waste in our processes, we must ensure that communities are not affected by the use of alternative fuels. Supply chain: As part of our initial risk assessment of material categories that we procure, we assess commodities that contain plastics such as plastic packings and the impact of their production on environment. The assessment is done based on environmental and social criteria that include but not limited to water, energy, biodiversity, H&S, waste, etc. As a result of this initial risk assessment we identify high risk suppliers, that are subject to external sustainability assessment by our partners “IntegrityNext” and “Avetta”.

W10.3

(W10.3) Across your value chain, are you exposed to plastics-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business? If so, provide details.

	Risk exposure	Please explain
Row 1	No, risks assessed, and	A potential challenge with the use of alternative fuels in the future could be that the content and composition of the waste could lead to different

	none considered as substantive	heat generation, partly due to the plastic content. However, we do not see this as a risk, but rather as an assessable change that has no impact on our business. We see the trend that recycling, and recovery of plastics is increasing, so there are fewer plastics in the final waste. Our overall water and climate impact focus on the usage of biogenic alternative fuels, and we are not dependent on in any way on plastics.

W10.4

(W10.4) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

	Targets in place	Please explain
Row 1	No – and we do not plan to within the next two years	We are not pursuing a plastic target because we want to continue to use waste as an alternative fuel, and the content of plastic on it depends on the waste treatment, we aim to have high content of biogenic fuels, which is independent from plastic content. Basically, we don't aim to use plastic as such, but only alternative fuels.

W10.5

(W10.5) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

	Activity applies	Comment
Production of plastic polymers	No	not applicable for our industry
Production of durable plastic components	No	not applicable for our industry
Production / commercialization of durable plastic goods (including mixed materials)	No	not applicable for our industry
Production / commercialization of plastic packaging	No	not applicable for our industry
Production of goods packaged in plastics	No	In principle, we are increasingly distancing ourselves from plastic packaging and use paper bags for the vast majority.
Provision / commercialization of services or goods that use plastic packaging (e.g., retail and food services)	No	not applicable for our industry

W11. Sign off

W-FI

(W-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.

W11.1

(W11.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP water response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)/Member of the Managing Board	Board/Executive board

SW. Supply chain module

SW0.1

(SW0.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

	Annual revenue
Row 1	21,100,000

SW1.1

(SW1.1) Could any of your facilities reported in W5.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

No, CDP supply chain members do not buy goods or services from facilities listed in W5.1

SW1.2

(SW1.2) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
Row 1	No, not currently but we intend to provide it within the next two years	

SW2.1

(SW2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial water-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP supply chain members.

SW2.2

(SW2.2) Have any water projects been implemented due to CDP supply chain member engagement?

No

SW3.1

(SW3.1) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization's products or services.

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 indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Yes, CDP may share our Main User contact details with the Pacific Institute

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms