Titan S.A.

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions
This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.
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09/15/2025, 03:15 pm

Contents

C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:
☑ English

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

Select from:
☑ EUR

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:
☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Building on 120+ years of industry experience and driven by its commitment to sustainable growth, Titan Cement Group has become an international cement and building materials producer, serving customers in more than 25 markets worldwide through a network of 14 integrated cement plants and three cement grinding plants in 10 countries (the USA, Greece, Albania, Bulgaria, North Macedonia, Kosovo, Serbia, Egypt, Turkey and Brazil) as well as quarries, ready-mix plants, terminals and other production and distribution facilities. TITAN generated in 2024 a consolidated revenue of €2,644.0 million and EBITDA of €580.1 million. At year-end, TITAN employed 6,049 people in total. We serve society's need for safe, durable, resilient, and affordable housing and infrastructure and create value by transforming raw materials into products - cement, concrete, aggregates, fly ash, mortars, and other building materials - distributing them to customers and providing related services. Main raw materials used include limestone, clay, gypsum, mineral aggregates, energy, and water. Climate change is one of the most pressing issues and a key element in the long-term sustainability of our business, given the high carbon intensity of the cement-making process. We are actively engaged in the global efforts to mitigate climate change, placing the reduction of our carbon footprint at the forefront of our sustainability agenda, while participating in the decarbonization of the construction value chain. TITAN Group stands at the forefront of the cement industry's commitment to combat climate change. With a steadfast dedication to global agreements like COP21 Paris, UN Sustainable Development Goals, and the European Green Deal, TITAN has emerged as a leader in the journey towards a carbon-neutral future. Actively participating in global campaigns like \\'Business Ambition for 1.5°C\\' and \\'Race to Zero,\\' TITAN embraces its responsibility to create a planet with zero carbon emissions. Under the supervision of TITAN's main governance body for climate-related issues (ExCo Sustainability) and in collaboration with

recognized climate risk experts, the Group has worked on identifying, assessing, and managing the risks from climate change, and the opportunities from the transition to a low-carbon economy, in alignment with the TCFD Framework. TITAN Group was among the first three cement companies worldwide to have its CO2 emissions reduction targets validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) as consistent with the reductions required to keep global warming to 1.5°C, in accordance with the goals of the Paris Agreement. With its new science-based targets, TITAN seeks to address not only direct (Scope 1) emissions and indirect emissions from the generation of purchased electricity (Scope 2), but also other indirect emissions of the supply chain (Scope 3). Overall Net-Zero Target TITAN is committed to reaching net-zero GHG emissions across the value chain by 2050 from a 2020 base year. Near-term validated targets TITAN is committed to: • Reducing gross Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions, covering produced and purchased cement and clinker by 25.1% per tonne of cementitious product sold by 2030 from a 2020 base year • Reducing gross Scope 1 GHG emissions by 22.8% per tonne of cementitious product by 2030 from a 2020 base year. This target is in alignment with the 35% CO2 reduction target on net emissions by 2030 from a 1990 base year, announced by TITAN in 2020 • Reducing Scope 2 GHG emissions by 58.1% per tonne of cementitious product from a 2020 base year • Reducing absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions from the use of sold fossil fuels by 80.9% by 2030 from a 2020 base year Long-term validated targets TITAN is committed to: • Reducing gross Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions, covering produced and purchased cement and clinker by 95.6% per tonne of cementitious product sold by 2050 from a 2020 base year • Reducing other absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions by 90.0% within the same timeframe In February 2022, TITAN revisited its Scope 1 decarbonization roadmap for the achievement of our 2030 target. Participation in this process was universal and cross-departmental: senior as well as middle management from the commercial and technical departments of all business units were involved in the development of this roadmap, which covers all traditional CO2 emission reduction levers: 1. Reducing clinker content in the final product (clinker-to-cement ratio). 2. Increasing the thermal substitution rate (TSR) of fossil fuels with alternative fuels (AF). 3. Increasing energy efficiency by reducing specific heat consumption through process optimization. The outcome indeed confirmed the Group's ability to reach its stated targets, as validated by the SBTi.
[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

12/30/2024

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 1 year

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 1 year

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 1 year

[Fixed row]

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

2644040000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

BE0974338700

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

TITC

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

213800H2CDP9I374WH83

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No
[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ Egypt
☑ Brazil
☑ Greece
☑ Serbia
☑ Turkey
☑ Albania
☑ Bulgaria
☑ North Macedonia
☑ United States of America

(1.12) Which part of the concrete value chain does your organization operate in?

Select all that apply

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

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain
☑ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Our approach to value chain mapping is embedded within our broader ESG and sustainability strategy, as outlined in the 2024 Integrated Annual Report. The mapping exercise was conducted, with support from KPMG, through a structured and multi-layered methodology that aligns with the requirements of the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS), and the CDP questionnaires for climate change and water security. Methodology TITAN applies a double materiality assessment to identify and prioritize ESG topics across its value chain. This includes both financial materiality and impact materiality. The mapping process integrates: - Stakeholder engagement across operations, suppliers, customers, and communities. - Lifecycle analysis of products and services, from raw material sourcing to end-of-life. - Risk and opportunity identification across upstream and downstream activities. - Alignment with international frameworks, including the UN SDGs, GCCA guidelines, SASB standards, and TCFD/TNFD recommendations. Coverage The value chain mapping covers all major operational segments of TITAN Group, including: - Cement plants, quarries, aggregates, ready-mix, dry mortar, and block plants, as well as terminals and corporate offices - Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions are reported, with detailed environmental performance indicators (EPIs) collected through the Novisto platform and verified by PwC. - Supplier engagement is facilitated through ESG data collection and taxonomy disclosures, ensuring traceability and transparency in procurement and investment decisions. - Human capital metrics, such as workforce and internship data, are consolidated across business units and validated during external audits. The mapping also informs our sustainable supply chain strategy, enabling targeted actions on climate resilience, biodiversity, and circular economy initiatives. It supports our ability to report on supplier coverage and ESG performance with precision and accountability.
[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

	Plastics mapping	Value chain stages covered in mapping
	Select from:	*Select all that apply*

	Plastics mapping	Value chain stages covered in mapping
	☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping plastics in our value chain	☑ Upstream value chain ☑ Downstream value chain

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

3

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

We address short-term risks and opportunities through our annual budget cycle and mid-year reviews, as well as regular CAPEX (capital allocation for investment) committee meetings.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

3

(2.1.3) To (years)

10

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Risks and opportunities identified as mid-term are addressed through an annual rolling strategic plan for the next 3-10 years. TITAN is active in a diverse geographical, business, and operational landscape. This results in a multitude of potential risk exposures, including strategic, financial, sustainability (ESG), and operational risks. Risks are categorized using established risk taxonomies relevant to the Group's business and are assessed in terms of probability, impact, and preparedness, in line with industry best practices.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

10

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

30

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Issues identified as related to long-term horizons and influenced by macro-trends are identified in the annual Group strategic planning process and addressed through the setting of targets and monitoring the implementation of long-term performance indicators (indicative example is our CO2 emissions reduction initiative with targets up to 2030 and carbon neutrality by 2050).
[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

☑ End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

International methodologies and standards

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections

Other

☑ External consultants

☑ Materiality assessment

☑ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought
☑ Tornado
☑ Wildfires
☑ Heat waves
☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

Chronic physical

☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
☑ Sea level rise
☑ Water stress

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms
☑ Changes to national legislation
☑ Poor coordination between regulatory bodies
☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits
☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
☑ Lack of mature certification and sustainability standards

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
☑ Changing customer behavior

Reputation

☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback
☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)
☑ Stigmatization of sector

Technology

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability

☑ Exposure to litigation

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

☑ Regulators

☑ Local communities

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

We follow the TCFD recommendations: A. Processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks: A specific scenario-modeling assessment of the Group's climate-related risks and opportunities was con with the engagement of climate change risk experts. The methodology is built on principles similar to catastrophe risk models but is driven by climate model and socioeconomic model data on climate-related hazards, driving econometric models with hazard inputs and business data, and translating risk into financial terms to provide decision-relevant insights for the short, medium and long-term horizon. Scenario details in C3. Risks are being addressed on a"day-to-day" basis. The regular frequency of the risk assessment processes by the relevant committees is once per month. B. Processes for managing climate-related risks: In TITAN Group, Risk is managed at three levels, in line with industry best practices. Risks are managed daily by the Group's management at various levels of the organization according to the nature of each risk. Frontline management executes its risk management role in accordance with policies and standards, monitors and mitigates risks as part of performance management, and identifies and escalates risks as required. This first level of management includes the integration with key business processes (e.g., CAPEX reviews, strategic planning, budgeting process, etc). At the second level of risk governance and control, the central risk team (i.e., the Internal Audit, Risk, and Compliance unit) ensures adherence to the ERM framework and internal policies and

monitors its systematic assessment by aggregating risk insight, integrating input and analysis across the Group, and sharing policies and recommendations across the organization. At the senior level, the Board has the overall responsibility for determining the nature and extent of the principal risks that the Group is willing to assume in achieving its strategic objectives. The Board, through all its Committees, discusses and assesses on an annual basis the main areas of risk to which the Group is exposed, identify new risks, defines the risk appetite of the Group, and monitors the effectiveness of the risk management and internal controls. In parallel, the Group Executive and Sustainability Committee provides strategic direction, an independent view of risks among all operating units, and coordination among them as needed. Climate change is a major risk relevant to the whole Group and its whole value chain and is assessed and managed centrally. The effectiveness of the systems and policies implemented at the Group and business unit levels is systematically reviewed by the Group Executive Committee and the business units' management, including for compliance with the relevant standards of the Group. Whenever weaknesses are identified, corrective measures are taken. Group Internal Audit, Risk and Compliance, ESG Performance and Decarbonization Dpt. report on the effectiveness of risk management to the Audit and Risk Committee regularly. The Board and the Audit and Risk Committee receive regular management reports on climate change mitigation & adaptation and the steps taken to mitigate such risks and consider whether the significant risks faced by the Group are being properly identified, evaluated, and managed. The Group closely monitors relevant regulatory developments and takes proactive measures to mitigate potential negative consequences. A scenario-modeling

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ GEMI Local Water Tool

☑ LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD

☑ TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

☑ WRI Aqueduct

☑ WWF Water Risk Filter

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

International methodologies and standards

☑ Environmental Impact Assessment

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

Other

☑ External consultants

☑ Materiality assessment

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

☑ Groundwater depletion

☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level

☑ Declining water quality
☑ Declining ecosystem services
☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level

Policy
☑ Increased pricing of water
☑ Regulation of discharge quality/volumes

Market
☑ Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
☑ Changing customer behavior
☑ Inadequate access to water, sanitation, and hygiene services (WASH)

Reputation
☑ Impact on human health
☑ Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level

Technology
☑ Dependency on water-intensive energy sources
☑ Transition to water efficient and low water intensity technologies and products

Liability
☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs
☑ Customers
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Regulators
☑ Local communities
☑ Indigenous peoples
☑ Water utilities at a local level

☑ Suppliers

☑ Other water users at the basin/catchment level

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

TITAN has commissioned Sustainable1 to analyze our Group operations and develop a comprehensive Nature Risk Profile. This is a methodology launched by Sustainable1 and UNEP, and is based on the principles of the TNFD framework and the LEAP process. Asset-level data (including asset location, asset type, and land footprint) is combined with spatial or non-spatial data on elements of nature (such as biodiversity, ecosystem services, and natural capital), based on data/analyses from established international organizations and other relevant third parties. The scope of this assessment covers the company's impacts and dependencies on nature, and the respective nature risks are then identified and assessed for each asset and also aggregated at the company level. These risks refer to the risks arising from the company's direct overlapping with Protected Areas and Key Biodiversity Areas, risks arising from a company's direct impacts on nature, and risks arising from a company's dependencies on nature. Water-related impacts and dependencies are among the different features of nature assessed, as one of the ecosystem services that are material to our sector and company. Furthermore, water risk assessment is carried out under the framework of assessing environmental risks at all our sites, with the following methods and tools: a) First top level is the risk assessment of our global portfolio with the use of available tools. We completed the water risk assessment of all Group sites with the use of the Aqueduct tool of the World Resources Institute (WRI), and it was updated in 2024. b) At the local level, an ESIA is executed for new sites as well as operating sites (in case of updating the environmental permit). The EIA process, with the input of external expert consultants, among others, covers also water-related impacts, risks, and mitigation. c) In specific cases, more detailed risk assessment has been made at the local level with the use of GEMI Local Water Tool and/or hydrogeological studies and water modelling, and risk assessment with academia as we did in Greece in 2024 d) Finally, an Environmental Audit and Risk Assessment tool has been developed at the corporate level and is used for the evaluation of environmental performance and risk ranking at our Cement Plant sites (audit takes place every 3 years at each site). The tool covers several issues related to water management and risks. According to our Group Procurement Policy, suppliers are expected to embrace environmental protection as a high-priority issue and to actively engage in producing goods in an environmentally friendly manner and with the lowest possible impact on nature, including impact on water. They are also encouraged to adopt environmental management systems, preferably based on ISO 14001. In this respect, we have set respective ESG criteria for the assessment of our key suppliers, defined as critical suppliers, who represent a significant percentage (>80%) of the total spending of the Group. Among others, our ESG criteria include water-related issues as part of the suppliers' environmental management practices. For this purpose, TITAN Group has expanded its cooperation with Avetta, the leading provider of supply chain risk management (SCRM) software, to include a full ESG evaluation cycle of the identified "key suppliers" by using the "Avetta One" solution. This way, we assess the respective risks as part of our corporate risk management framework.

Row 3

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative only

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ Encore tool

☑ IBAT – Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool

☑ LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD

☑ TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

☑ WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

International methodologies and standards

☑ Environmental Impact Assessment

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

Other
☑ External consultants
☑ Materiality assessment

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical
☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
☑ Wildfires

Chronic physical
☑ Water stress
☑ Sea level rise
☑ Coastal erosion
☑ Change in land-use
☑ Declining ecosystem services
☑ Increased ecosystem vulnerability
☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

Policy
☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
☑ Changes to national legislation
☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits

Market
☑ Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
☑ Changing customer behavior

Reputation
☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback
☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

☑ Stigmatization of sector

Technology

☑ Data access/availability or monitoring systems

Liability

☑ Exposure to litigation

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

☑ Regulators

☑ Local communities

☑ Indigenous peoples

☑ Other commodity users/producers at a local level

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

The restoration of affected land areas and the protection of biodiversity constitute commitments in our sustainability strategy, aiming at the preservation of the natural capital as well as the prosperity of local communities in the areas where we operate. To mitigate our impact on ecosystems and biodiversity, we have developed and implemented TITAN Group standard practices for quarry rehabilitation and biodiversity management at sites of high biodiversity value. The sites of high biodiversity value are determined through risk assessment for all Group sites, with the use of available tools such as the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) at the corporate level. The impacts of our operations on biodiversity are assessed through the process of the overall Environmental Impact Assessment that is made at the local level regularly, depending on the legislation requirements in each country. In this context, the local BUs are motivated to assess further the biodiversity value of the areas they operate, understand the biodiversity risks and opportunities, engage with their local stakeholders, and develop appropriate site-specific Biodiversity Management Plans as required. Furthermore, TITAN has commissioned Sustainable1 to analyze our Group operations and develop a comprehensive Nature Risk Profile. This is a methodology launched by Sustainable1 and UNEP, and is based on the principles of the TNFD framework and the LEAP process. Asset-level data

(including asset location, asset type, and land footprint) is combined with spatial or non-spatial data on elements of nature (such as biodiversity, ecosystem services, and natural capital), based on data/analyses from established international organizations and other relevant third parties. The scope of this assessment covers the company's impacts and dependencies on nature, and the respective nature risks are then identified and assessed for each asset and also aggregated at the company level. These risks refer to the risks arising from the company's direct overlapping with Protected Areas and Key Biodiversity Areas, risks arising from a company's direct impacts on nature, and risks arising from a company's dependencies on nature. Furthermore, an engagement with The Landbanking Group has been initiated to improve further mapping and monitoring of the areas we operate.
[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:
☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

We value nature and its role in our business and society. We follow global goals and commitments on nature and climate, and report our nature-related risks and opportunities, using the CDP and the NCFA-UNEP-WCMC tools. The NCFA-UNEP-WCMC tools help us to measure and report our nature-related issues in four areas: governance, strategy, risk management, and metrics and targets. They also help us to link nature and climate issues and to align the nature and climate agendas. Governance: We have clear governance to oversee and manage our nature-related issues. Our board approves our policies and targets, and reviews our performance and progress. Our senior management implements our strategies and action plans, and ensures compliance. Group ESG Performance Department coordinates and monitors our activities and disclosures. We engage with our stakeholders to share our vision and goals, get feedback, and work on solutions. Strategy: We have assessed our nature-related issues, using the NCFA-UNEP-WCMC tools, which consider how nature affects our business, and how our business affects nature. We have identified the most relevant ecosystem services and drivers of change for our value chain, and estimated our exposure to nature-related risks, such as physical, transition, and reputational risks. We have evaluated our nature-related opportunities, such as cost savings, revenue generation, and value creation from natural capital. We have integrated our nature-related issues into our strategic planning and decision making, and developed scenario analyses to test our business model resilience. Risk management: We have a robust risk management system and process to identify, assess, mitigate, and monitor our nature-related risks, and to disclose them transparently and consistently. We use the NCFA-UNEP-WCMC tools to quantify and monetize our nature-related risks, based on the best available data. We use a two-tiered approach, depending on the data quality: Tier 1, which uses sectoral and country-level data; and Tier 2, which uses asset-level data and location-specific factors. We also adjust the scores of the ecosystem services according to their local relevance and resilience. We prioritize and mitigate the most significant and material nature-related risks, and monitor and review them regularly. Metrics and targets: We have metrics and targets to measure and report our nature-related performance and progress, and to align them with our objectives and commitments. We use the NCFA-UNEP-WCMC tools to measure and value our dependencies and impacts on nature, and to calculate our natural capital balance sheet, which shows our net contribution to nature. We use quantitative and qualitative indicators, in physical and monetary terms, and reflecting stocks and flows of natural capital. We also use a two-tiered approach, depending on the data quality: Tier 1, which uses sectoral and country-level data; and Tier 2, which uses asset-level data and location-specific facts
[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

☑ Areas important for biodiversity

☑ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities

☑ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water

☑ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to biodiversity

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

Sites of high biodiversity value are determined through risk assessment at the corporate level with the use of available tools such as the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT). According to past and more recent biodiversity risk assessments, 12 sites of high biodiversity value have been identified in our global operations. These sites of high biodiversity value in our Group, overlapping or in proximity with Protected Areas or Key Biodiversity Areas, or other designated areas on local, regional/national level. These sites are considered priority locations for developing and implementing specific plans for biodiversity management, according to TITAN Group standard practices and in line with the respective sectoral guidelines. The identification of the sites of high biodiversity value is followed by specific biodiversity studies in these specific areas, where the potential impact on habitats and threatened species are assessed. The assessment covers the broader area around the site, to include also local communities that may be affected by the impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services. Regarding water resources risk, analysis is performed on a regular basis with the use of widely accepted tools and methodologies. In 2023, we completed a water risk assessment for all TITAN Group sites with the use of Aqueduct by WRI. From the Aqueduct indicators the focus for our assessment is mostly on the Baseline Water Stress indicator, as per the

CDP Reporting Guidance and the standards of the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board SASB. This indicator measures the ratio of total water withdrawals to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. Our assessment identified sites that operate in water-stressed areas, namely the areas presenting High and Extremely High baseline water stress indicators, according to the Aqueduct definitions. Priority is given to cement plant sites, since cement production activities use the greatest quantities of water compared to the rest of the Group's activities. We have identified 7 priority locations for sites within water-stressed areas. We use the results of these assessments, along with the evaluation of local conditions at sites operating in water-stressed areas, to identify related risks and opportunities and make the appropriate decisions to further enhance our practices for sustainable water management. Furthermore, we have initiated a new process to analyze our Group operations, based on their impacts and dependencies on nature, and the nature-related risks and opportunities. This analysis is made with a methodology launched by Sustainable1 and UNEP to develop a comprehensive Nature Risk Profile for our Group assets, and is based on the principles of the TNFD framework and the LEAP process. The results of this analysis will be further elaborated to identify other potential priority locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water and/or biodiversity

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we will be disclosing the list/geospatial map of priority locations

(2.3.6) Provide a list and/or spatial map of priority locations

CDP 2.3 List with Titan Group Priority Locations for biodiversity and water.xlsx
[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 11-20

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Absolute risk (in € millions) is a function of hazard x vulnerability x asset value. This reflects the expected financial impacts in dollar terms. A very valuable asset with low hazard exposure and vulnerability could still hold substantial risk due to its high asset value. In defining the financial impact of corporate risks or opportunities, the most common metric that we use is the potential effect on the Group's total annual operational profitability (EBITDA p.a.). We define substantive financial or strategic impact as the extreme and significant risks assessed to impact 10%-50% on the Group's EBITDA

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 11-20

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Absolute risk (in € millions) is a function of hazard x vulnerability x asset value. This reflects the expected financial impacts in dollar terms. A very valuable asset with low hazard exposure and vulnerability could still hold substantial risk due to its high asset value. In defining the financial impact of corporate risks or opportunities, the most common metric that we use is the potential effect on the Group's total annual operational profitability (EBITDA p.a.). We define substantive financial or strategic impact as the extreme and significant risks assessed to impact 10%-50% on the Group's EBITDA
[Add row]

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

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☑ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

Our overarching TITAN Group's Environmental Policy aims to enhance awareness and enduring commitment, to reduce adverse operational impacts while accelerating the positive impacts of our operations. Under this framework, in all our sites, an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is made, which covers the water-related impacts from our operations and activities (e.g., impacts on aquifers and ecosystems), as well as the respective risks and mitigation measures. In this process, the potential water pollutants are identified through baseline assessment of the quality of the water effluents and sewage wastewater that is projected to be discharged, based on water sampling and analysis at accredited laboratories. The pollutants are classified into different categories to apply the appropriate treatment methods to the discharged water. These categories include oxygen-demanding pollutants, organic pollutants, inorganic pollutants, suspended solids, oil, nitrates, and phosphates. Respective metrics are used for monitoring the potential water pollutants, which may vary and depend on the site-specific permit conditions, and include TSS (mg/l), pH, Temperature (oC), BOD (mg/l), COD (mg/l), Oil & Grease (mg/l), microbiological load (MPN/100 ml), nitrate (mg/l), phosphate (mg/l), and other according to national or regional regulations. All monitoring and reporting of water pollutants is made under the framework of our Integrated Water Management System and the ISO14001 standards.
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Other nutrients and oxygen demanding pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

A category of water pollutants relevant to our operations is oxygen-demanding pollutants, which are measured through the Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) and Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) tests in water. These pollutants come mainly from the sewage wastewater after the use of domestic water (for cleaning and hygiene) by our employees on our premises. Large populations of such pollutants, like decomposing bacteria, can deplete oxygen levels in the water and thus destroy the natural balance of the water. A higher BOD indicates that more oxygen is required, which gets rapidly depleted, meaning less oxygen is available to higher forms of aquatic life. The result is for bacteria to thrive and kill fish and other wildlife. COD is also an important measure of water quality because it can indicate the presence of organic pollutants in water. High levels of organic matter in water can be harmful to aquatic life and can also cause problems for human uses of the water since it can affect the taste and smell of the water and make it unfit for drinking or other uses.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

☑ Water recycling

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

☑ Upgrading of process equipment/methods

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Appropriate treatment of discharged water is essential, ensuring that the discharged quality and quantity fully comply with the standards and local regulations and that potential impacts on water ecosystems or human health are mitigated and minimized. Therefore, in all our sites, appropriate treatment methods for the wastewater are applied, before it is discharged from our premises, including sedimentation tanks for reducing suspended solids and oil separation/removal; a cooling process to reduce temperature; and specific facilities for treating sewage water to reduce pH, BOD, COD, microbiological load, and/or other elements according to regulatory requirements. The sewage wastewater is treated either on-site or directed to the municipal sewage network (or via truck) for off-site treatment. In many cases, the treated water is recycled and reused again in our facilities. Under the framework of our Integrated Water Management System (IWMS), all sites monitor regularly the quantity and quality of treated water that is discharged. The success of the treatment measures is evaluated by the measurement of the specific metrics of water pollutants (e.g., TSS, BOD, etc.) before and after treatment, and finally by their compliance with the respective national limits. Our IWMS also includes procedures for the water network monitoring, for the detection of pipe erosion, leaking points, spillages, etc., that could potentially lead to the pollution of discharged water.

Row 2

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Nitrates

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

A category of water pollutants that is relevant to our operations is nitrates, which may enter the industrial water used in the manufacturing process or the water runoffs. Nitrates are essential plant nutrients, but in excess amounts, they can cause significant water quality problems. Together with phosphorus, nitrates in excess amounts can accelerate eutrophication, causing dramatic increases in aquatic plant growth and changes in the types of plants and animals that live in the freshwater resource. High levels of nitrate in drinking water may also create human health problems.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

☑ Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems

☑ Water recycling

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

☑ Upgrading of process equipment/methods

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Appropriate treatment of discharged water is essential for our operations, ensuring that the discharged quality and quantity fully comply with the standards and local regulations and that potential impacts on water ecosystems or human health are mitigated and minimized. Therefore, in all our sites, appropriate treatment methods for the wastewater are applied before it is discharged from our premises. The treatment methods include sedimentation tanks for reducing suspended solids and oil separation/removal; a cooling process to reduce temperature; and specific facilities for treating sewage water according to regulatory requirements. In many cases, the treated water is recycled and reused again in our facilities. Under the framework of our Integrated Water Management System (IWMS), all sites monitor regularly the quantity and quality of treated water that is discharged. The monitoring parameters vary, but where relevant, they include the nitrate concentration that may have adverse impacts on water ecosystems or human health. The success of treatment measures is evaluated by the measurement of the specific metrics of water pollutants (e.g., mg of nitrates per liter of water), before and after treatment, and finally by their compliance with the respective national limits. Our IWMS also includes procedures for the water network monitoring, for the detection of pipe erosion, leaking points, spillages, etc., that could potentially lead to the pollution of discharged water.

Row 3

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Oil

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

A category of water pollutants that is relevant to our operations is oil, which may enter the water used in the manufacturing process or the water runoffs. Oil can hurt aquatic flora and fauna, disturbing the ecological system, and may create human health problems. When exposed to oil, adult fish may experience reduced growth, enlarged livers, changes in heart and respiration rates, fin erosion, and reproduction impairment. Fish eggs and larvae can be especially sensitive to lethal and sublethal impacts. Even when lethal impacts are not observed, oil can make fish unsafe for humans to eat. Oil can also be absorbed into the sediments and contaminate worm and crab burrows, where it can persist and cause impacts on aquatic life for years after the spill occurred.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Water recycling

☑ Upgrading of process equipment/methods

☑ Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

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

☑ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Appropriate treatment of discharged water is essential for our operations, ensures that the discharged quality and quantity fully comply with the standards and local regulations and that potential impacts on water ecosystems or human health are mitigated and minimized. Therefore, in all our sites, appropriate treatment methods for the wastewater are applied, before it is discharged from our premises, including sedimentation tanks for reducing suspended solids and oil separation/removal; a cooling process to reduce temperature; and specific facilities for treating sewage water according to regulatory requirements. In many cases, the treated water is recycled and reused again in our facilities. Under the framework of our Integrated Water Management System (IWMS), all sites monitor regularly the quantity and quality of treated water that is discharged. The success of treatment measures is evaluated by the measurement of the specific metrics of water pollutants (e.g. mg of oil per liter), before and after treatment, and finally by their compliance with the regulatory requirements. Our IWMS includes also procedures for the water network

monitoring, for the detection of pipe erosion, leaking points, spillages, etc. that could potentially lead to the pollution of discharged water. Finally, the Environmental Management Systems applied at all our facilities, include procedures for the prevention and response to potential oil spillages, before they end up in water streams.

Row 4

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Inorganic pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

A category of water pollutants that is relevant to our operations is the inorganic pollutants, which may enter the water used in the manufacturing process or the water runoffs. These inorganic pollutants can include a combination of metals, salts, compounds, particles, and mineral complexes that do not contain carbon, like as example, sodium, calcium, potassium, iron, manganese, magnesium, sulfate, chloride, and nitrate. If these pollutants are in significant concentrations in water, they can hurt aquatic flora and fauna, disturbing the ecological system, and may create human health problems. They can also create aesthetic problems in water, such as a salty or bitter taste, discoloration, or even chemical scale/corrosion.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

☑ Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems

☑ Water recycling

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

☑ Upgrading of process equipment/methods

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Appropriate treatment of discharged water is essential for our operations, ensuring that the discharged quality and quantity fully comply with the standards and local regulations and that potential impacts on water ecosystems or human health are mitigated and minimized. Therefore, in all our sites, appropriate treatment methods for the wastewater are applied, before it is discharged from our premises, including sedimentation tanks for reducing suspended solids and oil separation/removal; a cooling process to reduce temperature; specific facilities for treating sewage water to reduce pH, BOD, COD, microbiological load and/or other elements according to regulatory requirements. In many cases, the treated water is recycled and reused again in our facilities. Under the framework of our Integrated Water Management System (IWMS) all sites monitor on a regular basis the quantity and quality of treated water that is discharged. The monitoring parameters vary, but they may include inorganic pollutants that may have adverse impacts on water ecosystems or human health. The success of treatment measures is evaluated by the measurement of the specific metrics of water pollutants (e.g. mg of iron), before and after treatment and finally by their compliance with the respective national limits. Our IWMS also includes procedures for the water network monitoring, for the detection of pipe erosion, leaking points, spillages etc. that could potentially lead to the pollution of discharged water.
[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☑ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

Plastics are not identified as a material issue for our direct operations. The majority of our products are transported in bulk form.
[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:
☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy
☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply
☑ Bulgaria
☑ Greece

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Under the current phase of the EU ETS, TITAN's financial exposure to the ETS has been minimized, as the Group has a surplus of EU Allowances (EUAs) are based on its existing optimized operating model. The Group's plants in Greece and Bulgaria, where the EU ETS is in force, entered Phase IV (2021–2030) with a surplus of allowances, which should last for at least five years, provided that there is no significant change in the EU ETS rules. Particularly in EU markets, the potential increase of production costs due to the gradual phasing out of free CO2 allowances from 2026 may lead to a loss of sales due to imports from non-CO2 constrained markets (a risk known as "carbon leakage"). Similarly, exports from markets with CO2 taxation in place could be structurally disadvantaged compared to exports from non-CO2-constrained markets. The CBAM (Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism) can play an important role in creating a global level playing field, avoiding carbon leakage from the EU. However, "water-tightness" to avoid circumvention and a proper solution for exports to maintain competitiveness in global markets are prerequisites for the effective implementation of this EU Regulation.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased production costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Within TITAN's geographical footprint, legally binding climate change regulations are implemented in the EU (ETS), where the gross Scope 1 emissions of the Group's operations constitute 26.1% (Greece and Bulgaria cement plants) of the total TITAN Group Scope 1 gross emissions. The price of CO_2 rights will become critical for the Group if the regulatory framework changes in a way that a shortfall of such rights. In the medium to long term, the ETS is expected to impose a higher direct cost on our operations as a result of higher CO2 prices. CBAM can play an important role in creating a global level playing field, avoiding carbon leakage from the EU, subject to a solution for the exports. Even if imports to Europe are subject to CO2 cost through CBAM, exports and therefore competitiveness of EU plants will be negatively affected if no solution is found to maintain competitiveness post-2025. Complete loss of export competitiveness (especially regarding exports to non-EU destinations) by 2026 or 2027 is theoretically possible given the lack of a provision for exports to third countries. Further allowances reduction due to "conditionality measures" in free allocation rules (for the 20% worst installations in 2016-2017) may pose a risk in the medium term for Kamari and Patras plants. Under the current phase of the EU ETS, TITAN's financial exposure to the ETS is minimized, as the Group has a surplus of EU Emission Allowances (EUAs) based on its existing operating model.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

2100000

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

3600000

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

13000000

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

22000000

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

18000000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

27000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The Group's plants in Greece and Bulgaria, where the EU ETS is in force, entered Phase IV (2021–2030) with a surplus of allowances, which should last for at least five years, provided that there is no significant change in the EU ETS rules. Without major changes in plant production levels beyond 2023, by 2030 our EUA balance will have declined by c.1.0m EUAs from current levels, or €80-130m (€13-22m/yr) for a CO2 price evolution in the mid-term (80-130€/EUA) in the EU. Optimizing production in the EU could help us maintain a positive EUA balance until 2030, but could potentially lead to a loss of low-margin sales (c.500kt/yr) or a loss of an app. €5m/yr. In the worst-case scenario of losing export competitiveness post 2026 due to the CBAM, which could result in loss of export volumes in the US (for Greek BU), with an impact on the Group's profitability depending on the volumes that could be redirected towards EU markets and the sales margin.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Establish organization-wide targets

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

75000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The Group's commitment to achieving its decarbonization targets is reflected in a series of strategic investments exceeding €75 million over the next three years, currently at various stages of development. Upgrades to existing facilities in Egypt, the USA, and Southeastern Europe, along with new installations at the Patras and Thessaloniki plants, are designed to enhance energy efficiency, increase thermal substitution rates, and improve the handling of lower clinker cements.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

The designed roadmap confirms the Group's ability to reach our targets: A detailed list of over 90 actions and projects was compiled, all of which provide significant cost savings as well as business growth opportunities in addition to their decarbonization potential. A total CapEx between €100–150 million was identified, to be distributed throughout the ten years to the end of 2030. In addition to the CapEx-related projects, the roadmap includes commercial initiatives that do not require any investment. We align our executive incentives with our CO_2 targets and advocate for a global level playing field in carbon policies. We optimize our EUA balance and comply with the emissions restrictions in Egypt.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Albania

☑ Egypt

☑ Greece

☑ North Macedonia

☑ Serbia

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Danube

☑ Nile

☑ Other, please specify :Attica Northern Peloponnese Central Macedonia Ishmi Yesilirmak Marmara

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

As a result of our risk assessment process, we concluded that out of 159 Group sites assessed, 60% of the Group's cement and cement grinding plants, 86% of quarries for aggregates and industrial minerals, and 66% of ready-mix concrete sites are located in water-stressed areas. Based on Aqueduct, 8 cement plants have been identified that operate in water-stress areas. Financial impact has been estimated from 2.0MEUR/yr (for one plant) to 16MEUR/yr (if we count all exposed plants).

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Disruption in production capacity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Drought and/or water scarcity incidents could lead to a loss of sales of c.100,000 tonnes of cement. During the disruption, the market could be served from the closest cement plant not affected by the event, but due to the associated increase in logistics costs, we assume that any such sales would not contribute to profitability. Our business is globally diversified. Hence, drought incidents would likely impact only a small fraction of our operations.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

1000000

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

1000000

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

1000000

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

8000000

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

2000000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

16000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The overall financial impact has been estimated at €2 million per plant. Therefore, the minimum impact for a water scarcity incident in 1 plant only would result in, i.e., 100kt loss of cement sales or €2,000,000, whereas the maximum impact for water scarcity incidents in all 8 plants would result in i.e., 800kt loss of cement sales or €16,000,000. So, the overall financial impact has been estimated at €2-16 MEUR/yr.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☑ Engage with River Basin Organizations

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

1100000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The Group also ensures adequate insurance policies against physical damage or temporary loss of business (total cost of approximately € 1.1 million), as well as the ready availability of sufficient liquidity to absorb any potential impacts. Finally, our response to potential local production disruption would include the increase of imports from other group BUs for cement stock replenishment to meet the possible increased demand for incurred damages in the area.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

To mitigate the risk and reduce withdrawal of water, Titan Group has committed to the water consumption of 280l/t cementitious product and 70% coverage of water demand by recycled water. We also connected CSO remuneration with the water target. To mitigate the effects of possible physical impacts on the Group's assets from extreme natural events like wildfires, the company is implementing a set of proactive protective measures for its assets and developing continuously updated emergency plans. Besides following strict infrastructure design and asset construction standards, all business units operate with health & safety management systems and firefighting contingency plans in place. The Group also ensures adequate insurance policies against physical damage or temporary loss of business (total cost of approximately € 1.1 million), as well as the ready availability of sufficient liquidity to absorb any potential impacts. Finally, our response to potential local production disruption would include the increase of imports from other group BUs for cement stock replenishment to meet the possible increased demand for incurred damages in the area. Circular economy opportunities for water reuse are investigated to reduce withdrawals from water-stressed areas, e.g.Kamari plant in Greece at the Thriasio water basin.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Drought

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Egypt

☑ Greece

☑ Serbia

☑ Turkey

☑ Albania

☑ North Macedonia

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The analysis is based on the latest update of the Coupled Model Intercomparison Project (CMIP6), which combines four climate change scenarios based on the Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) from IPCC with a complementary set of Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs) scenarios focused on projecting socioeconomic changes. These new scenarios include the "High Climate Change" scenario (SSP5-8.5), which is tied to an anticipated increase in the global mean surface temperature in 2100 in the range of 3.3 to 5.7°C, a consequence of insufficient global efforts to limit greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. SSP3-7.0 is associated with an anticipated increase in the global mean surface temperature in 2100 in the range of around 2.8 to 4.6°C due to lower GHG, while SSP2-4.5 is tied to an expected increase in the global mean surface temperature in 2100 in the range of around 2.1 to 3.5°C as a result of GHG aligning with current pledges on reducing emissions. Lastly, SSP1- 2.6, the "Low Climate Change" scenario, is linked to an anticipated increase in the global mean surface temperature in 2100 in the range of 1.3 to 2.4°C. Main risks for the Group come from drought and water stress. Five cement plants in Egypt, Greece are exposed to the risk of drought.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Disruption in production capacity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Such an incident could lead to a loss of sales of c.100,000 tonnes of cement. During the disruption, the market could be served from the closest cement plant not affected by the event, but due to the associated increase in logistics costs, we assume that any such sales would not contribute to profitability. The overall financial impact has been estimated at €2 million per plant. Our business is globally diversified. Therefore, the minimum impact for a water scarcity incident in 1 plant only would result in, i.e., 100kt loss of cement sales or €2,000,000, whereas the maximum impact for water scarcity incidents in all 8 plants would result in, i.e., 800kt loss of cement sales or €16,000,000. So, the overall financial impact has been estimated at M€2-16/yr. Hence, extreme weather conditions would likely impact only a small fraction of our operations.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

1000000

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

1000000

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

1000000

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

8000000

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

2000000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

16000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Such an incident could lead to a loss of sales of c.100,000 tonnes of cement. During the disruption, the market could be served from the closest cement plant not affected by the event, but due to the associated increase in logistics costs, we assume that any such sales would not contribute to profitability. The overall financial impact has been estimated at €2 million per plant. Our business is globally diversified. Therefore, the minimum impact for a water scarcity incident in 1 plant only would result in, i.e., 100kt loss of cement sales or €2,000,000, whereas the maximum impact for water scarcity incidents in all 8 plants would result in, i.e., 800kt loss of cement sales or €16,000,000. So, the overall financial impact has been estimated at €2-16 MEUR/yr.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☑ Develop drought emergency plans

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

1100000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

During the disruption, the market could be served from the closest cement plant not affected by the event, but due to the associated increase in logistics costs, we assume that any such sales would not contribute to profitability. The overall financial impact has been estimated at €2 million per plant. Our business is globally diversified. Therefore, the minimum impact for a water scarcity incident in 1 plant only would result in, i.e., 100kt loss of cement sales or €2,000,000, whereas the maximum impact for water scarcity incidents in all 8 plants would result in, i.e., 800kt loss of cement sales or €16,000,000. So, the overall financial impact has been estimated at €2-16 MEUR/yr. Hence, extreme weather conditions would likely impact only a small fraction of our operations.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

To mitigate the effects of possible physical impacts on the Group's assets from extreme natural events like wildfires, the company is implementing a set of proactive protective measures for its assets and developing continuously updated emergency plans. Besides following strict infrastructure design and asset construction standards, all business units operate with health & safety management systems and firefighting contingency plans in place. The Group also ensures adequate insurance policies against physical damage or temporary loss of business (total cost of approximately € 1.1 million), as well as the ready availability of sufficient liquidity to absorb any potential impacts. Finally, our response to potential local production disruption would include the increase of imports from other group BUs for cement stock replenishment to meet the possible increased demand for incurred damages in the area.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Heat wave

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Bulgaria

☑ North Macedonia

☑ Serbia

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The climate-related scenario assessment encompasses TITAN's cement manufacturing facilities globally, encompassing all 17 integrated and cement grinding facilities, as well as 13 selected sites, including quarries, terminals, and ready-mix units, across ten countries in Greece, Southeastern Europe, Brazil, Egypt, Türkiye, and the USA. The primary physical risks identified to date for the Group include coastal flooding, drought, water stress, and extreme temperatures, with drought representing the highest physical risk and extreme temperatures posing the second highest. Five cement plants are exposed to extreme temperatures in the USA, Bulgaria, Kosovo, N.Macedonia and Serbia.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Disruption in production capacity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

An event of heat wave at one of our cement plants could lead to a loss of sales of c.100,000 tonnes of cement (i.e., sales of one month). During the disruption, the market could be served from the closest cement plant not affected by the event, but due to the associated increase in logistics costs, we assume that any such sales would not contribute to profitability. The remediation cost to restart production is estimated at €0.5 million. The overall financial impact has been estimated to be €2.5 million per plant. Our business is globally diversified. Hence, extreme weather conditions would likely impact only a small fraction of our operations.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

500000

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

500000

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

500000

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

1500000

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

500000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

2500000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

An event of heat wave at one of our cement plants could lead to a loss of sales of c.100,000 tonnes of cement (i.e., sales of one month). During the disruption, the market could be served from the closest cement plant not affected by the event, but due to the associated increase in logistics costs, we assume that any such sales would not contribute to profitability. The remediation cost to restart production is estimated at €0.5 million. The overall financial impact has been estimated to be €2.5 million per plant. Our business is globally diversified. Hence, extreme weather conditions would likely impact only a small fraction of our operations. So, the overall financial impact has been estimated at €2-16 MEUR/yr.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☑ Develop a climate transition plan

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

1100000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

An event of heat wave at one of our cement plants could lead to a loss of sales of c.100,000 tonnes of cement (i.e., sales of one month). During the disruption, the market could be served from the closest cement plant not affected by the event, but due to the associated increase in logistics costs, we assume that any such sales would not contribute to profitability. The remediation cost to restart production is estimated at €0.5 million. The overall financial impact has been estimated to be €2.5 million per plant. Our business is globally diversified. Hence, extreme weather conditions would likely impact only a small fraction of our operations.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

To mitigate the effects of possible physical impacts on the Group's assets from extreme natural events like wildfires, the company is implementing a set of proactive protective measures for its assets and developing continuously updated emergency plans. Besides following strict infrastructure design and asset construction standards, all business units operate with health & safety management systems and firefighting contingency plans in place. The Group also ensures adequate insurance policies against physical damage or temporary loss of business (total cost of approximately € 1.1 million), as well as the ready availability of sufficient liquidity to absorb any potential impacts. Finally, our response to potential local production disruption would include the increase of imports from other group BUs for cement stock replenishment to meet the possible increased demand for incurred damages in the area.
[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :EBITDA

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

27000000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

18500000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Transition: Without major changes in plant production levels beyond 2023, by 2030 our EUA balance will have declined by c.1.0m EUAs from current levels, or €80-130m (€13-22m/yr) for a CO2 price evolution in the mid-term (80-130€/EUA) in the EU. Optimizing production in the EU could help us maintain a positive EUA

balance until 2030, but could potentially lead to a loss of low-margin sales (c.500kt/yr) or a loss of an app. €5m/yr. In the worst-case scenario of losing export competitiveness post 2026 due to the CBAM, which could result in loss of export volumes in the US (for Greek BU), with an impact on the Group's profitability depending on the volumes that could be redirected towards EU markets and the sales margin. Physical risks: Drought and/or water scarcity incidents could lead to a loss of sales of c.100,000 tonnes of cement. During the disruption, the market could be served from the closest cement plant not affected by the event, but due to the associated increase in logistics costs, we assume that any such sales would not contribute to profitability. The overall financial impact has been estimated at €2 million per plant. Therefore, the minimum impact for a water scarcity incident in 1 plant only would result in, i.e., 100kt loss of cement sales or €2,000,000, whereas the maximum impact for water scarcity incidents in all 8 plants would result in i.e., 800kt loss of cement sales or €16,000,000. So, the overall financial impact has been estimated at €2-16 MEUR/yr. Heatwave: An event of a heatwave at one of our cement plants could lead to a loss of sales of c.100,000 tonnes of cement (i.e., sales of one month). During the disruption, the market could be served from the closest cement plant not affected by the event, but due to the associated increase in logistics costs, we assume that any such sales would not contribute to profitability. The remediation cost to restart production is estimated at €0.5 million. The overall financial impact has been estimated to be €2.5 million per plant. Our business is globally diversified. Total=16+2.5=18.5

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :EBITDA

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

1000000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

16000000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ 1-10%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Such an incident could lead to a loss of sales of c.100,000 tonnes of cement. During the disruption, the market could be served from the closest cement plant not affected by the event, but due to the associated increase in logistics costs, we assume that any such sales would not contribute to profitability. The overall financial impact has been estimated at €2 million per plant. Our business is globally diversified. Therefore, the minimum impact for a water scarcity incident in 1 plant only would result in, i.e., 100kt loss of cement sales or €2,000,000, whereas the maximum impact for water scarcity incidents in all 8 plants would result in, i.e., 800kt loss of cement sales or €16,000,000. So, the overall financial impact has been estimated at €2-16 MEUR/yr. Hence, extreme weather conditions would likely impact only a small fraction of our operations.
[Add row]

(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Greece
☑ Other, please specify :Attica

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply
☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

2

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Two facilities in the water basin of Attica in Greece are exposed to water risk that could have a substantive financial or strategic impact on our business. These represent less than 1% of the company-wide facilities or approx. 15% of the facilities assessed and less than 10% of our global total revenue.

Row 2

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Greece

☑ Other, please specify :Northern Peloponnese

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

One facility in the water basin of Northern Peloponnese in Greece is exposed to water risk that could have a substantive financial or strategic impact on our business. This facility represents less than 1% of the company-wide facilities or approx. 8% of the facilities assessed and less than 10% of our global total revenue.

Row 3

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Greece

☑ Other, please specify :Central Macedonia

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization’s total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

One facility in the water basin of Central Macedonia in Greece is exposed to water risk that could have a substantive financial or strategic impact on our business. This facility represents less than 1% of the company-wide facilities or approx. 8% of the facilities assessed and less than 10% of our global total revenue.

Row 4

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Albania

☑ Other, please specify :Ishmi

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

One facility in the water basin of Ishmi in Albania is exposed to water risk that could have a substantive financial or strategic impact on our business. This facility represents less than 1% of the company-wide facilities or approx. 8% of the facilities assessed and less than 10% of our global total revenue.

Row 5

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Egypt

☑ Nile

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

2

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Two facilities in the water basin of Nile in Egypt is exposed to water risk that could have a substantive financial or strategic impact on our business. These facilities represent less than 1% of the company-wide facilities or approx. 15% of the facilities assessed and less than 10% of our global total revenue.

Row 6

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Serbia

☑ Other, please specify :West Morava

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

One facility in the water basin of West Morava in Serbia is exposed to water risk that could have a substantive financial or strategic impact on our business. This facility represents less than 1% of the company-wide facilities or approx. 8% of the facilities assessed and less than 10% of our global total revenue.

Row 7

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Bulgaria
☑ Danube

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply
☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:
☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:
☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

One facility in the water basin of Danube in Bulgaria is exposed to water risk that could have a substantive financial or strategic impact on our business. This facility represents less than 1% of the company-wide facilities or approx. 8% of the facilities assessed and less than 10% of our global total revenue.

Row 8

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Turkey
☑ Other, please specify :Yesilirmak

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

One facility in the water basin of Yesilirmak in Turkey is exposed to water risk that could have a substantive financial or strategic impact on our business. This facility represents less than 1% of the company-wide facilities or approx. 8% of the facilities assessed and less than 10% of our global total revenue.

Row 9

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Turkey

☑ Other, please specify :Marmara

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

One facility in the water basin of Marmara in Turkey is exposed to water risk that could have a substantive financial or strategic impact on our business. This facility represents less than 1% of the company-wide facilities or approx. 8% of the facilities assessed and less than 10% of our global total revenue.
[Add row]

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

(3.3.1) Water-related regulatory violations

Select from:

☑ No

(3.3.3) Comment

TITAN was not subject to any such fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations in the reporting year, for any of its operations.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(3.5.1) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impact your operations.

Select all that apply
☑ EU ETS

(3.5.2) Provide details of each Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) your organization is regulated by.

EU ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

26.17

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

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

12/31/2023

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/30/2024

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

2674729

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

0

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

2454364

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

Within TITAN's geographical footprint, a legally binding emissions trading scheme is implemented in the EU (ETS), where the gross Scope 1 emissions of our operations represent 26,17% of the total Group Scope 1 gross emissions. Scope 2 emissions are also indirectly affected in the EU as Scope 1 of the energy sector. [Fixed row]

(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

As the evidence of climate change intensifies, regulatory frameworks targeting greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions—particularly CO_2—are expanding rapidly. Cement production, being inherently CO_2-intensive, is directly impacted by these developments. TITAN Group operates within jurisdictions subject to binding climate regulations, notably the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS) in Greece and Bulgaria, and a CO_2 emissions cap in Egypt. These regions account for 53% of our Group's gross Scope 1 emissions, with 26.1% falling under the EU ETS. In the EU, the gradual phase-out of free CO_2 allowances starting in 2026 is expected to increase production costs, potentially leading to carbon leakage—where domestic production is displaced by imports from non-CO_2-constrained markets. Similarly, exports from regulated markets may face structural disadvantages. The Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) is a critical tool to level the playing field, although its current design does not yet resolve competitiveness concerns for exports. To mitigate these risks, TITAN employs a proactive, scenario-based approach to regulatory preparedness. This includes modeling potential outcomes and developing mitigation roadmaps that safeguard business resilience. Key measures include: Reducing clinker content in cement. Increasing the use of alternative fuels (AF), which reached a thermal substitution rate of 21.2% in 2024. Enhancing

energy efficiency. Innovating low-carbon products and solutions, which now represent 29.8% of our cement and cementitious portfolio. We are committed to doubling our low-carbon cement volumes by 2026 and reducing emissions to 550 kgCO_2/t cementitious material. These efforts are supported by R&D investments in new binders, calcined clays, recarbonated materials, and advanced concrete technologies. Our flagship carbon capture and storage initiative, IFESTOS, at the Kamari plant in Greece, exemplifies our ambition. It is the largest industrial-scale CCS project in Europe and will capture CO_2 for permanent geological storage. TITAN also actively engages in policy advocacy through platforms like CEMBUREAU, promoting regulatory designs that recognize carbon removals, support negative emissions accounting, and enable fungibility between removals and ETS allowances. We monitor developments such as the EU Climate Target for 2040, the evolving EU Taxonomy, and the CSRD and CSDDD frameworks, ensuring our strategy remains aligned with emerging standards. Governance is central to our compliance strategy. Climate oversight is embedded at the Board level, and executive remuneration is increasingly linked to sustainability performance. Our climate policy outlines clear responsibilities across the Group and emphasizes transparency and stakeholder engagement. In summary, TITAN's strategy integrates regulatory foresight, operational adaptation, product innovation, and policy engagement to ensure compliance and competitiveness in a decarbonizing world.

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ Development of new products or services through R&D and innovation

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Egypt

☑ Italy

☑ France

☑ Greece

☑ Serbia

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

☑ Turkey

☑ Albania

☑ Bulgaria

☑ North Macedonia

☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Resilient urbanization: TITAN Group aims to double its sales of low-carbon products by 2026 compared to 2022. During 2024, the Group achieved new records in alternative fuels usage, continued its commercial transformation by launching new green products such as CEM IV and VELTER™ in Greece, and celebrated the completion of significant capital investments, such as the precalciner project at the Kamari plant, near Athens. Regarding SCMs, we expanded our reach in new markets to diversify our sources of fly ash and slag reserves. The development of the groundbreaking IFESTOS carbon capture project at Kamari continued at a fast pace. Moreover, in the USA, Titan America was selected by the US Department of Energy for the funding of a first-of-a-kind innovative clay calcination technology for low-carbon cement production. Shifting customer preferences towards less carbon-intensive concrete and cement substitutes for construction could negatively affect demand for the Group's products, but also allow the development and sale of new, higher value-added low carbon products and solutions. More stringent building and energy efficiency standards.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Product substitution risk could be driven by different factors such as technological advancements, changing consumer preferences, regulations, etc. However, currently in the cement industry, most of the key drivers that increase the risk of substitution if the Group does not adapt its product portfolio are related to ESG topics and especially decarbonization. The climate agenda may promote the use of concrete and cement substitutes for construction as being less carbon-intensive, a fact that could negatively affect demand for the Group's core products. In addition, a CO2 footprint may pose a risk regarding future funding opportunities and create a reputational risk for our Group and the whole sector, which could also lead to shifts in customer preferences. However, at the same time, opportunities arise from the development and sale of new low-carbon products and solutions. Shifting customer preferences towards less carbon-intensive concrete and cement substitutes for construction could negatively affect demand for the Group's products, but also allow the development and sale of new, higher value-added products and solutions. Reputational risks for our company and the whole sector due to the perception of the cement industry as a large CO2 emitter, which often overlooks the contribution of our products to climate adaptation and their carbon footprint over their full lifecycle. Such risks could also lead to shifts in customer preferences. According to the EU Taxonomy Regulation, only clinker with a footprint below 722kgCO2/t Clinker and cement below 469 kgCO2/t cementitious are eligible for funding from EU institutions. Taxonomy may pose a risk regarding future funding opportunities.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

10000000

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

25000000

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

42000000

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

67500000

(3.6.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum (currency)

84000000

(3.6.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

135000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The reduction of the clinker-to-cement ratio by 13.1% (as in our decarbonisation roadmap) can contribute to a CO2 reduction of 73kg/t of cementitious products by 2030, or 5.8-9.5€/t cement for 80-130€/tCO2, and can increase effective cement capacity for the same amount of clinker production. The medium-term target is to reduce the clinker-to-cement ratio by 5.2% by 2026. The target is to increase lower carbon products by 2.1 by 2026. Titan America's Roanoke Cement Company was selected by the US Department of Energy's Office of Clean Energy Demonstrations (OCED) for a $61.7 million award to deploy a first-of-its-kind calcined clay production line at our Troutville facility. This project, part of the $6.3 billion Industrial Demonstrations Program, is expected to reduce CO2 emissions by up to 40%,

showcasing a significant decarbonization lever. In addition, TITAN America is actively involved in the South Florida ClimateReady Tech Hub, a collaboration aimed at commercializing and scaling resilient infrastructure using low-carbon cement and concrete. This initiative, supported by a $19.5 million funding award from the US Department of Commerce, combines innovation, decarbonization, and place-based economic development. It addresses the main challenges of adopting new materials, including test beds, policy development, codes and standards, capital investment, and workforce development. By leveraging recent acquisitions, we have also expanded our low-carbon product offerings. Introducing the TITAN Edge family of products in 2024, TITAN launched VELTER™, a groundbreaking range of high-performance concrete.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

10000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The Group's commitment to achieving its decarbonization targets is reflected in a series of strategic investments exceeding €75 million over the next three years, currently at various stages of development. Upgrades to existing facilities in Egypt, the USA, and Southeastern Europe, along with new installations at the Patras and Thessaloniki plants, are designed to enhance energy efficiency, increase thermal substitution rates, and improve the handling of lower clinker cements.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Midway through our 2023-2026 strategy plan, we remain committed to executing our customer-centric Green Growth strategy. Our goal is to become the leading provider of high-performance green building materials and solutions across all our markets, delivering long-term value to our stakeholders and contributing to a safer, more sustainable, and enjoyable world. 2026 targets: Sales €3bn EBITDA growth>10% ROACE>12% EPS>€3/share In 2024, green (lower-carbon) products represent 29.8% of our portfolio of cement and cementitious products. We further reduced our clinker-to-cement ratio by 0.3 percentage points (76.5% vs. 76.9% in 2023). During 2024, the Group achieved new records in alternative fuels usage, continued its commercial transformation by launching new green products such as CEM IV and VELTER™ in Greece, and celebrated the completion of significant capital investments, such as the precalciner project at the Kamari plant, near Athens. Regarding SCMs, we expanded our reach in new markets to diversify our sources of fly ash and slag reserves. The development of the groundbreaking IFESTOS carbon capture project at Kamari continued at fast pace. Moreover, in the USA, Titan America was selected by the US Department of Energy for the funding of a first-of-a-kind innovative clay calcination technology for low-carbon cement production. Differentiating our product offering with low-carbon products that add value to the customer is a major pillar of our decarbonization roadmap. Green products represent 29.8% of our portfolio of cement and cementitious products. The Group has committed to doubling low-carbon cement volumes by 2026 and achieving a reduction in emissions/ton cementitious material of more than 18% to achieve 550Kg CO2/t, offering its customers the products and services that will shape the sustainable world of tomorrow. Construction of two 70,000-ton domes in the USA to upgrade import capacity and expand low-carbon cement and cementitious materials offering. Diversification into supplementary cementitious materials and downstream integration (e.g., RMC and silos), R&D in new low-carbon clinker technologies (alumina-clinkers, calcined clays, nanocement) all leading to CAPEX c.€2M/yr on average over the coming decade. Advocacy for adoption of new building codes and building material standards to promote green products to regulators and customers

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Reduced water usage and consumption

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Egypt

☑ Brazil

☑ Greece

☑ Serbia

☑ Turkey

☑ Albania

☑ Bulgaria

☑ North Macedonia

☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Danube

☑ Nile

☑ Other, please specify :Attica, Northern Peloponnese, Central Macedonia, Ishmi, Yesilirmak, Marmaras

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Our initiatives and investments in facilities and systems over the past two decades have resulted in substantial improvements in water management. As a result of all these efforts, the specific water consumption at our group cement plants has significantly decreased, and the Group's performance in 2023 remained well above the 2025 target (229.4l/t vs. the target 280l/t cementitious product). It is calculated that the avoided water consumption for the period 2003-2024 has reached 44.5 million m3 in total. The avoided water consumption and enhancement of water recycling/re-use practices over this period translate into a respective reduction of freshwater withdrawal. On top of the positive financial impact due to related cost savings, which is estimated to be low to medium, the benefit of all these actions was also the reduction of our environmental impact/footprint on water resources. This opportunity applies in all our operations group-wide, and therefore to several river basins in the countries where we operate.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced direct costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ More likely than not (50–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The realized and future investments have a strategic impact - rather than a financial impact - on our business, through the substantial improvement in the efficiency of water management and conservation. These practices however have had some cumulative savings over the years, from the reduced volumes of freshwater withdrawal that has an associated cost, either for the operation of facilities (pumps, network etc.) in case of withdrawal of surface water or groundwater or by paying the water tariffs in case of water withdrawal from public network.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum (currency)

4450000

(3.6.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

8900000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Assuming average costs for water withdrawal in the range of 0.10-0.20 Euros per m3, it is estimated that the avoided 44.5 million m3 of water consumption that we have calculated for the period 2003-2024 has had a financial impact in the range of 4,450,000 - 8,900,000 Euros.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

2500000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of realizing the opportunity reached approximately 2.5 million Euros referring just to the projects realized in the two examples at Kosjeric cement plant in Serbia and at Zlatna Panega cement plant in Bulgaria. This is a portion of the investment costs in facilities and systems that have been realized in all our operations over this long period.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

As a precious natural resource, water is a significant material issue both for our business and our key stakeholders. Therefore, sustainable water stewardship inside and outside the premises of our sites is a material aspect of our environmental performance and strategy, under the focus area of Responsible Sourcing. Our management approach and policy endorse our commitment to conserving the quantity and sustaining the quality of water resources in all our facilities and the neighboring areas, aiming at reducing the withdrawal and consumption of freshwater by establishing water recycling and promoting responsible and efficient practices for water use. The sustainable water management also comprises an opportunity for our organization that has had and is expected to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business in the long run. Examples from our operations include: - The installation of a closed water recycling system at the Kosjeric cement plant in Serbia, which has resulted in more than 500,000m3 per year less freshwater being withdrawn from the nearby river. - The upgrade of the water network and

installation of recycling systems at Zlatna Panega cement plant in Bulgaria, which has resulted in at least 3,000,000m3 less freshwater being withdrawn from the nearby lake compared to 2007.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Cost savings

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Egypt

☑ Greece

☑ Serbia

☑ Turkey

☑ Albania

☑ Bulgaria

☑ North Macedonia

☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

As part of the transition towards a decarbonized future there is an increased pressure for replacing non-renewable fossil fuels by lower-carbon alternatives and reducing waste of raw materials. In addition, recent energy volatility (in terms of availability and cost), especially in Europe, creates additional costs for the manufacturing of our products. Respectively, the utilization of green energy and alternative fuels in cement production contributes to the conservation of natural

resources, the reduction of CO2 emissions, and the long-term competitiveness of the cement industry. Should the Group fall behind in substituting fossil-based thermal energy sources with alternative fuels (e.g., waste derived), and in sourcing renewable electrical energy, it risks both being exposed to regulatory and societal risks with regards to its sustainability performance, as well as higher production costs, which may hamper its competitive position and eventually its profitability.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced direct costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Titan may invest in securing Alternative Fuels (AF) streams, or in greenfield development of waste management plants, incl. potentially engaging in relevant M&A. Such investment activities could carry certain risks, e.g., unpredictable waste streams availability, changes in input costs, changes in regulation (e.g., gate fee levels), consortium/counter-party risks (including governance issues), license-to-operate/reputational risks. Cement peers making the transition to AFs faster. Extensive usage of AFs by other industrial sectors could significantly increase the demand for such fuels and hence their prices. New processes and technology allowing conversion of waste to raw material suitable for reuse (e.g., reusable rubber from tyres), could reduce overall quantities available for coprocessing. Alternative fuels are advantageous vs. conventional fuels in terms of both CO2 emissions and cost per unit of calorific value.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

5000000

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

15000000

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

7800000

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

11550000

(3.6.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum (currency)

15600000

(3.6.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

23100000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

According to our roadmap, alternative fuels substitution can reach 43.5% by 2030, reducing our carbon footprint (by 111 kgCO2/t clinker), our cost of compliance, as well as the manufacturing cost for our operations. If our EU plants reach the EU average alternative fuels thermal substitution rate of 50%, then the use of an estimated 60,000 t of pet coke could be avoided, as well as 30kg CO2/t clinker, which would lead to an annual cost reduction between €15.6-17.8 million per year.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

65000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The Group's commitment to achieving its decarbonization targets is reflected in a series of strategic investments exceeding €75 million over the next three years, currently at various stages of development. Upgrades to existing facilities in Egypt, the USA, and Southeastern Europe, along with new installations at the Patras and Thessaloniki plants, are designed to enhance energy efficiency, increase thermal substitution rates, and improve the handling of lower clinker cements.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

The Group's commitment to achieving its decarbonization targets – 550 kg CO_2/t cementitious by 2026 and 500 kg CO_2/t cementitious by 2030 – is reflected in a series of strategic investments exceeding €75 million over the next three years, currently at various stages of development. Upgrades to existing facilities in Egypt, the USA, and Southeastern Europe, along with new installations at the Patras and Thessaloniki plants, are designed to enhance energy efficiency, increase thermal substitution rates, and improve the handling of lower clinker cements. The designed roadmap confirms the Group's ability to reach our targets: A detailed list of over 90 actions and projects was compiled, all of which provide significant cost savings as well as business growth opportunities in addition to their decarbonization potential. A total CapEx of between €100–150 million was identified, to be distributed throughout the ten years to the end of 2030. In addition to the CapEx-related projects, the roadmap includes commercial initiatives that do not require any investment. SPT 1: Calibration of reduction of Scope 1 (gross) CO2 emissions by -18.4% per ton of cementitious product by 2028 from a 2020 baseline year. SPT 2: Reduction of Scope 1 (gross) CO2 emissions by -22.8% per ton of cementitious product by 2030 from a 2020 baseline year. Benchmarking / Rationale: In November 2022, the SBTi validated TITAN's 2030 reduction target of 22.8% (vs. 2020) for Scope 1 gross CO2 emissions intensity as aligned with a 1.5°C trajectory. The 2028 reduction target reflects the SBTi-validated trajectory.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp4

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Capital flow and financing

☑ Access to sustainability linked loans

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Egypt
☑ Greece
☑ Serbia
☑ Turkey
☑ Albania
☑ Bulgaria
☑ North Macedonia
☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

TITAN Group announced the launch of a Sustainability-Linked Financing Framework (the "Framework"), aligning TITAN's financial strategy with its GHG emission reduction targets validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). This Framework marks a pivotal step in accelerating the company's sustainable growth in line with its Strategy 2026. By aligning its financial strategy with its sustainability (ESG) targets, TITAN underscores its enduring commitment to upholding responsible business practices and creating long-term value for its stakeholders. The Framework paves the way for the future issuance of sustainability-linked notes tied to TITAN Group's sustainability performance targets. Future notes will finance general corporate purposes, including sustainable projects and decarbonization efforts towards TITAN's transition to net-zero emissions. Sustainalytics, a leading independent ESG research, ratings, and data firm, has issued a Second-Party Opinion report on the Framework. According to the report, the Framework aligns with the five core components of the Sustainability-Linked Bond Principles 2023. The selected key performance indicator (KPI) —gross scope 1 GHG emissions intensity (measured in kgCO2 emitted per tonne of cementitious product)— is considered "Very strong." Furthermore, TITAN Group's sustainability performance targets (SPTs) are deemed "Highly Ambitious" and consistent with the Paris Agreement and the 1.5°C scenario of the SBTi.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased access to capital at lower/more favorable rates

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The financial and structural characteristics of any Sustainability-Linked Notes, including the impact of TITAN's KPI performance compared to the applicable SPT, will be specified in the relevant transaction documentation (e.g. prospectus). In the event of any change, which occurs between the issue date of a series of Sustainability-Linked Notes and the Sustainability Performance Target date: i. in the Group's perimeter (due to an acquisition, a merger or a demerger or other restructuring, an amalgamation, a consolidation or other form of reorganization with similar effect, a spin-off, a disposal or a sale of assets); ii. in or any amendment to any applicable laws, regulations, rules, guidelines and policies relating to the business of the Group; or iii. to the methodology for calculation of the Key Performance Indicator to reflect changes in the market practice or the relevant market standards, which, individually or in aggregate, has a significant impact on the level of any Sustainability Performance Target or any Key Performance Indicator baseline (each, a "Recalculation Event"), the relevant Sustainability Performance Target may be recalculated in good faith by the Issuer to reflect such change, provided that an external verifier has independently confirmed that the proposed revision is consistent with the initial level of ambition of the relevant Sustainability Performance Target taking into account the Recalculation Event.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

150000000

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

300000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The designed roadmap confirms TITAN's ability to reach our targets: A detailed list of over 90 actions and projects had been compiled, all of which provide significant cost savings as well as business growth opportunities in addition to their decarbonization potential. A total CapEx. between €100- €150 million was identified, to be distributed throughout the 10-year-period to the end of 2030. In the first half of 2023, the Kamari cement plant in Greece successfully completed a €26 million investment by installing a state-of-the-art precalciner unit. This €26 million investment allowed the plant to sustainably reach a thermal substitution rate exceeding 50%. Additionally, a new alternative fuel feeding line was inaugurated in Zlatna Panega, Bulgaria, with a €4.7 million investment to enhance the handling of diverse fuel streams, enabling sustainable TSR levels of up to 70%. Ongoing investments of approximately €20 million are enhancing the storage, handling, and feeding infrastructure at the Beni Suef (Egypt), Sharrcem (Kosovo), Usje (North Macedonia), and Thessaloniki (Greece) plants.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

100000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

This Framework and the associated annual reporting will benefit from three layers of external verification: Second Party Opinion on framework TITAN has obtained an independent second party opinion from Sustainalytics to assess the alignment of the framework with the ICMA Sustainability-Linked Bond Principles 2023. The second party opinion is available on TITAN's webpage (link to be provided). Assurance on annual KPI reporting The KPI information, including recalculation where relevant, will be published annually in TITAN's integrated annual report, or other performance statement and will be covered by an assurance of an external auditor at a limited or reasonable level. Assurance on SPT statement Following a target observation date, TITAN will publish a statement on whether the performance of the KPI in the target year has attained the Sustainability Performance Target (SPT). This SPT statement will be covered by an assurance of an external auditor at a limited or reasonable level.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Sustainable finance aims to support TITAN's strategy for capturing green growth and transition to a net zero world. It is a source of funding for further alignment between TITAN's sustainability ambitions and itsstakeholders' expectations. By issuing sustainability-linked financing instruments, TITAN demonstrates its ambition on environmental performance through quantifiable metrics, while alsoleading toabroader diversification ofitsinvestor base anddeeper engagement withinvestors. Linking financing conditionsto oursustainability performance willreinforce our commitmentto reducing carbon emissionsin line with TITAN's CO2 emissionsreduction and decarbonization roadmap to keep global warming to 1.5°C. Thisframework may be updated from time to time to reflect updatesin oursustainability targets orevolutions in bestmarket practices. TITAN Group Sustainability-Linked Financing Framework (the "Framework") aligns TITAN's financial strategy with its GHG emission reduction targets validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). This Framework marks a pivotal step in accelerating the company's sustainable growth in line with its Strategy 2026. By aligning its financial strategy with its sustainability (ESG) targets, TITAN underscores its enduring commitment to upholding responsible business practices and creating long-term value for its stakeholders. The Framework paves the way for the future issuance of sustainability-linked notes tied to TITAN Group's sustainability performance targets. Future notes will finance general corporate purposes, including sustainable projects and decarbonization efforts towards TITAN's transition to net-zero emissions.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp5

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Capital flow and financing

☑ Access to new financing options

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Greece

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

The Group further progressed on its decarbonization pathway by inaugurating the calciner in its flagship plant near Athens, while continuing to mature its carbon capture project IFESTOS at the same plant, which benefits from a €234m grant from the Innovation Fund, among others by signing a Front-End Engineering Design (FEED) contract. IFESTOS aims to significantly reduce ca. 20% of Group's Scope 1 net CO_2 emissions.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced direct costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

TITAN has signed a Grant Agreement with the EU Innovation Fund for "IFESTOS", its pioneering Carbon Capture project in Greece, following its selection in July, in the context of the Fund's 3rd call for large-scale projects. The EU Innovation Fund, one of the world's largest funding programs for innovative low-carbon technologies, will support TITAN's project with a grant of €234 million. IFESTOS represents the largest initiative of its kind in Europe, marking a monumental leap forward in TITAN's ambitious decarbonization journey. This project is poised to accelerate the green transformation of the Greek building materials industry and play a pivotal role in promoting carbon capture technology across the continent. IFESTOS, an integral component of TITAN's extensive decarbonization roadmap towards net zero by 2050, involves the construction of an innovative industrial-scale carbon capture facility at TITAN's flagship Kamari plant near Athens, Greece. Subject to permitting and regulation, this facility, the largest carbon capture project in Europe will capture 1.9 million tons per year of CO_2, significantly contributing to Greece's net zero roadmap. At the same time, the project will enable TITAN to produce approximately 3 million tons per year of zero-carbon cement to cater to the growing needs for green construction in the metropolitan area of Athens and beyond. This will make IFESTOS the largest cement carbon capture facility to be funded so far by the EU Innovation Fund. IFESTOS will form an integral part of a broader ecosystem that combines carbon capture with CO_2 transportation and storage infrastructure. TITAN has already signed Memorandums of Understanding with potential technology and value chain partners and, following the Grant Agreement conclusion with the EU Innovation Fund, is steadily advancing across all fronts to mature and implement the project.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum (currency)

150000000

(3.6.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

285000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

IFESTOS involves the construction of a large-scale carbon capture facility at TITAN's flagship Kamari plant near Athens. This facility will enable the decarbonization of cement manufacturing and the offering of innovative green building materials in our markets, the demand for which is increasing as a major lever in creating a sustainable, climate-friendly built environment. TITAN will be producing about 3 million t/year of zero-carbon cement to serve the growing needs for green construction in the metropolitan area of Athens and beyond. Under an innovative setup, Kamari will be retrofitted with state-of-the-art carbon capture technologies. Subject to regulation and permits, this can result in an absolute annual GHG emissions avoidance of more than 1.9 million tons of CO_2, making Kamari one of the largest carbon capture facilities in Europe. The project is intended to be part of an eco-system of projects to combine carbon capture points with transportation and storage infrastructure. TITAN has already signed MoUs with potential partners and will continue maturing the project. The EU Innovation Fund is one of the world's largest funding programs for the deployment of net-zero and innovative technologies. It aims to bring to the market solutions to decarbonize European industry and support its transition to climate neutrality. In this year's third call for large-scale projects, in which the EU will invest over €3.6 billion, IFESTOS was among 8 selected projects from 98 applications in its category across Europe. The anticipated financial impact can be calculated by multiplying the CO2 savings 1-1.9Mt with a price of 150EUR/t.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

250000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

TITAN Group signed a Front-End Engineering Design (FEED) contract with thyssenkrupp Polysius for its large-scale carbon capture project, IFESTOS. This partnership marks a major step forward in the implementation of IFESTOS, one of the largest projects of its kind in Europe. Set to be implemented at the Kamari plant near Athens, IFESTOS aims to reduce CO_2 emissions of the plant to net zero and enable the annual production of 3 million tons of zero-carbon cement. Under the agreement, thyssenkrupp Polysius will design and equip the two kiln lines of the Kamari plant with oxyfuel systems for CO_2 capture. First -and second-generation oxyfuel and cryogenic capture technologies will combine to capture 98.5% of the plant's CO_2 emissions. This approach will enable the avoidance of more than 1.9 million tons of CO_2 annually, which represents around 12% of the annual emissions of all Greek industrial installations and will make IFESTOS one of the largest carbon capture facilities in Europe. The basic principle of the "pure oxyfuel"; technology developed by thyssenkrupp Polysius is to separate the CO_2 produced in a kiln plant from the exhaust gases of cement plants and thus prevent it from being released into the atmosphere. To achieve this, pure oxygen is used in the combustion process instead of ambient air. In combination with downstream treatment, almost 100 percent of CO_2 emissions from cement clinker production can be captured. The separated process gas is then treated to produce high-purity CO_2 and can then be used as a feedstock in the chemical industry or as a raw material in other industries, or alternatively stored.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

TITAN Cement Group is one of the first cement companies worldwide to have its CO2 emissions reduction targets validated by the SBTi as consistent with levels required to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement, following a thorough procedure. The targets, covering greenhouse gas emissions from TITAN's operations (scopes 1 and 2), are consistent with reductions required to keep warming to well-below 2°C. The SBTi has validated TITAN's commitment to: Reduce scope 1 GHG (gross) emissions by -20.7% per ton of cementitious product by 2030 from a 2020 base year. This target is in alignment with the -35% CO2 reduction target on net emissions by 2030 from a 1990 base year, announced by TITAN earlier in the year. Reduce scope 2 GHG emissions by -42.4% per ton of cementitious product within the same timeframe. This target is in alignment with the -45% reduction target by 2030 from a 2020 base year, announced by TITAN earlier in the year. In addition, TITAN has committed to drive down the CO_2 footprint of its operations and products aspiring to deliver society with carbon-neutral concrete by 2050, while it will monitor and independently verify its supply chain (Scope 3) emissions. The Group aspires to reduce its carbon emissions by increasing the use of alternative fuels, accelerating its efforts in energy efficiency, developing low-carbon products, and adopting innovative technologies and solutions. Through the participation in European and international consortia, as well as through collaborations in R&D projects, TITAN will continue to develop low-carbon cementitious products and pilot carbon capture technologies in its plants, actively contributing to the industry's ambition for a carbon-neutral future.*
[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :EBITDA

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

9800000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ 41-50%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

TITAN Group pursues the utilization of alternative fuels as the most sound and sustainable solution for waste stream management and natural resources conservation, and a key lever for reducing CO2 emissions according to the Group's Decarbonization Roadmap. Actively practicing circular economy processes is key for the Group to maintain its long-term competitiveness in the cement industry. In 2024, the Group continued its efforts to secure a broader and higher-quality supply of alternative fuels from both local and international markets. Furthermore, technical advancements, coupled with accelerated investments, were intensified across all business units to increase the thermal substitution rate (TSR) in cement plants. All the above resulted in a TSR of 21.2%, compared to 19.6% in 2023. More specifically, at the Kamari plant (Greece), operational fine-tuning resulted in a TSR of app 60%. Four other plants reached record TSR levels, with Alexandria (Egypt), Thessaloniki (Greece), Zlatna Panega (Bulgaria), and Tokat (Türkiye) exceeding 30%. TITAN continues to pursue opportunities to increase and optimize the use of low-carbon fuels in the cement production process, with a steadfast commitment to reducing the environmental footprint of the Group's plants.

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :EBITDA

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

4450000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 41-50%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

In 2024, water consumption at the Group's cement and grinding plants and their attached quarries further decreased by 0.8% to reach 220.9l/t cementitious product, a reduction that remains well above the target set for 2025. The use of recycled water as a share of overall water demand increased to 72.9%, meeting the target set for 2025 (70%). That is the cumulative result of all actions related to water recycling through our Group.
[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

TITAN Group integrates DE&I into its culture, strategy, and daily operations, fostering an environment where all individuals feel valued and included. The Group embraces diversity across gender, age, ethnicity, disability, nationality, sexual orientation, education, and professional background. Its DE&I Policy defines principles and approaches to build an inclusive ecosystem that leverages diverse perspectives for collective success. The Board of Directors actively promotes diversity within its composition and committees, recognizing its role in effective decision-making and stakeholder engagement. Gender diversity aligns with Belgian law, with one-third female representation and women chairing the Nomination and Strategy Committees. Board diversity also spans academic and professional expertise, including

finance, law, sustainability, engineering, and public policy. Geographically, Board members reside in Cyprus (6), Greece (5), Portugal (1), the UK (2), and the USA (2), reflecting TITAN's international footprint and commitment to inclusive governance.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

Diversity-Equity-and-Inclusion-Policy-June-2025.pdf
[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)
☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply
☑ Board Terms of Reference
☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :TITAN Group Climate Change Policy 2024

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:
☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

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

Select all that apply
☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
☑ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements
☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Group Board of Directors (BoD) has the overall responsibility to set the company's sustainability strategic directions and make policy decisions, having placed climate change at the forefront of its sustainability agenda. The BoD reviews climate-related performance at least every year, as part of the risk assessment and for the strategic planning process. The responsibility of monitoring the implementation of the Group's Sustainability strategy is assigned to the Group Executive Committee, comprised of Executive Directors, the Regional Directors, and other Senior Managers of the Group. The Chief Sustainability & Innovation Officer has a leading role in the Group's efforts to adapt its products, processes, and business model to the aspirations of carbon neutrality, being responsible for overseeing the implementation of the sustainability strategy. The Group ESG Performance Department is responsible for the consolidation and monitoring of the Group's climate change performance, while the Group Decarbonization and Group Engineering & Technology Departments are responsible for conducting and regularly updating the decarbonization roadmap, as well as oversight of the Group's actions, ensuring accomplishment of the targets. The CSO and all the ExCo members are informed by the Group ESG Department every quarter and based on the Group ESG Dashboard (incl. Scope 1,2, Alternative fuels, clinker-to-cement ratio, etc.), analyzing performance against key climate-related indicators for every region we operate. The ExCom is reviewing and guiding annual budgets and business plans, and oversees capital expenditures, acquisitions, and /or divestitures for those climate-related projects for which ultimate responsibility is with the Board. The Group has engaged with climate change risk experts to assess the physical risks stemming from climate change, at both group and country levels, according to the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) recommendations. With regards to the mitigation of the effects of possible physical impacts on the Group's assets from extreme natural events caused by climate change, the company is implementing a set of proactive protective measures for its assets and is developing continuously updated emergency plans. The Board's Audit and Risk Committee receives regular management reports on the key risks to the business, including the steps taken to mitigate such risks, and considers whether the significant risks faced by the Group are being properly identified, evaluated, and managed.

Water

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board Terms of Reference

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :TITAN Group Environmental Policy 2024

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

☑ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Group Board of Directors (BoD) has the overall responsibility to set the company's sustainability strategic directions and make policy decisions, having placed climate change at the forefront of its sustainability agenda. The Group Executive Committee and the Chief Sustainability and Innovation Officer have the overall responsibility for the Policy and performance reviews, while the Board of Directors conducts oversight. Our performance-driven operating model includes ESG targets at the local level. The Group ESG Performance Department is responsible for the oversight, coordination, and consolidation of the Group's sustainability actions, ensuring the delivery of the best possible results. To effectively manage sustainability actions, we have established a network consisting of ESG liaisons from every

business unit to develop sustainability strategies and coordinate the implementation of sustainability commitments at the regional level throughout the Group. The CSO and all the ExCo members are informed by the Group ESG Department every quarter and based on the Group ESG Dashboard (incl. water), analyzing performance against key water-related indicators for every region we operate. The ExCom is reviewing and guiding annual budgets and business plans, and oversees capital expenditures, acquisitions, and /or divestitures for those water-related projects for which ultimate responsibility is with the Board. The Board's Audit and Risk Committee receives regular management reports on the key risks to the business, including water-related risks like water stress, the steps taken to mitigate such risks, and considers whether the significant risks faced by the Group are being properly identified, evaluated, and managed.

Biodiversity

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :TITAN Group Environmental Policy 2024

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

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

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements
☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Group Board of Directors (BoD) has the overall responsibility to set the company's sustainability strategic directions and make policy decisions on the sustainability agenda. The Group Executive Committee and the Chief Sustainability and Innovation Officer have the overall responsibility for the Policy and performance reviews, while the Board of Directors conducts oversight. Our performance-driven operating model includes ESG targets at the local level. The Group ESG Performance Department is responsible for the oversight, coordination, and consolidation of the Group's sustainability actions, ensuring the delivery of the best possible results. To effectively manage sustainability actions, we have established a network consisting of ESG liaisons from every business unit to develop sustainability strategies and coordinate the implementation of sustainability commitments at the regional level throughout the Group. The CSO and all the ExCo members are informed by the Group ESG Department every quarter, analyzing performance against key biodiversity-related indicators for every region we operate. The ExCom reviews and guides annual budgets and business plans and oversees capital expenditures, acquisitions, and /or divestitures for those biodiversity-related projects for which ultimate responsibility is with the Board. The Board's Audit and Risk Committee receives regular management reports on the key risks to the business, including biodiversity-related risks like the management of active quarry sites in high biodiversity value areas, the steps taken to mitigate such risks, and to consider whether the significant risks faced by the Group are being properly identified, evaluated, and managed.
[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply
☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
☑ Other, please specify :We participate actively in the Climate Governance Initiative (CGI) in Greece to ensure the best practices in climate governance.

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Academic
☑ Undergraduate education (e.g., BSc/BA in environment and sustainability, climate science, environmental science, water resources management, environmental engineering, forestry, etc.), please specify :Civil Engineering, Chemical Engineering

Experience
☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
☑ Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
☑ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply
☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Academic

☑ Undergraduate education (e.g., BSc/BA in environment and sustainability, climate science, environmental science, water resources management, environmental engineering, forestry, etc.), please specify :Civil Engineering, Chemical Engineering

Experience

☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☑ Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☑ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
☑ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other
☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:
☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:
☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Innovation & Sustainability Officer (CSO) is the Executive Committee and Board member who takes a leading role in the Group's efforts to adapt its products, processes, and business models to the aspirations of carbon neutrality and is responsible for overseeing the implementation of the sustainability strategy at the management level, on behalf of the Board. The role of CSO is of vital importance for the whole organizational structure linked to the development and implementation of a climate transition plan, as per which, the Decarbonization Strategy Director, the Manufacturing Decarbonization Director, the Commercial Decarbonization Manager, and the Group ESG Performance Director report directly to the CSO. In 2022, TITAN published an updated decarbonization roadmap, including TITAN's updated GHG emissions reduction targets validated as consistent with the 1.5oC scenario by SBTi. Also, as decided by the CSO, in 2022 the Group further evaluated climate-related risks and opportunities according to the TCFD Framework. The CSO is also the chair of the Decarbonization Task Force, which is the committee formed to accelerate decarbonization in the Group, consisting of the CSO, two ExCom-Sustainability members, and the Decarbonization Strategy Director. The latter oversees the major Group decarbonization projects and supports the CSO in the development and execution of the Group's decarbonization strategy. In 2022 decarbonization roadmap was revised and "Future-ready for a net-zero world" was published. Supervised by the CSO and in collaboration with the Manufacturing Decarbonization Director, the Group Innovation and Technology (GIT), and the Business Units, regional decarbonization blueprints for manufacturing were developed, best practices were developed, and successful pilots were rolled out. Based on the roadmap, an intermediate target for 2025 was also set to ensure the accomplishment of the 2030 target.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
☑ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other
☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:
☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:
☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Innovation & Sustainability Officer (CSO) convenes the ExCom Sustainability Committee and supervises the ESG Performance Department. The CSO is responsible for setting and monitoring the progress against water-related targets, assessing and managing water-related risks and opportunities, and integrating water into the business strategy. He is informed by the Group ESG Dpt. and closely monitors and assesses trends and innovation concerning water by engaging with stakeholders. Following a decision by the CSO, the Group has conducted a risk assessment according to the TCFD recommendations. This assessment has identified the main physical risks for the Group, which are water-related, like coastal flooding, drought, and water stress. Assessing future trends, the CSO approved a deeper dive into the water-risk assessment methodology and assessment at the regional level and integration into the Group's corporate risk assessment. Additionally, in line with our ongoing partnerships with international organizations, associations, and global collaborations, we joined and actively participated in the GCCA's new Nature Task Group. This group was established to ensure that GCCA members stay ahead of the curve and align with the latest trends and measures in nature conservation. The group will focus on various crucial areas, such as the Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) and the Science Based Targets Network for Nature (SBTN), and will assess the need for updating respective guidelines in light of these developments. In 2025, we will conduct a new risk assessment that will serve as a basis for validating our targets through SBTN.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
☑ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other
☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:
☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:
☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Innovation & Sustainability Officer (CSO) convenes the ExCom Sustainability Committee and oversees the ESG Performance Department. The CSO is responsible for setting and monitoring progress against biodiversity-related targets, assessing and managing biodiversity-related risks and opportunities, and integrating biodiversity into the business strategy. The CSO is informed by the ESG Department and closely monitors and assesses trends and innovations concerning biodiversity by engaging with stakeholders. Following a decision by the CSO, the Group conducts a risk assessment every five years using the IBAT tool. Based on past and recent biodiversity risk assessments, 12 sites of high biodiversity value have been identified in our global operations. Additionally, in line with our ongoing partnerships with international organizations, associations, and global collaborations, we joined and actively participated in the GCCA's new Nature Task Group in 2023. This group was established to ensure that GCCA members stay ahead of the curve and align with the latest trends and measures in nature conservation. The group will focus on various crucial areas, such as the Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) and the Science Based Targets Network for Nature (SBTN), and will assess the need for updating respective guidelines in light of these developments. In 2025, we will conduct a new risk assessment that will serve as a basis for validating our targets through SBTN.
[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

50

(4.5.3) Please explain

TITAN revised its remuneration policy, which provides a high degree of transparency by linking targets to clearly defined indicators of earnings, value creation, and sustainable development. The overall incentive structure consists of short-term and long-term variable components. The long-term variable compensation provides an incentive to contribute to improving share performance in the long term, in alignment with the interests of the shareholders of the Company, delivering long-term sustainable performance. The Long-Term Incentive - Performance Shares (LTI-PS) is the revision of the Deferred Compensation Plan (DCP). The LTI-PS maximum award can reach up to 60% of Annual Base Salary, depending on job size. Payout is linked to actual performance against set KPIs as follows: 50% on Earnings per Share 3-year target and 50% on a KPI linked to sustainability (net CO2 emissions/ton of cementitious material).

Water

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

10

(4.5.3) Please explain

TITAN revised its remuneration policy, which provides a high degree of transparency by linking targets to clearly defined indicators of earnings, value creation, and sustainable development. The overall incentive structure consists of short-term and long-term variable components. The long-term variable compensation provides an incentive to contribute to improving share performance over the long term, aligning with the interests of the Company's shareholders and delivering sustainable long-term performance. The STIP has collective and individual targets. Collective targets are comprised of financial and safety (ESG) targets. The allocation of weight between the collective and individual targets for Titan Group Executive Directors is 60% for the collective (55% linked to financial targets and 5% to safety), and 40% for the individual targets, and water is part of it.
[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Board/Executive board

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Shares

☑ Retirement plan

☑ Other, please specify :Cash

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Board approval of climate transition plan

☑ Achievement of climate transition plan

☑ Shift to a business model compatible with a net-zero carbon future

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

☑ Reduction in emissions intensity

☑ Other emission reduction-related metrics, please specify :net CO2 emissions/ton of cementitious material

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual multi-year bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The Long-Term Incentive – Performance Shares (LTI-PS) is the revision of the Deferred Compensation Plan (DCP) described in the 2024 Remuneration Policy. The LTI-PS aims to further align the interests of the executives with those of shareholders, connecting the long-term performance incentives to the Company's profitability and sustainability performance. Awards are granted to LTI-PS participants in the form of Company performance shares. The LTI-PS award granted to each participant is approved by the Board of Directors following relevant recommendations by the Remuneration Committee. The LTI-PS maximum award can reach up to 60% of the Annual Base Salary, depending on job size. The number of Company performance shares is determined based on the value of the Company's share at the time of grant. The value of each performance share is equal to the average Company share closing price on Euronext Brussels during the last 7 trading days of March of the grant year. The LTI-PS awards will be granted in April of each year. Payout is linked to actual performance against set KPIs as follows: 50% on Earnings per Share 3-year target and 50% on a KPI linked to sustainability (net CO2 emissions/ton of cementitious material). The performance period is 3 years. Flexibility is provided in ways to receive vested benefits (e.g., cash and pension plan contributions, as described in 4.2.3.1). Payout at threshold performance will be 50%, target payout is 100% and in case of overachievement (stretch), the payout will be capped at 150%, with Linear calculation of payout between these three levels of achievement. Furthermore, the reduction of net direct CO_2 emissions per tonne of cementitious product is also linked to the business unit managers' annual performance appraisal and reward system (salary/bonus).

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

While strengthening the oversight of the sustainability agenda at the Board level, TITAN acknowledges that integrating environmental, social, and governance (ESG) performance with executive compensation serves as a mechanism to ensure that executive management is accountable for achieving the Group's ESG targets. TITAN's remuneration policy, as one can see in the Corporate Governance Statement, provides a high degree of transparency by linking targets to clearly defined indicators of earnings, value creation, and sustainable development. The overall incentive structure consists of short- and long-term variable components. Long-Term

Incentive – Performance Shares (LTI-PS) aim to align Executives' long-term interests with shareholders by linking incentives to the Company's profitability and sustainability. Replacing the Deferred Compensation Plan in 2024, LTI-PS awards can be up to 60% of Annual Base Salary for Executive Directors and Management Committee members. The three-year performance period ties vesting to KPIs: 50% on earnings per share and 50% on sustainability (net CO_2 emissions/tonne of cementitious material). The reduction of net direct CO_2 emissions per tonne of cementitious product is also linked to the business unit managers' annual performance appraisal and reward system (salary/bonus). In In addition, 5% of the annual performance bonus of all employees who receive performance appraisals is linked to LTIFR performance. Furthermore, at the local level, TITAN has implemented a performance-oriented operating module that encompasses ESG performance targets.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations

☑ Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations

☑ Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations

☑ Improvements in emissions data, reporting, and third-party verification

☑ Improvements in water efficiency – upstream value chain (excluding direct operations)

☑ Reduction of water withdrawal and/or consumption volumes – upstream value chain (excluding direct operations)

☑ Other resource use and efficiency-related metrics, please specify :water consumption/ton of cementitious material

Pollution

☑ Improvements in wastewater quality – direct operations

☑ Reduction of water pollution incidents

Policies and commitments

☑ Increased supplier compliance with environmental requirements

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual multi-year bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Collective targets are comprised of financial and safety (ESG) targets. The allocation of weight between the collective and individual targets for Titan Group Executive Directors is 60% for the collective (55% linked to financial targets and 5% to safety), and 40% for the individual targets, respectively. The water target is part of the individual target and aligned with our published ESG targets. Water target is part of the Chief Sustainability Officer's targets and is aligned with our published ESG goals. Furthermore, at the local level, TITAN has implemented a performance-oriented operating module that encompasses ESG performance targets (water included).

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

The Group Executive Committee monitors and oversees the strategy's implementation, with the Chief Sustainability & Innovation Officer (CSO) playing a leading role. While strengthening the oversight of the sustainability agenda at Board level, TITAN acknowledges that integrating environmental, social and governance (ESG) performance with executive compensation serves as a mechanism to ensure that executive management is accountable for achieving the Group's ESG targets. The Group ESG Performance Department consolidates and monitors climate performance, while the Decarbonization and Engineering & Technology Departments update the decarbonization roadmap and oversee actions to meet targets. The CSO and Executive Committee members receive quarterly updates from the ESG Department via the ESG Dashboard. The Board's Audit and Risk Committee regularly receives management reports on key risks and mitigation steps to ensure proper risk management. TITAN's remuneration policy, as one can see in the Corporate Governance Statement, provides a high degree of transparency by linking targets to clearly defined indicators of earnings, value creation, and sustainable development. The overall incentive structure consists of short- and long-term variable components. Long-Term Incentive – Performance Shares (LTI-PS) aim to align Executives' long-term interests with shareholders by linking incentives to the Company's profitability and sustainability. Replacing the Deferred Compensation Plan in 2024, LTI-PS awards can be up to 60% of Annual Base Salary for Executive Directors and Management Committee members. The three-year performance period ties vesting to KPIs: 50% on earnings per share and 50% on sustainability (net CO_2 emissions/tonne of cementitious material). Additionally, the water target is part of the Chief Sustainability Officer's individual targets and is aligned with our

published ESG goals. The reduction of net direct CO_2 emissions per tonne of cementitious product is also linked to the business unit managers' annual performance appraisal and reward system (salary/bonus). In addition, 5% of the annual performance bonus of all employees who receive performance appraisals is linked to LTIFR performance. Furthermore, at the local level, TITAN has implemented a performance-oriented operating module that encompasses ESG performance targets.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Senior-mid management

☑ Procurement manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Salary increase

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Policies and commitments

☑ Increased supplier compliance with environmental requirements

☑ New or tighter environmental requirements applied to purchasing practices

Engagement

☑ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The short-term variable compensation is disbursed in the year following the achievement of the established targets. The blend of target parameters offers a balanced representation Company's short-term goals for this specific year, emphasizing operational performance and internal initiatives geared towards creating shareholder value, whilst respecting the safety standards. The Group Procurement Director closely follows the achievement of the evaluation of our key suppliers' targets.

(4.5.1.6) How the position’s incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Contributing to a sustainable and resilient supply chain. Our target is to empower our business ecosystems to incorporate sustainability considerations in their business decisions and daily behaviors, while using natural resources responsibly.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Sustainability specialist

☑ Other sustainability specialist, please specify :Group ESG Performance Director

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Salary increase

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

☑ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target

Emission reduction

☑ Reduction in emissions intensity

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Energy efficiency improvement

☑ Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations

☑ Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations

☑ Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations

☑ Improvements in emissions data, reporting, and third-party verification

☑ Improvements in water accounting, reporting, and third-party verification

Policies and commitments

☑ Increased supplier compliance with environmental requirements

☑ New or tighter environmental requirements applied to purchasing practices

☑ Adopting UN International Labour Organization principles

Engagement

☑ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues

☑ Increased engagement with customers on environmental issues

☑ Increased value chain visibility (traceability, mapping)

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The role of the Group ESG Performance Department is to monitor, coordinate, and consolidate the sustainability actions undertaken across the Group, ensuring that we collectively deliver the best possible results against well-defined ESG criteria. It does so through a network consisting of ESG liaison delegates from every business unit and coordinates the implementation of sustainability commitments at the regional level. ESG Director compensation is well-connected with the accomplishment of the Group ESG targets.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Accomplishment of Group ESG targets. TITAN's ESG targets are aligned with the vision of the European Green Deal to achieve climate neutrality by 2050 and with the UN SDGs 2030. In continuation of our commitment to "Business Ambitions for 1.5°C" for the alignment of our climate mitigation targets with the most ambitious aim of the Paris Agreement and with what science dictates is necessary to reach net-zero global emissions by 2050, our Scope 1, 2 and 3 CO2 emissions targets have been validated by the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) as consistent with reductions required to keep warming to 1.5°C. The performance against our targets is verified by independent auditors, and our progress is reported annually through the Integrated Report to ensure transparency of communication with the Group's stakeholders.
[Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Our Climate Change Policy underscores our resolute commitment to sustainability and our proactive stance in addressing the complexities of climate change. Aligned with global initiatives such as the COP21 Paris Agreement and the European Green Deal, we aim to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. Our target setting through Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) is based on a decarbonization trajectory aligned with the 1.5oC scenario. Key pillars of our Policy include robust risk assessment processes to identify climate risks such as coastal flooding, drought, and extreme temperatures in alignment with Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) framework. Our CO2 mitigation roadmap focuses on reducing emissions throughout our value chain, including clinker, cement, concrete, construction, and carbonation. By embedding climate considerations into our operations and fostering innovation, we strive to cultivate an environmentally responsible culture and drive sustainability across our entire value chain.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to a circular economy strategy

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

☑ Commitment to not invest in fossil-fuel expansion

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Description of environmental requirements for procurement

☑ Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets

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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Climate-Policy-June-2025.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Our Environmental Policy outlines the company's commitment to sustainable practices and environmental stewardship. Key highlights include a focus on circular economy practices to minimize waste and reduce air emissions, creating an environmentally responsible culture among employees and contractors, engaging with stakeholders for collaborative actions, and complying with strict governance and reporting obligations. The policy emphasizes measures such as air emission control, noise management, land stewardship, water resource conservation, and soil protection. Additionally, the company prioritizes stakeholder engagement, and transparency in its environmental management approach. The Policy delineates the environmental accountabilities of all business units and entities under the Titan Group's purview, as well as the individual responsibilities of every Titan employee. Addressing the requirements of global and local legislation and respective standards is fundamental to our commitments, which we augment with voluntary pledges and sectoral initiatives. TITAN Group invests in modern technologies, innovative practices, and facilities, builds on knowledge and management systems, and collaborates with key stakeholders to achieve continuous improvement.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to a circular economy strategy

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Commitment to implementation of nature-based solutions that support landscape restoration and long-term protection of natural ecosystems

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution

☑ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes

☑ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes

☑ Commitment to safely managed WASH in local communities

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation

☑ Description of impacts on natural resources and ecosystems

☑ Description of environmental requirements for procurement

☑ Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets

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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Environmental-Policy-June-2025.pdf

Row 3

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Our Environmental Policy outlines the company's commitment to sustainable practices and environmental stewardship. Key highlights include a focus on circular economy practices to minimize waste and reduce air emissions, creating an environmentally responsible culture among employees and contractors, engaging with stakeholders for collaborative actions, and complying with strict governance and reporting obligations. The policy emphasizes measures such as air emission control, noise management, land stewardship, water resource conservation, and soil protection. Additionally, the company prioritizes stakeholder engagement, and

transparency in its environmental management approach. The Policy delineates the environmental accountabilities of all business units and entities under the Titan Group's purview, as well as the individual responsibilities of every Titan employee. Addressing the requirements of global and local legislation and respective standards is fundamental to our commitments, which we augment with voluntary pledges and sectoral initiatives. TITAN Group invests in modern technologies, innovative practices, and facilities, builds on knowledge and management systems, and collaborates with key stakeholders to achieve continuous improvement.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to a circular economy strategy

☑ Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Commitment to implementation of nature-based solutions that support landscape restoration and long-term protection of natural ecosystems

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Description of impacts on natural resources and ecosystems

☑ Description of environmental requirements for procurement

☑ Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets

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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Yes, in line with another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :CBD Convention Global Biodiversity Framework

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Environmental-Policy-June-2025.pdf

[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☑ UN Global Compact

☑ We Mean Business

☑ Race to Zero Campaign

☑ Mission Possible Partnership

☑ Science-Based Targets for Nature (SBTN)

☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

☑ Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Community Member

☑ Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)

☑ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

☑ World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)

☑ Other, please specify :UN SDGs, GCCA 2050 Climate action, Business ambition for 1.5oCIndustrial Transition Accelerator, Energy transition and Climate Change Working Group of ERT, European Cement Research Academy, CSR Europe,

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

TITAN is committed to the COP21 Paris Agreement goal, which was reaffirmed at COP27 in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, to keep the increase in global average temperature to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, and to the UN Sustainable Development Goals 2030. The Group also supports the European Green Deal vision of carbon neutrality by 2050 and endorses the Global Cement and Concrete Association (GCCA) 2050 Climate Ambition, the cement industry’s joint effort towards carbon neutrality. Furthermore, TITAN Group participates in the “Business Ambition for 1.5°C” global campaign led by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), joining a number of leading companies worldwide that are committed to keeping global warming to 1.5°C and reaching net-zero emissions by 2050. By signing the “Business Ambition for 1.5°C” commitment letter, TITAN also joined the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCC) “Race to Zero” global campaign, which encourages more companies, governments, and financial and educational institutions to come together and act for a healthier planet with zero carbon emission. We collaborate with the world’s most influential businesses within the nonprofit “We Mean Business Coalition” to ensure that the world economy is on track to avoid dangerous climate change, while delivering sustainable growth and prosperity for all. TITAN Group was among the first three cement companies worldwide to have its CO2 emissions reduction targets validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) as consistent with the reductions required to keep global warming to 1.5°C, in accordance with the goals of the Paris Agreement. With its new science-based targets, TITAN seeks to address not only direct (Scope 1) emissions and indirect emissions from the generation of purchased electricity (Scope 2), but also other indirect emissions of the supply chain (Scope 3). Since 2002, TITAN has been a participant in the UN Global Compact (UNGC). Through an online questionnaire, we consistently disclose our company's ongoing efforts to

integrate the UNGC Ten Principles into our business strategy, culture, and daily operations. We participate in the Industrial Transition Accelerator (ITA), an initiative launched during COP28, pledging to accelerate the decarbonization of heavy industries on a large scale.TITAN will collaborate with leading global players across various sectors to collectively reshape the industrial landscape, promote climate-related innovation, and expedite progress toward achieving net-zero emissions. We participate in the Energy Transition and Climate Change Working Group of the European Round Table for Industry to address the triggers for a successful transition towards a low-carbon economy, and thus contribute to achieving the goals of the Paris Climate Agreement. We participate in the European Cement Research Academy (ECRA) to support industry-oriented research activities, aimed at advancing innovation within the context of climate change mitigation and sustainable construction. We have been a CSR Europe member since 2004 and a founding member of national partner organizations. Through CSR Europe and its participation in EFRAG's European Reporting Lab, in 2023, TITAN contributed to the development of the European Sustainability Reporting Standards. Furthermore, TITAN's Integrated Annual Report 2023 has been prepared with reference to the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) standards. Additionally, and about our ongoing partnerships with international organizations, associations and global collaborations, in 2023 we joined and actively participated in the GCCA's new Nature Task Group, which was established to ensure that GCCA members stay ahead of the curve and align with the latest trends and measures in the field of nature conservation. The group will work on various crucial areas, such as the Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) and the Science Based Targets Network for Nature (SBTN),and will assess the need for updating the respective guidelines in light of those developments.
[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

Climate-Policy-June-2025.pdf

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on

Select all that apply

☑ Voluntary government register

(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization

As an EU-based company, Titan Cement International S.A. is in the EU Transparency Registry (TR ID: 447669443576-63). The register lists organizations influencing EU policy implementation. It allows public scrutiny of lobbying activities. This registration underscores our commitment to ensuring and promoting transparent and ethical interest representation. The Transparency Register serves as a comprehensive database listing organizations actively involved in influencing the policy implementation

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

We collaborate with organizations that share our vision of a low-carbon, sustainable, and inclusive future. Our rigorous partner selection process evaluates relevance, credibility, impact, transparency, and alignment with our strategic priorities. We monitor and report on our participation, seek feedback, and maintain dialogue with partners. Advocacy positions are aligned at the highest level of the Executive Committee with feedback from representatives. A working group discusses and contributes positions quarterly. Some of our stakeholders include: • The UN Global Compact, which guides us in integrating principles on human rights, labor, environment, and anti-corruption; • The Science-Based Targets initiative, which validates our emissions reduction targets in line with the 1.5°C pathway and net-zero by 2050; • The Industrial Transition Accelerator, which accelerates the decarbonization of heavy industries; • The Global Cement and Concrete Association and the European Cement Research Academy, which fosters industry research and innovation, supporting the 2050 Roadmap to Net Zero; • CSR Europe and its national partners, which enable the exchange of best practices for sustainability and social responsibility;

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ CEMBUREAU: The European Cement Association

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

Cement and concrete are the backbone of a resilient, climate-neutral European society. Deeply embedded in local economies, our industry sustains tens of thousands of direct and indirect jobs and plays a crucial role in delivering the housing and infrastructure that sustains communities across the continent. We fully support the EU's climate ambitions and are committed to decarbonization through the sector-wide Roadmap of the European Cement Association (CEMBUREAU) and individual company Net Zero Roadmaps, all with clear milestones. Achieving this ambition requires substantial long-term investments in a variety of decarbonization levers such as energy efficiency, substituting fossil fuels with alternative fuels, and clinker substitution in cement, as well as in breakthrough technologies-including carbon capture and storage and use. However, these investments depend on the economic viability and global competitiveness of our operations. Maintaining the profitability of our industrial assets is not in contradiction with climate action; it is a necessary condition for delivering it. CEMBUREAU welcomes the revised ETS and the incentives it provides for the decarbonisation of energy-intensive sectors, for instance, through an ambitious innovation fund. However, the ETS's increased ambition will be challenging and put considerable pressure on ETS sectors. A key driver for the competitiveness of our sector is a watertight and effective Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM). Our sector has always shown support for CBAM and has proactively engaged on its implementation with the Commission services.

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

199483

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

The cement and concrete industry plays an essential role in helping Europe achieve its strategic objectives on growth, innovation, social inclusion, and climate and energy. Together with CEMBUREAU we claim the positive role of cement and concrete as the material that builds our houses, industrial facilities, office buildings, and infrastructure. More importantly, cement and concrete are pivotal to building a climate-neutral Europe. Foundations of wind turbines, hydro-electric dams, passive housing, tidal power installations, and new transport infrastructure all rely on the unique qualities of concrete. The cement industry is ready to play its role, especially when it comes to making the circular economy work. With 46% of its fuels now replaced by alternative fuels sourced from a variety of waste streams, whereby waste is used to simultaneously recover energy and recycle the mineral content, which is known as co-processing, the cement industry is an essential player in the circular economy. This is equally the case from a downstream perspective, where concrete is fully recyclable at the end-of-life of a built structure and CO2 released during the cement manufacturing phase is reabsorbed at the end of the value chain through re-carbonation. We aim to position our industry as an integrated part of the circular economy and as a driving force for change in building techniques, leading to a smarter, more energy-efficient, more reusable and recyclable built environment. The importance of policy frameworks to enable and accelerate this transition to a climate-neutral cement industry cannot be underestimated. To achieve its objectives, our industry will need a policy environment that offers confidence to allow us to leap forward. Targeted policies, aligned with the European Green Deal agenda, could allow for deep CO2 emissions reduction down the value chain. Yet, there are also a few key principles that policymakers at European, Member State, and local levels should adhere to support deep decarbonisation. Investments in low-carbon technologies require regulatory certainty from now until 2030. Higher EU climate change

targets need to be achieved with proper respect for the current legal framework against which companies are currently making their investment decisions. In addition, a robust EU industrial transformation agenda will be key to deploying the many technologies we need to cut emissions.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☑ Other global trade association, please specify :Global Cement & Concrete Association

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

GCCA positions climate change as a defining challenge for the cement and concrete sector and has made a collective commitment to net-zero concrete by 2050. This is articulated in its 2050 Cement and Concrete Industry Roadmap, which outlines key levers such as: Lower-carbon products and updated building standards. Material neutrality and full life-cycle CO_2 assessments. Clean electricity and renewable energy incentives 1. The association emphasizes that concrete is essential for climate resilience, supporting infrastructure for clean water, sanitation, renewable energy, and urban adaptation 2. It also advocates for: Carbon pricing mechanisms (e.g., EU ETS, cap-and-trade) to incentivize emissions reductions 3. Public procurement policies that favor low-carbon materials 1. GCCA's CO_2 Emissions Guidelines provide a standardized approach for monitoring and reporting emissions across cement operations, recognizing that cement production is the dominant source of concrete's carbon footprint 4.

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

128149

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Concrete is more than a building material. It provides homes, it connects communities, it encourages trade, it provides energy, it improves health, and it broadens people's minds. The most widely used man-made product on the planet needs a global voice. That is why we engage with GCCA as a trusted and authoritative platform and voice for the cement and concrete sector worldwide. Our work helps ensure that the views of cement and concrete are holistic and based on robust evidence. Together, we are committed to building a bright, resilient, and sustainable concrete future for our industry and for the world. GCCA members account for 80% of the global cement industry volume outside of China, including some key Chinese manufacturers. Our vision sees a world where concrete supports global sustainable economic, social,l and environmental development priorities; and where it is valued as an essential material to deliver a sustainable future for the built environment. Our roadmap was the first net zero commitment of any of the so-called heavy industries, and sets out the detailed pathways, levers, and milestones

required to achieve this ambitious target. Together, the industry is committed to accelerating the shift to green concrete by reducing CO_2 emissions by a further 25% by 2030 and achieving full decarbonization by 2050. What is clear, though, despite the breadth of action and progress on our long-term project of deep decarbonisation, greater progress could be achieved today with the right policy support across the world to underpin the transition. Only by industry and government working together can we achieve our shared net-zero goal. We need policymakers around the world to act on a range of topics such as: helping to stimulate demand for low carbon cement and concrete, supporting the use of non-reusable and non-recyclable societal waste being safely treated and used as alternative for fossil fuels in our kilns, backing the use of supplementary materials, supporting circularity in the built environment, and both recognising and supporting the important role that technologies such as carbon capture use and storage can play in industrial decarbonisation.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☑ Portland Cement Association

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

The Portland Cement Association (PCA) has publicly committed to achieving carbon neutrality across the entire cement and concrete value chain by 2050. This commitment is formalized in its Roadmap to Carbon Neutrality, released in October 2021 1 2 3. Key Elements of the Roadmap: Five Focus Areas: The roadmap targets emissions reductions across five phases of the built environment: Clinker: Reducing CO_2 from the manufacturing process. Cement: Optimizing production and material efficiency. Concrete: Enhancing mix designs and performance. Construction: Promoting sustainable building practices. Carbonation: Leveraging concrete's ability to act as a carbon sink 1. Technology and Innovation: PCA supports the use of alternative fuels, renewable electricity, and carbon capture technologies to reduce combustion emissions and process-related CO_2 1. Policy Advocacy: PCA actively engages with U.S. policymakers, industry partners, and NGOs to eliminate regulatory barriers and accelerate climate action. It emphasizes the importance of collaboration across government, science, and industry to implement sustainable solutions 1. Infrastructure and Resilience: PCA highlights the role of cement and concrete in building resilient, durable, and sustainable communities, especially in the face of climate-related disasters

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

425296

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

America's cement manufacturers are united in their commitment to decarbonize the industry by 2050. The ACA Roadmap to Carbon Neutrality outlines its plan of action. The association has a once-in-a-generation opportunity to set a global standard for innovation and create a sustainable future. The Roadmap incentivizes action for real progress, and TITAN is supporting this. The PCA Roadmap involves the entire value chain starting at the cement plant and extending through the entire life cycle of the built environment to incorporate the circular economy. This approach to carbon neutrality leverages relationships at each step of the value chain, demonstrating to the world that the cement sector can address climate change. The cement and concrete industry cannot do this alone. To bring down CO2 emissions from all sources, including the building sector, one must recognize the way that our world is interconnected. Stakeholders must work together to ensure that the building sector is creating a built environment that is actually sustainable – this is why PCA members are embarking on a journey to carbon neutrality as a full industry, and inviting others across the value chain to join this effort. Government agencies, non-governmental organizations and academic institutions all have a role, and the industry looks forward to collaborating on this mission to achieve carbon neutrality across the value chain. The five links in the value chain include the production of clinker, the manufacture and shipment of cement, the manufacturer of concrete, the construction of the building environment, and the capture of carbon dioxide using concrete as a carbon sink. Each link identifies specific targets, timelines, technologies, and policies to reach the goal of carbon neutrality. The approach in this Roadmap leverages each step of the value chain from the farthest upstream to the final reuse and the recycling phase. PCA member companies can specifically work on actions to reduce emissions associated with the manufacturing of clinker and the production of cement. Many PCA member companies also produce concrete products. Additionally, PCA member companies sell to concrete producers and can seek to effect change there as well. Cement and concrete manufacturers do not control every link in the value chain, but this Roadmap provides direction and incentives that spur action.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 4

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☑ Independent consultant

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

CSR Europe is headquartered in Brussels, and its leadership includes an Executive Director and a Board composed of senior sustainability leaders from member companies. It organizes regular General Assemblies, Board meetings, and thematic task forces.

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

CSR Europe brings together: -Corporate members (including multinational companies), -National Partner Organisations (NPOs), -Associated partners from across Europe and beyond. Together, they represent and support over 10,000 enterprises at local, European, and global levels. Mission and Strategic Vision: Inspire and

challenge members to innovate and collaborate on pressing issues such as climate change, human rights, diversity, and inclusive growth. Foster multi-stakeholder dialogue and cross-sector partnerships. Represent the voice of responsible business at the European and global level. It positions itself as a catalyst for systemic change, aligned with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the European Green Deal.

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

25000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Business is key in providing innovative solutions for today's challenges. In Europe, business is uniquely placed to help create a world in which everyone can thrive through social, environmental, and economic progress. That is why we support CSR Europe as a founding member. OUR MISSION Increase the integration of sustainability into business models and the management of companies. Be a platform for collaboration with stakeholders and a catalyst for innovation to build a sustainable and inclusive society in Europe and beyond. Engage with the European institutions about policy to drive the global sustainability agenda. Be a business network that is recognised as a global leader. As a community of practitioners, we know that sustainability that does not create value has no impact. But value creation that does not occur sustainably has no future. Also, the challenges ahead cannot be solved through regulation alone. Together, we can build the capacities necessary to transform compliance into a catalyst for meaningful change. Leveraging the power of the private sector to innovate and unlock essential investments stands out as a crucial endeavour. In this spirit, we are proud to share our proposals. They reflect our eagerness to bridge the gap between ambition, norms, and action, demonstrating our commitment to fostering a sustainable future.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :UN Global Compact principles, SDGs

Row 5

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☑ Other global trade association, please specify :European Roundtable for Industrialists (ERT)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

The ERT, representing 60 CEOs and Chairs of major European industrial and technology companies, has taken a strong public stance in favor of climate action: - Net-Zero Commitment: ERT members are committed to achieving net-zero emissions and are actively transforming their operations to meet EU climate goals. - Global Scope: ERT emphasizes that climate neutrality must be achieved not only in the EU but globally, and urges governments to modernize infrastructure and

create enabling environments for decarbonization. - Policy Advocacy: Through its Energy and Climate Change Working Group, ERT promotes a holistic, internationally aware approach to climate and energy policy. - Technology and Innovation: ERT highlights the role of clean tech, circularity, and access to critical raw materials as essential to the green transition.

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

57000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

The European Round Table for Industry (ERT) has a long history of promoting competitiveness and prosperity in Europe. In April 1983, 17 leading European business leaders came together to launch ERT. We were then, as we are now, united by a belief that European co-operation between industry, policymakers, and all stakeholders is essential to strengthen Europe's place in the world. TITAN was part of this initiative from the beginning. Today, ERT Members include CEOs and Chairs from around 60 of Europe's largest companies in the industrial and technological sector. We are committed to creating a strong, open, and competitive Europe through which we promote sustainable growth, jobs, and prosperity for all. We publish reports and papers, which we share with the public, decision makers in European and global institutions, and national governments. They are the basis for discussion and action. We advocate policies that underpin the values of freedom, tolerance, equality, and openness. European industry is firmly committed to the energy transition and the goal of climate neutrality. Companies across sectors are investing in clean technologies, renewable energy, and circular economy practices to reduce emissions and support decarbonisation. However, this transformation must avoid deindustrialisation. The Energy Transition & Clean Industry working group is committed to building a competitive, resilient industrial sector, firmly rooted in innovation and energy security. Industry leaders are calling for coherent EU policies, affordable clean energy, and strategic investments to ensure that Europe remains a global leader in sustainable manufacturing. With the right framework, Europe can achieve a green transition that strengthens—not weakens—its industrial and economic foundations.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization’s response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization’s response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:
☑ In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply
☑ ESRS
☑ GRI
☑ TCFD
☑ TNFD
☑ Other, please specify :SASB, UNGC, GCCA

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change
☑ Water
☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Content of environmental policies

☑ Governance

☑ Public policy engagement

☑ Dependencies & Impacts

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Integrated annual report 2024\CSRD Sustainability Statement at page 86. On pages 174, 175, we address the TCFD and TNFD Frameworks. One can find information on the methodology used and the risks and opportunities based on the CSRD structure, the IROs, the actions taken, and our performance. Environmental information from page 103 (Taxonomy 103, Climate change 113, Water 128, Biodiversity 131).

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

INTEGRATED_ANNUAL_REPORT_2024_EN.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

The 2024 TITAN Group Integrated Annual Report (IAR 2024) has been prepared by Belgian law, the 2020 Belgian Code on Corporate Governance, the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (EU) 2022/2464 (CSRD), the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS), the European Taxonomy Regulation (EU) 2020/852, the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), and the International Integrated Reporting Council (IIRC) principles for integrated reporting. Other reporting frameworks followed by TITAN Group include the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030, the UN Global Compact Communication on Progress Guidelines, the Charter and Guidelines of the Global Cement and Concrete Association (GCCA), the Standards of the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB), the CDP questionnaires for climate change and water security, and the recommendations of TCFD (Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures) and TNFD (Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures). The report has also been prepared with reference to the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) standards. The separate and consolidated financial statements of the IAR 2024 were audited by PwC. All information and data within the "Sustainability Statement" were also verified by PwC in accordance with the CSRD, and the Charter and Guidelines of the Global Cement and Concrete Association (GCCA), as further detailed throughout the document and outlined in the assurance statement (page 318).
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Annually

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Every two years
[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization’s scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Liability

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2015

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025
☑ 2030
☑ 2040
☑ 2050
☑ 2060
☑ 2070
☑ 2080
☑ 2090
☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts
☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes
☑ Global regulation
☑ Level of action (from local to global)
☑ Global targets
☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Direct interaction with climate
☑ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy
☑ Domestic growth
☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

S&P Global Climanomics® is a suite of Climate Change Physical Risk Analytics solutions, calculating the financial impact of climate risk on physical assets based on the concepts of hazard, vulnerability, and risk. The hazard modeling reflects the climate-related change in the level of hazard exposure of an asset over time, relative to a historical baseline. Each hazard is associated with a specific metric, which defines how the hazard is measured and expressed. The data underlying each hazard metric is sourced from a variety of climate models and other data sources. The platform assumes complete adaptation to climate conditions prevalent in the last half of the 20th Century. This establishes the reference level for risk and zero risk is assumed when hazards are at historical levels. Climanomics® thus estimates the additional risk that is attributable to climate change, relative to a world without climate-related changes in hazard levels. Climate data is derived from the Coupled Model Intercomparison Project 6 (CMIP6) run by the World Climate Research Programme, which integrates many of the latest advances in climate change science. The CMIP6 models were developed in support of the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC AR6). Climanomics® also leverages downscaled CMIP6 datasets provided by the NASA Earth Exchange (NEX), enabling an enhancement of the resolution of analysis for many hazards from 100x100km to ~25x25km spatial resolution. Under CMIP6 framework, the Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) scenarios are complemented by a set of Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs) scenarios. The RCP scenarios are driven primarily by projections of changes in factors such as greenhouse gas emissions and land use change, which directly impact radiative forcing, or the amount of excess energy in the Earth's system. The SSP scenarios focused on projecting socioeconomic changes. These new scenarios are based on five distinct narratives for future socioeconomic development. The narratives describe alternative futures for socio-economic development using a consistent logic for the qualitative projections of land use, energy use, population, emissions, and other factors embedded within the scenario. The SSP1-2.6 scenario is an aggressive mitigation scenario in which total greenhouse gas emissions reduce to net zero by 2050, resulting in global average temperature rising by 1.3-2.4 degrees Celsius by 2100.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Low Climate Change Scenario. A scenario consistent with the goals of Paris Alignment.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2015

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

☑ 2080

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Other local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts driving forces, please specify :Freshwater supply

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The WRI Aqueduct Future Projections are based on a new dataset called PCR-GLOWB-based hydrological projection of future global water states with CMIP 6 (HYPFLOWSCI6). They use the same model structure and classes of data to define water use and supply as the baseline, except they are created using different climate forcing data and cover greater time periods. HYPFLOWSCI6 uses climate forcing data from multiple future scenarios of socioeconomic and climate conditions, which are each run through five separate climate models. Estimates of each indicator are developed for three socioeconomic and climate scenarios used in CMIP6 (SSP1–2.6, SSP3-7.0, and SSP5-8.5). Shared socioeconomic pathways (SSPs), indicated by the first number in each scenario (1, 3, and 5), describe alternative futures of societal development and water use. The second number in each scenario (2.6, 7.0, and 8.5) indicates the level of radiative forcing (W m−2) through 2100. These drive the climate factors in general circulation models (GCMs). The SSP pathways were used to project future water use, while the SSP/RCP combined pathways were used to project future water supply. SSP3-7.0 represents a “business as usual” scenario with temperatures increasing by 2.8°C to 4.6°C by 2100. To make the model data suitable as input for the Aqueduct indicator calculation for future projections, the data is again processed by spatial and temporal aggregations. After applying the spatial and temporal aggregation steps and the bias correction, the 2030, 2050, and 2080 estimates are generated for total gross

demand, total net consumption, and available blue water for each GCM for each scenario. This data is then used to calculate future water stress, water depletion, seasonal variability, and interannual variability. The limitation in the process is about the irrigation data projects' crop extents, which end in 2050. Therefore, crop extents beyond 2050 are assumed to remain static to the 2050 extent (though total irrigation demand may still fluctuate beyond 2050 due to varying climatic conditions). This could underestimate future (2051–2100) irrigation demand in locations with historically low levels of irrigation that are likely to expand over the next century (like many countries in Africa). Likewise, livestock water demand data ends in 2014 and is assumed to remain constant through 2100.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Medium-High Climate Change Scenario. A scenario that offers a plausible projection of the outcome of current efforts to mitigate climate change.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP2

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy
☑ Market
☑ Liability
☑ Reputation
☑ Technology
☑ Acute physical
☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:
☑ 2.0ºC - 2.4ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2015

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply
☑ 2025
☑ 2030
☑ 2040
☑ 2050
☑ 2060
☑ 2070
☑ 2080
☑ 2090
☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts
☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes
☑ Global regulation
☑ Level of action (from local to global)
☑ Global targets

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

S&P Global Climanomics® is a suite of Climate Change Physical Risk Analytics solutions, calculating the financial impact of climate risk on physical assets based on the concepts of hazard, vulnerability, and risk. The hazard modeling reflects the climate-related change in the level of hazard exposure of an asset over time, relative to a historical baseline. Each hazard is associated with a specific metric, which defines how the hazard is measured and expressed. The data underlying each hazard metric is sourced from a variety of climate models and other data sources. The platform assumes complete adaptation to climate conditions prevalent in the last half of the 20th Century. This establishes the reference level for risk and zero risk is assumed when hazards are at historical levels. Climanomics® thus estimates the additional risk that is attributable to climate change, relative to a world without climate-related changes in hazard levels. Climate data is derived from the Coupled Model Intercomparison Project 6 (CMIP6) run by the World Climate Research Programme, which integrates many of the latest advances in climate change science. The CMIP6 models were developed in support of the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC AR6). Climanomics® also leverages downscaled CMIP6 datasets provided by the NASA Earth Exchange (NEX), enabling an enhancement of the resolution of analysis for many hazards. Under CMIP6 framework, the Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) scenarios are complemented by a set of Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP) scenarios. The RCP scenarios are driven primarily by projections of changes in factors such as greenhouse gas emissions and land use change, which directly impact radiative forcing, or the amount of excess energy in the Earth's system. The SSP scenarios focused on projecting socioeconomic changes. These new scenarios are based on five distinct narratives for future socioeconomic development. The narratives describe alternative futures for socio-economic development using a consistent logic for the qualitative projections of land use, energy use, population, emissions, and other factors embedded within the scenario. The SSP2-4.5 scenario is a strong mitigation scenario in which total greenhouse gas emissions stabilize at current levels until 2050 and then decline to 2100. This scenario is expected to result in global average temperatures rising by 2.1-3.5 °C by 2100.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Medium Climate Change Scenario. A scenario that analyzes the effects of an optimistic but reasonable effort at global level.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 7.0

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP3

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Liability

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.5ºC - 2.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2015

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025
☑ 2030
☑ 2040
☑ 2050
☑ 2060
☑ 2070
☑ 2080
☑ 2090
☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation
☑ Level of action (from local to global)
☑ Global targets
☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth
☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

S&P Global Climanomics® is a suite of Climate Change Physical Risk Analytics solutions, calculating the financial impact of climate risk on physical assets based on the concepts of hazard, vulnerability, and risk. The hazard modeling reflects the climate-related change in the level of hazard exposure of an asset over time, relative

to a historical baseline. Each hazard is associated with a specific metric, which defines how the hazard is measured and expressed. The data underlying each hazard metric is sourced from a variety of climate models and other data sources. The platform assumes complete adaptation to climate conditions prevalent in the last half of the 20th Century. This establishes the reference level for risk and zero risk is assumed when hazards are at historical levels. Climanomics® thus estimates the additional risk that is attributable to climate change, relative to a world without climate-related changes in hazard levels. Climate data is derived from the Coupled Model Intercomparison Project 6 (CMIP6) run by the World Climate Research Programme, which integrates many of the latest advances in climate change science. The CMIP6 models were developed in support of the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC AR6). Climanomics® also leverages downscaled CMIP6 datasets provided by the NASA Earth Exchange (NEX), enabling an enhancement of the resolution of analysis for many hazards. Under CMIP6 framework, the Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) scenarios are complemented by a set of Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP) scenarios. The RCP scenarios are driven primarily by projections of changes in factors such as greenhouse gas emissions and land use change, which directly impact radiative forcing, or the amount of excess energy in the Earth's system. The SSP scenarios focused on projecting socioeconomic changes. These new scenarios are based on five distinct narratives for future socioeconomic development. The narratives describe alternative futures for socio-economic development using a consistent logic for the qualitative projections of land use, energy use, population, emissions, and other factors embedded within the scenario. The SSP3-7.0 scenario is a limited mitigation scenario in which total greenhouse gas emissions double by 2100 and global average temperatures rise by 2.8-4.6 °C by 2100.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Medium-High Climate Change Scenario. A scenario that offers a plausible projection of the outcome of current efforts to mitigate climate change.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Liability

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2015

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

☑ 2060

☑ 2070

☑ 2080

☑ 2090

☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Global targets

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

S&P Global Climanomics® is a suite of Climate Change Physical Risk Analytics solutions, calculate the financial impact of climate risk on physical assets based on the concepts of hazard, vulnerability, and risk. The hazard modeling reflects the climate-related change in the level of hazard exposure of an asset over time, relative to a historical baseline. Each hazard is associated with a specific metric, which defines how the hazard is measured and expressed. The data underlying each hazard metric is sourced from a variety of climate models and other data sources. The platform assumes complete adaptation to climate conditions prevalent in the last half of the 20th Century. This establishes the reference level for risk and zero risk is assumed when hazards are at historical levels. Climanomics® thus estimates the additional risk that is attributable to climate change, relative to a world without climate-related changes in hazard levels. Climate data is derived from the Coupled Model Intercomparison Project 6 (CMIP6) run by the World Climate Research Programme, which integrates many of the latest advances in climate change science. The CMIP6 models were developed in support of the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC AR6). Climanomics® also leverages downscaled CMIP6 datasets provided by the NASA Earth Exchange (NEX), enabling an enhancement of the resolution of analysis for many hazards. Under CMIP6 framework, the Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) scenarios are complemented by a set of Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP) scenarios. The RCP scenarios are driven primarily by projections of changes in factors such as greenhouse gas emissions and land use change, which directly impact radiative forcing, or the amount of excess energy in the Earth's system. The SSP scenarios focused on projecting socioeconomic changes. These new scenarios are based on five distinct narratives for future socioeconomic development. The narratives describe alternative futures for socio-economic development using a consistent logic for the qualitative projections of land use, energy use, population, emissions, and other factors embedded within the scenario. The SSP5-8.5 scenario is a low mitigation scenario in which total greenhouse gas emissions triple by 2075 and global average temperatures rise by 3.3-5.7 °C by 2100.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

High Climate Change Scenario. A scenario corresponding to a very pessimistic (worst) case.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Global targets

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

1. Technological Development: A significant portion of the emissions reductions required by 2050 depend on technologies currently in the demonstration or prototype phase. This includes advancements in carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS) and the development of low-carbon hydrogen and bioenergy12. 2. Behavioral Changes: The scenario assumes substantial changes in consumer behavior, such as increased adoption of electric vehicles, energy-efficient

appliances, and changes in heating and cooling practices. The extent to which these behavioral changes will occur is uncertain. 3. Policy Implementation: Achieving net zero emissions requires strong and coordinated global policies. The effectiveness and timeliness of these policies, as well as international cooperation, are critical but uncertain factors. 4. Economic and Social Factors: The transition to a net zero economy involves significant economic and social changes, including job creation in new sectors and job losses in traditional fossil fuel industries. Managing these transitions smoothly is a complex and uncertain process. 5. Resource Availability: The scenario relies on the availability of critical minerals and materials needed for clean energy technologies. Potential bottlenecks in supply chains and the environmental impacts of mining these resources add another layer of uncertainty2.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The IEA's Net Zero by 2050 scenario is used for several key reasons: Comprehensive Roadmap: It provides a detailed and actionable pathway for the global energy sector to achieve net zero CO2 emissions by 2050. This includes specific milestones and measures needed across various sectors, such as energy, transportation, and industry. Policy Guidance: The scenario serves as a guide for policymakers, helping them design and implement effective climate policies. It outlines the necessary policy actions and investments required to transition to a low-carbon economy. Technological Insights: It highlights the role of existing and emerging technologies in achieving net zero emissions. This includes the deployment of renewable energy sources, energy efficiency improvements, and the development of new technologies like carbon capture and storage (CCS) and hydrogen. Economic and Social Considerations: The scenario takes into account the economic and social impacts of the transition, aiming to ensure that the shift to a net zero economy is both equitable and sustainable. It emphasizes the creation of new jobs and the need for a just transition for workers in traditional energy sectors. Global Collaboration: It underscores the importance of international cooperation and coordinated efforts to achieve global climate goals. The scenario provides a common framework for countries to align their climate actions and commitments. By using the IEA's Net Zero by 2050 scenario, stakeholders can better understand the challenges and opportunities of the energy transition, enabling more informed decision-making and strategic planning.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ Customized publicly available climate physical scenario, please specify :Transition Pathway Initiative

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Global targets

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The Transition Pathway Initiative (TPI) assesses companies' preparedness for the transition to a low-carbon economy. However, there are several uncertainties associated with this initiative: Data Quality and Availability: The accuracy of TPI assessments relies heavily on the quality and availability of publicly disclosed data from companies. Inconsistent or incomplete data can lead to uncertainties in the evaluation of companies' transition readiness. Sectoral Differences: Different sectors face unique challenges and opportunities in the low-carbon transition. The TPI must account for these variations, which can introduce uncertainties in comparing companies across diverse industries. Policy and Regulatory Changes: The evolving landscape of climate policies and regulations can impact companies' transition pathways. Uncertainties in future policy directions can affect the reliability of TPI assessments. Technological Advancements: The pace and success of technological innovations in reducing emissions are uncertain. Companies' future performance in transitioning to low-carbon operations can be influenced by unforeseen technological developments. Economic and Market Conditions: Fluctuations in economic and market conditions can impact companies' ability to invest in low-carbon technologies and practices. These external factors add another layer of uncertainty to the TPI assessments.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The TPI's methodology was developed by an international group of asset owners in partnership with the Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment at the London School of Economics (LSE), supported by data from FTSE Russell. A robust approach was established based on objectivity, transparency, and global application. The initiative assesses companies on two dimensions based on publicly available information: Management Quality: the quality of companies' management of their greenhouse gas emissions and risks and opportunities related to the low-carbon transition; Carbon Performance: how companies' carbon performance now and in the future might compare to the international targets and national pledges made as part of the Paris Agreement. Companies' management quality is assessed against a series of indicators, covering issues such as company policy, emissions reporting and verification, targets, strategic risk assessment and executive remuneration. Companies' carbon performance is assessed using the modeling conducted by the International Energy Agency (IEA) for its biennial Energy Technology Perspectives report. This modeling is used to translate emissions targets made at the international level into sectoral benchmarks, against which the performance of individual companies can be compared. This framework is known as the Sectoral Decarbonization Approach. We use the 1.5 Degrees scenario, which is consistent with the overall aim of the Paris Agreement to hold "the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels". This scenario is consistent with a carbon budget that limits the global mean temperature rise to 1.5°C with a 50% probability.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2015

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

☑ 2080

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Other local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts driving forces, please specify :Freshwater supply

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The WRI Aqueduct Future Projections are based on a new dataset called PCR-GLOWB-based hydrological projection of future global water states with CMIP 6 (HYPFLOWSCI6). They use the same model structure and classes of data to define water use and supply as the baseline, except they are created using different climate forcing data and cover greater time periods. HYPFLOWSCI6 uses climate forcing data from multiple future scenarios of socioeconomic and climate conditions, which are each run through five separate climate models. Estimates of each indicator are developed for three socioeconomic and climate scenarios used in CMIP6 (SSP1–2.6, SSP3-7.0, and SSP5-8.5). Shared socioeconomic pathways (SSPs), indicated by the first number in each scenario (1, 3, and 5), describe alternative futures of societal development and water use. The second number in each scenario (2.6, 7.0, and 8.5) indicates the level of radiative forcing (W m−2) through 2100. These drive the climate factors in general circulation models (GCMs). The SSP pathways were used to project future water use, while the SSP/RCP combined pathways were used to project future water supply. SSP5-8.5 represents a "pessimistic" scenario with temperature increases up to 3.3°C to 5.7°C. To make the model data suitable as input for the Aqueduct indicator calculation for future projections, the data is again processed by spatial and temporal aggregations. After applying the spatial and temporal aggregation steps and the bias correction, the 2030, 2050, and 2080 estimates are generated for total gross demand, total net consumption, and available blue water for each GCM for each scenario. This data is then used to calculate future water stress, water depletion, seasonal variability, and interannual variability. The limitation in the process is about the irrigation data projects' crop extents, which end in 2050. Therefore, crop extents beyond 2050 are assumed to remain static to the 2050 extent (though total irrigation demand may still fluctuate beyond 2050 due to varying climatic conditions). This could underestimate future (2051–2100) irrigation demand in locations with historically low levels of irrigation that are likely to expand over the next century (like many countries in Africa). Likewise, livestock water demand data ends in 2014 and is assumed to remain constant through 2100.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

High Climate Change Scenario. A scenario corresponding to a very pessimistic (worst) case.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2015

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

☑ 2080

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Other local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts driving forces, please specify :Freshwater withdrawal

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The WRI Aqueduct Future Projections are based on a new dataset called PCR-GLOWB-based hydrological projection of future global water states with CMIP 6 (HYPFLOWSCI6). They use the same model structure and classes of data to define water use and supply as the baseline, except they are created using different climate forcing data and cover greater time periods. HYPFLOWSCI6 uses climate forcing data from multiple future scenarios of socioeconomic and climate conditions, which are each run through five separate climate models. Estimates of each indicator are developed for three socioeconomic and climate scenarios used in CMIP6 (SSP1–2.6, SSP3-7.0, and SSP5-8.5). Shared socioeconomic pathways (SSPs), indicated by the first number in each scenario (1, 3, and 5), describe alternative futures of societal development and water use. The second number in each scenario (2.6, 7.0, and 8.5) indicates the level of radiative forcing (W m−2) through 2100. These drive the climate factors in general circulation models (GCMs). The SSP pathways were used to project future water use, while the SSP/RCP combined pathways were used to project future water supply. SSP5-8.5 represents a "pessimistic" scenario with temperature increases up to 3.3°C to 5.7°C. To make the model data suitable as input for the Aqueduct indicator calculation for future projections, the data is again processed by spatial and temporal aggregations. After applying the spatial and temporal aggregation steps and the bias correction, the 2030, 2050, and 2080 estimates are generated for total gross demand, total net consumption, and available blue water for each GCM for each scenario. This data is then used to calculate future water stress, water depletion, seasonal variability, and interannual variability. The limitation in the process is about the irrigation data projects' crop extents, which end in 2050. Therefore, crop extents beyond 2050 are assumed to remain static to the 2050 extent (though total irrigation demand may still fluctuate beyond 2050 due to varying climatic conditions). This could underestimate future (2051–2100) irrigation demand in locations with historically low levels of irrigation that are likely to expand over the next century (like many countries in Africa). Likewise, livestock water demand data ends in 2014 and is assumed to remain constant through 2100.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Low Climate Change Scenario. The most optimistic scenario.
[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
☑ Strategy and financial planning
☑ Resilience of business model and strategy
☑ Capacity building
☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

TITAN Group integrates scenario analysis as a cornerstone of its strategic and financial planning processes, ensuring resilience and adaptability in the face of climate-related risks and opportunities. Our approach is rooted in science-based targets and global climate modeling frameworks, including CMIP6 scenarios (SSP1–2.6, SSP3–7.0, SSP5–8.5), which inform our long-term projections for 2030, 2050, and 2080. We were among the first three cement companies globally to have our CO_2 reduction targets validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) as aligned with the 1.5°C pathway. These targets are embedded in our Green Growth Strategy and guide our decarbonization roadmap, which includes: -Reducing clinker content in cement (Cl/Cem reduction), -Increasing thermal substitution rate (TSR) through alternative fuels, -Enhancing energy efficiency, and -Deploying carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS) technologies. Scenario analysis has directly shaped our business strategy by identifying high-risk geographies and operational vulnerabilities, such as water-stressed areas. These insights have led to targeted investments in sustainable water management, stakeholder engagement, and capacity-building workshops across business units. Financial planning is informed by scenario-based forecasting, incorporating macroeconomic indicators, energy prices, and climate-related physical risks. For example, our capital allocation decisions consider external forecasts and sensitivity analyses, ensuring robust financial resilience. Risk management is embedded at all organizational levels. The Board oversees principal risks, while operational teams conduct localized assessments. Scenario analysis supports this framework by enabling proactive measures against physical risks—such as flooding, wildfires, and extreme temperatures—through infrastructure upgrades, emergency planning, and insurance coverage. Our commitment to climate leadership is further demonstrated by our participation in global initiatives such as: Business Ambition for 1.5°C and the UNFCCC Race to Zero, The Industrial Transition Accelerator (ITA) launched at COP28, where we collaborate with cross-sectoral leaders to accelerate industrial decarbonization. TITAN Group's strategy is resilient and forward-looking, leveraging scenario analysis not only to mitigate risks but also to unlock innovation and growth opportunities across the construction materials value chain. This is reflected in our recognition as one of Europe's Climate Leaders by the Financial Times and our ongoing collaboration with the scientific community to develop low-carbon cement and concrete solutions. The Commercial divisions successfully guided customers toward cements with a lower clinker factor. Meanwhile, the Technical departments ensured that the reduced clinker content in the final product mix met the required quality standards. The clinker-to cement ratio stood at 76.5% vs. 76.9% in 2023. Close collaboration of the supply chain and technical departments resulted in an increased TSR (21.2% vs. 19.6% in 2023). The cumulative effect of all the above-mentioned actions was a net CO2 emission reduction from 607.7 kgCO2/t cementitious product in 2023 to 598.4 kgCO2/t cementitious product by the end of 2024, an annual drop of 1.53%. The Group's commitment to achieving its decarbonization targets – 550 kg CO_2/t cementitious by 2026 and 500 kg CO_2/t cementitious by 2030 – is reflected in a series of strategic investments exceeding €75 million over the next three years, currently at various stages of development. Upgrades to existing facilities in Egypt, the USA, and Southeastern Europe, along with new installations at the Patras and Thessaloniki plants, are designed to enhance energy efficiency, increase thermal substitution rates, and improve the handling of lower clinker

cements. The designed roadmap confirms the Group's ability to reach our targets: A detailed list of over 90 actions and projects was compiled, all of which provide significant cost savings as well as business growth opportunities in addition to their decarbonization potential. A total CapEx of between €100–150 million was identified, to be distributed throughout the ten years to the end of 2030. Titan, for advancing its growth strategy, took a participation in Aegean Perlites, thereby securing the long-term pozzolan sourcing needs of the Group. TITAN has entered the South Asian market through a new joint venture in India focused on low-carbon building materials. The venture, formed in collaboration with JAYCEE - a prominent Indian player in supplementary cementitious materials (SCMs) - will operate under the newly established entity Atlas EcoSolutions Private Limited, with TITAN Group holding a majority stake. TITAN invests in a brand-new ponded fly ash processing and beneficiating facility in the UK. It will process and improve ponded fly ash into a high-quality cementitious material.

Water

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Water is a material issue for TITAN Group, both operationally and strategically. It is essential for cement manufacturing, non-process uses such as dust suppression and irrigation, and as a key component in concrete production. We source water from groundwater, surface water, rainwater, and seawater. Scenario analysis plays a central role in our water strategy. Using CMIP6 climate scenarios (SSP1–2.6, SSP3–7.0, SSP5–8.5), we assess future risks across three timeframes—2030, 2050, and 2080. These assessments have identified Group sites operating in water-stressed areas, based on Aqueduct definitions of High and Extremely High baseline water stress. This analysis informs our strategic decisions and financial planning, guiding investments in water resilience and sustainable management practices. In 2024, we initiated a Nature Risk Profile aligned with the TNFD LEAP framework, assessing our dependencies and impacts on nature, including water-related ecosystem services. This complements our TCFD-aligned climate risk assessments, which highlight water stress as one of the highest physical risks alongside coastal flooding and drought. Our financial planning incorporates water-related CAPEX and OPEX trends. For example, expenditures include groundwater monitoring systems, wastewater reuse feasibility studies, and rainwater harvesting infrastructure at sites like Kamari, which operates in a confirmed water-stressed area. These investments are tracked and evaluated annually, with anticipated changes disclosed in our CDP submissions. We also integrate water risk into our enterprise risk

management framework, using tools such as ISO 14001, life cycle assessments, and external consultancy support. Our procurement policy mandates ESG criteria for key suppliers, including water-related environmental practices, and we've expanded our partnership with Avetta to include full ESG evaluations. Governance and stakeholder engagement are key pillars of our approach. In 2023, the Group Corporate Center organized workshops to communicate water risks and strategy internally, fostering two-way dialogue between corporate leadership and business units. We also collaborate with local communities and stakeholders to promote collective action and sustainable water use at the basin level. TITAN Group remains committed to preserving water quality and availability across all operations. Environmental impact studies are conducted for new developments and major site modifications, in line with legislative requirements and sectoral best practices. Public consultation is integral to our permitting process, ensuring transparency and community involvement. We contribute to water-related research by supporting PhD students at local universities, such as those in the National Technical University of Greece, and by exploring circular-industrial symbiosis opportunities in our operational areas, where treated wastewater can be reused for cooling or other purposes within our plants. Furthermore, we are collaborating with experts such as The Landbanking Group to enhance the monitoring of nature-related services and risks, with a specific focus on measuring natural capital. We have made the strategic decision to initiate this project, with rollout planned for 2025.
[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.2.5) Description of activities included in commitment and implementation of commitment

Our roadmap, covers all traditional levers, such as • Reducing clinker content in the final product • Increasing the thermal substitution rate of fossil fuels with alternative fuels • Process optimization by reducing specific heat consumption. The designed roadmap confirms the Group's ability to reach our targets: A detailed list of over 100 actions and projects has been compiled, all of which provide significant cost savings as well as business growth opportunities in addition to their decarbonization potential. A total CapEx between €100- €150 million was identified, to be distributed throughout the ten years to the end of 2030. TITAN Group was one of three pioneering cement companies globally to undergo official validation of its CO2 emissions reduction targets by the SBTi, aligning itself with the necessary reductions to limit global warming to 1.5°C by the goals of the Paris Agreement. Through these newly established science-based targets, both for the near and long term, the Group aims to comprehensively address not only its direct (Scope 1) emissions and indirect emissions from purchased electricity (Scope 2) but also other indirect emissions within its supply chain (Scope 3). Leveraging the guidance and resources provided by SBTi, our target setting is based on a decarbonization trajectory aligned with the IEA (International Energy Agency) net-zero scenario. TITAN is committed to reaching net-zero GHG emissions across the value chain by 2050 from a 2020 base year. TITAN is committed to: • Reducing gross Scope 1, 2, and 3 GHG emissions, covering produced and purchased cement and clinker by 25.1% per tonne of cementitious product sold by 2030 from a 2020 base year • Reducing gross Scope 1 GHG emissions by 22.8% per tonne of cementitious product by 2030 from a 2020 base year • Reducing Scope 2 GHG emissions by 58.1% per tonne of cementitious product from a 2020 base year • Reducing absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions from the use of sold fossil fuels by 80.9% by 2030 from a 2020 base year. TITAN is committed to: • Reducing gross Scope 1, 2, and 3 GHG emissions, covering produced and purchased cement and clinker by 95.6% per tonne of cementitious product sold by 2050 from a 2020 base year • Reducing other absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions by 90.0% within the same timeframe.

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

Select from:

☑ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

Senior as well as middle management from the commercial and technical departments of all business units was involved in the development of this roadmap, which covers all traditional CO2 emission reduction levers. The outcome did indeed confirm the Group's ability to reach its stated targets as validated by the SBTi. The designed roadmap confirms the Group's ability to reach our targets: A detailed list of over 100 actions and projects has been compiled, all of which provide significant cost savings as well as business growth opportunities in addition to their decarbonization potential. A total CapEx between €100-€150 million was identified, to be distributed throughout the ten years to the end of 2030. The transition plan has already been approved by our Board of Directors. Titan Group's decarbonization roadmap towards net zero by 2050 has already been published on our website Net Zero | TITAN (titan-cement.com) to all our stakeholders, especially the investors. We seek feedback through our existing channels of communication like the website as well as from our key stakeholders through a dynamic materiality assessment process. We also present and discuss our roadmap regularly with our investors and analysts. ESG performance is valuable for investors and plays an increasing role in their portfolio selection. Through active stakeholder engagement, TCI obtains a better understanding of expectations and needs, while seeking feedback from independent ESG rating agencies. Various independent rating agencies have assessed TCI in 2024, acknowledging its ESG performance. Titan Cement International S.A. received a "A-" score on climate action from the CDP, recognizing its leadership in corporate transparency and performance in climate change. Additionally, Titan Cement International S.A. achieved "Prime" status in the ISS ESG Corporate Rating, placing it in the top 10% of the construction materials sector. TITAN was recognized as one of Europe's Climate Leaders in the Financial Times' fourth edition of the prestigious list. Moreover, TITAN has been recognized as one of the world's most sustainable companies in 2024 by the global magazine TIME. This prestigious accolade places TITAN among only three cement companies globally to

be included in this list. Sustainalytics has assessed TITAN's energy transition strategy alignment and considers it to be aligned with the recommendations of the Climate Transition Finance Handbook 2023.

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☑ More frequently than annually

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

As a Group, we are committed to supporting global and regional efforts to limit global warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and achieve carbon neutrality by 2050. We have validated our CO2 emissions reduction targets with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) and joined the "Business Ambition for 1.5°C" and the "Race to Zero" campaigns, which aim to mobilize businesses to take ambitious climate action. We are also part of the Industrial Transition Accelerator, a platform for cross-sector collaboration on decarbonization, led by the World Economic Forum and the Energy Transitions Commission. Our decarbonization strategy covers a range of actions to lower our emissions from cement production, which is our main source of CO2 emissions. These actions include increasing the use of alternative fuels and cementitious materials, which reduce the clinker factor and the fuel consumption; improving energy efficiency and raw materials mix, which optimize the thermal and electrical energy consumption; and deploying carbon capture, utilization and storage (CCUS) technologies, which capture and store or reuse the CO2 emitted from our plants.

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

In 2024, TITAN Group continued with the implementation of the internally developed, detailed Scope 1 decarbonization roadmap that covers the period until 2030. Participation in the follow-up process was universal and cross-departmental: Senior as well as middle management from the commercial as well as technical departments from all business units were involved. Our roadmap covers all traditional levers, such as: • Reducing clinker content in the final product; • Increasing the thermal substitution rate of fossil fuels with alternative fuels; • Process optimization by reducing specific heat consumption. The designed roadmap confirms the Group's ability to reach our targets: A detailed list of over 100 actions and projects had been compiled, all of which provide significant cost savings as well as business growth opportunities in addition to their decarbonization potential. A total CapEx between 100-150 million was identified, to be distributed throughout the ten-year period to the end of 2030. In the first half of 2023, the Kamari cement plant in Greece successfully completed a 26 million investment by installing a state-of-the-art precalciner unit. Additionally, a new alternative fuel feeding line was inaugurated in Zlatna Panega, Bulgaria, with a 4.7 million investment to enhance the handling of diverse fuel streams. Ongoing investments of approximately 20 million are enhancing the storage, handling, and feeding infrastructure at the Beni Suef (Egypt), Sharrcem (Kosovo), Usje (North Macedonia), and Thessaloniki (Greece) plants. Alternative fuels increased from 19.6% in 2023 to 21.2% in 2024 – a significant increase of Thermal Substitution Rate (TSR) by 1.6 percentage points – with additional projects and on-site improvements already in development as per schedule and coming out of the pipeline by the end of 2025. In 2024, two new domes were constructed in at the Group's key import terminals in Tampa (Florida) and Norfolk (Virginia) for a total investment of ca. 70 million with a combined import storage capacity of more than 130,000 metric tonnes of cementitious materials. The Group also finalized two bolt-on investments as part of its Green Growth Strategy to expand its offerings of supplementary cementitious materials (SCMs). The roadmap also includes commercial initiatives, and the clinker-to-cement ratio fell from 76.9% in 2023 to 76.5% in 2024. The cumulative effect of all actions was a net Scope 1 CO2 emission reduction from 607.7 kgCO2/t cementitious product in 2023 to 598.4 kgCO2/t cementitious product in 2024, an annual drop of 1.5%.

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

Future ready for a net zero world.pdf,TITAN Cement Sustainability-linked Financing Framework Second-Party Opinion.pdf,Titan Cement Climate Transition Finance Handbook Assessment.pdf,TITAN Cement Group_Sustainability Linked Financing Framework 2024.pdf

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(5.2.14) Explain how the other environmental issues are considered in your climate transition plan

We conduct a periodic assessment of areas where we operate for water risk levels and prioritize our investments and operating plans accordingly while aligning with GCCA Guidelines for measuring and reporting our performance on water efficiency. Water is part of the climate change as well as nature risk assessments conducted by the experts Sustainable1 and discussed in the parts of this questionnaire. Depending on the results, we assign local studies to validate the results and communicate with external stakeholders like competent authorities.
[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

☑ Products and services

☑ Upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Investment in R&D

☑ Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

The need for construction materials and solutions remains robust as urbanization and population growth drive demand for housing and infrastructure. Leveraging our operational strengths, we deliver innovative, sustainable solutions at a fast pace, empowering our customers to advance construction and tackle the challenges and opportunities of a rapidly evolving world. Our commitment to customer-centric innovation is guiding us into both established and emerging areas within the construction industry. By collaborating with customers from the earliest design stages, we gain valuable insights that inform our development of innovative, sustainable products and services as well as advanced AI solutions. This ensures not only peak efficiency but also an enhanced customer experience. We are reshaping our product offerings to meet environmental challenges and support the development of safe, resilient, and sustainable cities. By transitioning to low-carbon, circular construction solutions, we help our customers adopt more sustainable building practices and meet their environmental commitments. This aligns with our science-based climate goals and our ambition for a net-zero, nature-positive world that supports the 1.5°C climate target. Viewing product substitution risk as an opportunity, our strategy has been to embrace innovation and sustainability, leading to the development of new, low-carbon products that meet the evolving needs of the market. This proactive approach positions us as a leader in the transition towards greener construction materials, aligning with global decarbonization efforts. Our strategy includes expanding our portfolio with low-carbon cement and concrete products, which not only reduces our environmental footprint but also caters to the growing demand for sustainable building materials. By doubling the volume of low-carbon cement, we not only mitigate risks but also capture new market segments and set industry standards. Investing in R&D for low-carbon clinker and cement, advocating for green building codes, and differentiating our product offering are key strategic moves that turn the challenge of product substitution into a competitive advantage. This shift towards sustainability is not only a strategic response to risk but also a reflection of our commitment to ESG principles and our role in building a sustainable future. Differentiating our product offering with low-carbon products that add value to the customer is a major pillar of our decarbonization roadmap. Green products represent 29.8% of our portfolio of cement and cementitious products. The Group has committed to doubling low-carbon cement volumes by 2026 and achieving a reduction in emissions/ton cementitious material of more than 18% to achieve 550Kg CO2/t, offering its customers the products and services that will shape the sustainable world of tomorrow.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Engagement with affected and benefited stakeholders across our value chain is central to TITAN's ongoing due diligence process and double materiality assessment. Transition risks, such as the introduction of carbon pricing policies, have the potential to increase operational costs throughout the value chain. Physical risks, such as extreme weather events, could disrupt supply chains, halt operations, and damage valuable assets. In 2024, TITAN placed a strong emphasis on our commitment to sustainability in the supply chain. We participated actively in the Climate Governance Initiative (CGI) in Greece to ensure that we follow best practices in climate governance. We collaborated with the local CSR network in Greece (CSR Hellas) in the initiative "Pact For Sustainable Industry" to promote sustainability in our supply chain, scaling efforts with more than 17 pioneer companies in the country. We aim to ensure that 70% of our key suppliers meet TITAN ESG supplier standards by 2025. Our Group Procurement Policy is the cornerstone that sets forth the fundamental principles, incorporating upgraded procurement practices that enhance the Group's commitment to being a socially responsible, ethical, and environmentally sensitive business organization. Our Group Code of Conduct for Procurement further enhances TITAN's ESG commitments towards its supply chain partners. The two documents, developed in adherence to the Ten Principles of the UN Global Compact, constitute the basis for TITAN's ESG standards for the qualification of our key suppliers, already in place since 2022. TITAN defines key suppliers based on critical suppliers according to the GCCA Guidance for Sustainable Supply Chain Management, for the level of the Group and each business unit. Titan Group's suppliers (as well as their suppliers) are expected to abide by the principles embedded in the UN Global Compact, as well as the TITAN ESG standards: In 2024, most key suppliers for global categories of procurement and separate business units across all countries of operations were introduced to the qualification process using specific criteria under TITAN's ESG standards, aiming to ensure a responsible and sustainable supply chain. For this purpose, TITAN enhanced its cooperation with Avetta, a leading provider of supply chain risk management (SCRM) software, and incorporated TITAN's ESG criteria into the qualification process for key suppliers. The areas of: (a) Compliance with laws, regulations and social customs, (b) Respect for human rights, labor rights, and promotion of high health and safety standards, (c) Robust environmental management policies and procedures, (d) Robust anti-corruption management policies and procedures, and (e) Transparency, comprise the pillars of our criteria for ESG qualification of suppliers. Climate change is one of the main criteria.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Climate change risk creates opportunities for research and innovation in the energy and construction sectors, and we are leveraging our expertise and partnerships to find solutions. We are innovating and growing by pursuing various initiatives, such as: • Our venture capital initiative, launched in 2023, supports disruptive technologies and partnerships within the construction ecosystem, with a focus on sustainable and circular solutions. For example, we have invested in Zacua Ventures, Rondo Energy, Carbon Upcycling, and Natrx. • Our decarbonization roadmap, which sets an ambitious target to reduce our Scope 1 net CO_2 emissions to 500kg/t cementitious product by 2030, by expanding the use of low-carbon types of cement, alternative fuels, raw materials, hydrogen, and carbon capture applications. • Our involvement in the IFESTOS project, the largest carbon capture project in Europe, enables us to capture 1.9M tonnes of CO2 p.a. and produce 3.0M tonnes of zero-carbon cement for Athens and beyond. • Our participation in international R&D collaborations for CCUS, such as the "HERCCULES" and SOMMER projects, showcases the feasibility and benefits of capturing, storing, and converting CO2 into valuable products and feedstocks. By focusing on innovation, sustainability, and customer needs, we are transforming our business and contributing to the global fight against climate change.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Our strategy has been adapted to ensure resilience and sustainability in the face of climate-related risks, such as extreme weather events and regulatory changes related to carbon emissions and energy efficiency. Adapting to Carbon Pricing & Regulation: Our strategy includes endorsing international agreements like the Paris Agreement and the EU Green Deal and having our CO_2 emissions reduction targets validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). We focus on energy efficiency, reduced clinker content in cement, increased use of alternative fuels, R&D into alternative raw materials and fuels, carbon capture applications, and new

low-carbon product development. These efforts aim to reduce Scope 1 net CO_2 emissions to 500kg/t cementitious product by 2030. Resource Efficiency and Circularity: We are transitioning towards using lower-carbon alternatives and reducing waste of raw materials. Our roadmap aims for a 43.5% alternative fuel substitution by 2030, reducing our carbon footprint and manufacturing costs. Investments in new technologies, such as a new pre-calciner unit and improvements in alternative fuel infrastructure, support this goal. Endorsement of the Paris Agreement, the EU Green Deal, the "Business Ambition for 1.5°C" and the Global Cement and Concrete Association (GCCA) 2050 Climate Ambition, as well as the CEMBUREAU carbon neutrality roadmap. TITAN was among the first cement companies worldwide to have its CO_2 emissions reduction targets validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). Energy efficiency, reduced clinker content in cement, increased use of alternative fuels, R&D into alternative raw materials and fuels, carbon capture applications, and use of hydrogen, new low-carbon product development, new technologies that reduce CO2, revenue diversification, advocacy, and research collaborations with the scientific community. The target is the reduction of Scope 1 net CO_2 emissions to 500kg/t cementitious product by 2030 through our decarbonization roadmap. More specifically, doubling low-carbon cement volumes by 2026 and achieving a reduction in emissions/ton cementitious material of more than 18% to achieve 550Kg CO2/t. The Group further progressed on its decarbonization pathway by inaugurating the calciner in its flagship plant near Athens, while continuing to mature its carbon capture project IFESTOS at the same plant, benefiting from a grant of €234m from the Innovation Fund, among others, by signing a Front-End Engineering Design (FEED) contract. IFESTOS, the largest project of its kind in Europe, aims to capture 1.9M tonnes of CO2 p.a. (~1/5 of Group emissions) and produce ~3.0M tonnes of zero-carbon cement for Athens and beyond. Following a $62 million grant from the US Department of Energy, TITAN has also been developing a calcined clay production line in the Roanoke plant in Virginia.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Water is a material issue both for our business and our key stakeholders. It is essential for our operations, for the manufacturing process, and also for non-process purposes in our facilities, like water use for dust suppression, irrigation, etc., whereas it is also the basic component in concrete, the final product in our ready-mix operations. We source this water from groundwater, surface water, rainwater, and seawater. With the use of Aqueduct, one of these tools, developed by the World Resources Institute (WRI), we have completed the water risk assessment for all our Group sites. Furthermore, we have performed a specific scenario-modelling assessment of the Group's climate-related risks and opportunities, in line with the implementation of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) framework. This assessment indicated that water stress is among the highest physical risks (together with coastal flooding and drought) for cement manufacturing (assets and activities) throughout TITAN's global operations. In 2024, we also initiated a new process to analyze our Group assets and activities and develop a

comprehensive Nature Risk Profile for them, based on the principles of the Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) framework and the LEAP process. The scope of this assessment covers the Company's impacts and dependencies on nature, and the respective nature risks and opportunities are then identified and assessed. To address these risks and meet our objectives, we apply all our plants' water management systems to monitor and report our environmental impact and performance, as well as good practices and awareness raising for sustainable water management within our organization and among external stakeholders (e.g., local communities). In addition, we ensure the availability of sufficient liquidity to absorb any potential impacts through the Titan Group Insurance for Property Damage and Business Interruption. Response to potential local production disruption would include the increase of imports from other group business units for stock replenishment, to meet the increased demand for repairs and restoration in the area. Water is a major pillar of our responsible sourcing focus area. In the framework of our ESG targets, we commit to water consumption of 280l/t of cementitious products, with 70% of water demand covered by recycled water by 2025. The remuneration of our Chief Innovation & Sustainability Officer is well-connected with the efficiency of water consumption.
[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply
☑ Revenues

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply
☑ Risks

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

The production of cement is characterized by high CO2 intensity and is therefore directly impacted by such regulatory changes, including the revision of the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS), the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) regulation, and national climate laws. Within TITAN's geographical footprint,

legally binding climate change regulations are implemented in the EU (Greece and Bulgaria) through the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS), and in Egypt through a CO2 emissions cap. Gross Scope 1 emissions of our operations in these countries represent 53% of our total Group Scope 1 emissions. Particularly in EU markets, the potential increase of production costs, as free CO2 allowances will gradually be phased out starting from 2026, may lead to a loss of sales to imports from non-CO2-constrained markets (a risk known as "carbon leakage"). Similarly, exports from markets with CO2 taxation in place could be structurally disadvantaged versus exports from non-CO2-constrained markets. CBAM can play an important role in creating a global level playing field, avoiding carbon leakage from the EU, subject to a solution for exports. Even if imports to Europe are subject to CO2 cost through CBAM, exports and, therefore, the competitiveness of EU plants will be negatively affected if no solution is found to maintain competitiveness post-2025. Under the current phase of the EU ETS, TITAN's financial exposure to the ETS has been minimized, as the Group has a surplus of EU Allowances (EUAs) based on its existing optimized operating model. The Group's plants in Greece and Bulgaria, where the EU ETS is in force, entered Phase IV (2021–2030) with a surplus of allowances, which should last for at least five years, provided that there is no significant change in the EU ETS rules. The new EU-ETS phase IV also provides an incentive to reduce production to 85% vs. previous historic levels to secure receipt of the full allocation of CO2 rights, which the Group needs to consider when looking at lower-margin exports. This has already had a direct impact on financial results for our Group activities in Bulgaria and Greece, and therefore affects our existing assets. EU ETS carbon pricing affects not only the direct cost but also the cost for indirect CO2 stemming from the power sector. Shift to new low-carbon cement types positively affects the Group's revenues.

Row 2

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Capital expenditures

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

TITAN is using internal carbon pricing for its strategic planning, especially for cement, cementitious, and waste management projects. We stress test using various forecasts for CO2 prices (€80–130/EUA until 2030) in the EU. Prices are based on our analyst's recent forecasts using low and high demand scenarios and in

correlation with the gas price forecast. This approach allows us to assess the risks and opportunities arising from the GHG regulatory environment and the transition to net zero. Furthermore, by its CapEx policy, TITAN utilizes "shadow" carbon pricing to make informed decisions about investments in relation to climate change. The company evaluates each CapEx project based on its contribution toward the Company's decarbonization goals and assesses the risk of its financial returns being impacted by increasing CO2 prices. By doing so, TITAN is ensuring that its investments align with its commitment to a sustainable future. The designed roadmap confirms the Group's ability to reach our targets: A detailed list of over 90 actions and projects was compiled, all of which provide significant cost savings as well as business growth opportunities in addition to their decarbonization potential. A total CapEx obetween €100–150 million was identified, to be distributed throughout the ten years to the end of 2030. In addition to the CapEx-related projects, the roadmap includes commercial initiatives that do not require any investment. TITAN continues to pursue opportunities to increase and optimize the use of low-carbon fuels in the cement production process, with a steadfast commitment to reducing the environmental footprint of the Group's plants. Additional investments of ca. €43m are currently under various stages of development (Feasibility, Engineering and/or Procurement) and will further improve the storage, handling, and feeding infrastructure of the Alexandria and Beni Suef plants in Egypt, the Antea and Sharrcem plants in Southeastern Europe, the Thessaloniki and Patras plants in Greece and the Pennsuco plant in the USA for the period 2025–2026. IFESTOS, our pioneering carbon capture and storage project in Greece. TITAN has signed a Grant Agreement with the EU Innovation Fund for IFESTOS in the context of the Fund's third call for large-scale projects. The EU Innovation Fund will support TITAN's project with a grant of €234 million. In October, the Front-End Engineering Design (FEED) contract for IFESTOS was signed with Thyssenkrupp Polysius.

Row 3

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Direct costs

☑ Capital expenditures

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Water-related issues that are integrated into our long-term business objectives include water scarcity, regulatory framework, preservation of water quality, and sustainable water management overall. In this respect, over the past years, we have integrated water-related issues into our financial planning, with our investments to improve our water management systems and facilities, to ensure sustainable and efficient water use and mitigate water-related risks. This, in turn, constitutes also an opportunity, since efficient water use has a positive financial impact due to related cost savings from the reduced volumes of freshwater withdrawal that has an associated cost, either for the operation of facilities (pumps, network, etc.) in case of withdrawal of surface water or groundwater or by paying the water tariffs in case of water withdrawal from the public network. The related CAPEX projects consist mainly of upgrades in the water network system, installations for rainwater collection, installations for water recycling and reuse, and improvements in water measuring/accounting. Examples from our operations include: - The installation of a closed water recycling system at the Kosjeric cement plant in Serbia, which has resulted in more than 500,000m3 per year less freshwater being withdrawn from the nearby river. - The upgrade of the water network and installation of recycling systems at the Zlatna Panega cement plant in Bulgaria have resulted in at least 3,000,000m³ less freshwater being withdrawn from the nearby lake compared to the year 2007. The investment cost for these two cases reached approximately 2.5 million Euros.
[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy	*Select from:* ☑ At both the organization and activity level

[Fixed row]

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

☑ Climate change mitigation

(5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue/Turnover

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

129800000

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

4.9

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

5.4

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

6

(5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)

57.3

(5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)

42.7

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization’s climate transition

According to Regulation (EU) 2020/852 supplemented by Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178 and Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2486. The Regulation requirements in 2024 were the same as in the previous year and specific to climate change mitigation and adaptation, adhering to the Commission Delegated Regulation EU 2021/2178 of 6 July 2021 (EU 2021/2139), as amended by the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2486 of 27 June 2023, as regards specific public disclosures for the above-mentioned economic activities. In 2024 according to the Taxonomy Regulation, we covered, as in the previous year, the manufacture of cement clinker, cement or alternative binder (code 3.7. “Manufacture of cement” according to the Taxonomy Regulation (EU) 2021/2139), and the production and sale of fly ash (code 5.9. “Material recovery from non-hazardous waste”, respectively). Further in 2024 we included in the scope of assessment the investments in solar photovoltaic facilities construction (related to code 4.1. “Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology”, according to Taxonomy Regulation (EU) 2021/2139). Such investments were applicable for assessment of Taxonomy eligible capital expenditure (CapEx). All above economic activities were considered as Transitional according to the Regulation, and contribute to the environmental objective of climate change mitigation. In 2024 we added as Taxonomy eligible the economic activity of CemAI, Inc. (CemAI), an affiliate company providing a next-generation predictive maintenance solution based on Artificial Intelligence (AI) for the cement industry. CemAI is associated with Taxonomy eligible activity code 4.1. “Provision of IT/OT data-driven solutions”, according to Taxonomy Regulation (EU) 2023/2486, which is related to the environmental objective of transition to a circular economy. This activity is associated with the development, installation, deployment, maintenance, repairing and providing of professional services, including technical consulting for design or monitoring of software and information technology (IT) or operational technology (OT) systems, including AI-based solutions, such as for automated machine learning, built for the purpose of remote monitoring and predictive maintenance for the cement industry and beyond. The assessment methodology adhered to the technical criteria for making a substantial contribution to environmental objectives, as outlined by the Regulation for climate change mitigation and circular economy. The economic activities of cement manufacturing, fly ash production and sale, and electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology specifically contribute to the environmental objective of climate change mitigation. CemAI’s economic activity contributes to the environmental objective of transition to a circular economy. The assessment ensured that each economic activity meets the DNSH principle requirements as outlined in Articles 3(b), 3(d), and 17, and the "Minimum safeguards" referred to in Article 18 of the Taxonomy Regulation. Specifically, regarding DNSH assessment according to the technical criteria under Regulation Annexes I and II, TITAN complies with all applicable EU regulations and adopts the Industrial Emissions Directive specifications and BAT emission limits through the environmental permitting process of cement plants (Directive 2010/75/EU). As in the previous year, we also leveraged our thorough assessment at the Group level, made periodically and with granularity per country, for the protection of biodiversity and sustainable land stewardship and water, as fundamental elements of our sustainability strategy. To mitigate the

impacts of raw material extraction on biodiversity and ecosystems, the Group has developed standard practices for quarry rehabilitation and biodiversity management at sites of high biodiversity value, in line with the respective GCCA Guidelines.

Row 2

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

☑ Climate change mitigation

(5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

19400000

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

7.7

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

30.5

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

34.1

(5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)

43.9

(5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)

56.1

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization’s climate transition

According to Regulation (EU) 2020/852 supplemented by Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178 and Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2486. The Regulation requirements in 2024 were the same as in the previous year and specific to climate change mitigation and adaptation, adhering to the Commission Delegated Regulation EU 2021/2178 of 6 July 2021 (EU 2021/2139), as amended by the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2486 of 27 June 2023, as regards specific public disclosures for the above-mentioned economic activities. In 2024 according to the Taxonomy Regulation, we covered, as in the previous year, the manufacture of cement clinker, cement or alternative binder (code 3.7. “Manufacture of cement” according to the Taxonomy Regulation (EU) 2021/2139), and the production and sale of fly ash (code 5.9. “Material recovery from non-hazardous waste”, respectively). Further in 2024 we included in the scope of assessment the investments in solar photovoltaic facilities construction (related to code 4.1. “Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology”, according to Taxonomy Regulation (EU) 2021/2139). Such investments were applicable for assessment of Taxonomy eligible capital expenditure (CapEx). All above economic activities were considered as Transitional according to the Regulation, and contribute to the environmental objective of climate change mitigation. In 2024 we added as Taxonomy eligible the economic activity of CemAI, Inc. (CemAI), an affiliate company providing a next-generation predictive maintenance solution based on Artificial Intelligence (AI) for the cement industry. CemAI is associated with Taxonomy eligible activity code 4.1. “Provision of IT/OT data-driven solutions”, according to Taxonomy Regulation (EU) 2023/2486, which is related to the environmental objective of transition to a circular economy. This activity is associated with the development, installation, deployment, maintenance, repairing and providing of professional services, including technical consulting for design or monitoring of software and information technology (IT) or operational technology (OT) systems, including AI-based solutions, such as for automated machine learning, built for the purpose of remote monitoring and predictive maintenance for the cement industry and beyond. The assessment methodology adhered to the technical criteria for making a substantial contribution to environmental objectives, as outlined by the Regulation for climate change mitigation and circular economy. The economic activities of cement manufacturing, fly ash production and sale, and electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology specifically contribute to the environmental objective of climate change mitigation. CemAI’s economic activity contributes to the environmental objective of transition to a circular economy. The assessment ensured that

each economic activity meets the DNSH principle requirements as outlined in Articles 3(b), 3(d), and 17, and the "Minimum safeguards" referred to in Article 18 of the Taxonomy Regulation. Specifically, regarding DNSH assessment according to the technical criteria under Regulation Annexes I and II, TITAN complies with all applicable EU regulations and adopts the Industrial Emissions Directive specifications and BAT emission limits through the environmental permitting process of cement plants (Directive 2010/75/EU). As in the previous year, we also leveraged our thorough assessment at the Group level, made periodically and with granularity per country, for the protection of biodiversity and sustainable land stewardship and water, as fundamental elements of our sustainability strategy. To mitigate the impacts of raw material extraction on biodiversity and ecosystems, the Group has developed standard practices for quarry rehabilitation and biodiversity management at sites of high biodiversity value, in line with the respective GCCA Guidelines.
[Add row]

(5.4.2) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that was associated with eligible and aligned activities under the sustainable finance taxonomy in the reporting year.

Row 1

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:
☑ Manufacture of cement

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:
☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:
☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply
☑ Turnover

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☑ Transitional activity

(5.4.2.6) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

129800000

(5.4.2.7) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

4.9

(5.4.2.8) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

4.9

(5.4.2.9) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

The calculation of turnover in the reporting period 2024, covered the revenue recognized pursuant to International Accounting Standard (IAS) 1, paragraph 82(a), as adopted by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1126/2008 (1), and as defined in Article 2, point (5), of Directive 2013/34/EU. The turnover figures represent consolidated data at Group level, after eliminations for third-party transactions. In the disclosures for 2024, we additionally included in the scope of assessment the economic activity of CemAI, Inc. (CemAI), an affiliate company providing a next-generation predictive maintenance solution based on Artificial Intelligence (AI) for the cement industry. CemAI is associated with Taxonomy eligible activity code 4.1. “Provision of IT/OT data-driven solutions”, according to Taxonomy Regulation (EU) 2023/2486, which is related to the environmental objective of transition to a circular economy. For more information see p.103-112 of the IAR2024.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

In its reporting on Taxonomy-aligned figures related to the above KPIs, TITAN conducted the review and assessment of expenditures on all products and project activities which were related to the eligible economic activities in 2024. The assessment methodology adhered to the technical criteria for the substantial contribution to the environmental objectives which are determined by the Regulation for the climate change mitigation, explicitly for meeting the threshold values for specific CO2 emissions.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

Regarding the assessment of "Do no significant harm" (DNSH), TITAN complies with all applicable EU regulations and adopts the requirements of the Industrial Emissions Directive specifications and BAT emission limits through the environmental permitting process of cement plants (Directive 2010/75/EU). As in the previous year, we also leveraged our thorough assessment at Group level, made periodically and with granularity per country, for the protection of biodiversity and sustainable land stewardship and water, as fundamental elements of our sustainability strategy. To mitigate the impacts of raw material extraction on biodiversity and ecosystems, the Group has developed standard practices for quarry rehabilitation and biodiversity management at sites of high biodiversity value, in line with the respective GCCA Guidelines. The same holds for water where we run a periodic assessment in areas where we operate for water risk levels and prioritize our investments and operating plans accordingly, while aligning with GCCA Guidelines for measuring and reporting our performance on water efficiency. In addition, we have set relevant targets for biodiversity and water under our 2025 ESG targets, underscoring our commitment to contribute to the prosperity of our local communities and achieve a positive local impact where possible. In terms of the circular economy, our economic activity actively contributes to the shift from fossil fuels to alternative fuels in the EU and internationally, as well as to the substitution of raw materials with alternative ones, reducing the use of raw materials. Our decarbonization strategy, which addresses the co-processing of alternative fuels, is a crucial "lever" and aligns with our circular economy model to promote waste reduction, reuse, recycling and recovery of materials and energy use as a key priority. Cement plants use alternative fuels in full compliance with the EU 2010/75/EC Industrial Emissions Directive, ensuring the protection of human health and the environment. Each plant operates with a permit granted by the authorities. Co-processing helps us achieve our mitigation and circular economy goals by reducing direct CO2 emissions from cement clinker manufacturing, replacing fossil fuels, recycling minerals, and avoiding landfill or incineration. The scope of our DNSH assessment covered, as in the previous year, the subject area of air pollution, due to the co-processing of alternative fuels (e.g. RDF, biomass, tires etc.)

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

2024_TITAN Group_Integrated Annual Report.pdf

Row 2

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:
☑ Manufacture of cement

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:
☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:
☑ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply
☑ Turnover

(5.4.2.10) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

1348700000

(5.4.2.11) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

52.4

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

The calculation of turnover in the reporting period 2024, covered the revenue recognized pursuant to International Accounting Standard (IAS) 1, paragraph 82(a), as adopted by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1126/2008 (1), and as defined in Article 2, point (5), of Directive 2013/34/EU. The turnover figures represent consolidated data at Group level, after eliminations for third-party transactions. In the disclosures for 2024, we additionally included in the scope of assessment the economic activity of CemAI, Inc. (CemAI), an affiliate company providing a next-generation predictive maintenance solution based on Artificial Intelligence (AI) for the cement industry. CemAI is associated with Taxonomy eligible activity code 4.1. "Provision of IT/OT data-driven solutions", according to Taxonomy Regulation (EU) 2023/2486, which is related to the environmental objective of transition to a circular economy. For more information see p.103-112 of the IAR2024.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

In its reporting on Taxonomy-aligned figures related to the above KPIs, TITAN conducted the review and assessment of expenditures on all products and project activities which were related to the eligible economic activities in 2024. The assessment methodology adhered to the technical criteria for the substantial contribution to the environmental objectives which are determined by the Regulation for the climate change mitigation, explicitly for meeting the threshold values for specific CO2 emissions.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

Regarding the assessment of "Do no significant harm" (DNSH), TITAN complies with all applicable EU regulations and adopts the requirements of the Industrial Emissions Directive specifications and BAT emission limits through the environmental permitting process of cement plants (Directive 2010/75/EU). As in the previous year, we also leveraged our thorough assessment at Group level, made periodically and with granularity per country, for the protection of biodiversity and sustainable land stewardship and water, as fundamental elements of our sustainability strategy. To mitigate the impacts of raw material extraction on biodiversity and ecosystems, the Group has developed standard practices for quarry rehabilitation and biodiversity management at sites of high biodiversity value, in line with the respective GCCA Guidelines. The same holds for water where we run a periodic assessment in areas where we operate for water risk levels and prioritize our investments and operating plans accordingly, while aligning with GCCA Guidelines for measuring and reporting our performance on water efficiency. In addition, we have set relevant targets for biodiversity and water under our 2025 ESG targets, underscoring our commitment to contribute to the prosperity of our local communities and achieve a positive local impact where possible. In terms of the circular economy, our economic activity actively contributes to the shift from fossil fuels to alternative fuels in the EU and internationally, as well as to the substitution of raw materials with alternative ones, reducing the use of raw materials. Our decarbonization strategy, which addresses the co-processing of alternative fuels, is a crucial "lever" and aligns with our circular economy model to promote waste

reduction, reuse, recycling and recovery of materials and energy use as a key priority. Cement plants use alternative fuels in full compliance with the EU 2010/75/EC Industrial Emissions Directive, ensuring the protection of human health and the environment. Each plant operates with a permit granted by the authorities. Co-processing helps us achieve our mitigation and circular economy goals by reducing direct CO2 emissions from cement clinker manufacturing, replacing fossil fuels, recycling minerals, and avoiding landfill or incineration. The scope of our DNSH assessment covered, as in the previous year, the subject area of air pollution, due to the co-processing of alternative fuels (e.g. RDF, biomass, tires etc.)

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

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Row 3

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Manufacture of cement

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☑ Transitional activity

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

19400000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

7.7

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

7.7

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

The CapEx covered additions to tangible and intangible assets in the reporting period 2024 considered before depreciation, amortization, and any re-measurements, including those resulting from revaluations and impairments, for the relevant financial year and excluding fair value changes. Under the CapEx figure, we included costs that are accounted based on IAS 16.73 (e)(i)(iii), IAS 38.118 (e)(i), IAS 40.76 (a)(b), and IFRS 16.53(h). In the disclosures for 2024, we additionally included in the scope of assessment the economic activity of CemAI, Inc. (CemAI), an affiliate company providing a next-generation predictive maintenance solution based on Artificial Intelligence (AI) for the cement industry. CemAI is associated with Taxonomy eligible activity code 4.1. “Provision of IT/OT data-driven solutions”, according to Taxonomy Regulation (EU) 2023/2486, which is related to the environmental objective of transition to a circular economy. In addition, we included in the scope of assessment the economic activity of CemAI, Inc. (CemAI), an affiliate company providing a next-generation predictive maintenance solution based on Artificial Intelligence (AI) for the cement industry. CemAI is associated with Taxonomy eligible activity code 4.1. “Provision of IT/OT data-driven solutions”, according to Taxonomy Regulation (EU) 2023/2486, which is related to the environmental objective of transition to a circular economy. Further in 2024 we included in the scope of

assessment the investments in solar photovoltaic facilities construction (related to code 4.1. "Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology", according to Taxonomy Regulation (EU) 2021/2139). These economic activities are considered as Transitional according to the Regulation, and contribute to the environmental objective of climate change mitigation. For more information see p.103-112 of the IAR2024.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

In its reporting on Taxonomy-aligned figures related to the above KPIs, TITAN conducted the review and assessment of expenditures on all products and project activities which were related to the eligible economic activities in 2024. The assessment methodology adhered to the technical criteria for the substantial contribution to the environmental objectives which are determined by the Regulation for the climate change mitigation, explicitly for meeting the threshold values for specific CO2 emissions.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

Regarding the assessment of "Do no significant harm" (DNSH), TITAN complies with all applicable EU regulations and adopts the requirements of the Industrial Emissions Directive specifications and BAT emission limits through the environmental permitting process of cement plants (Directive 2010/75/EU). As in the previous year, we also leveraged our thorough assessment at Group level, made periodically and with granularity per country, for the protection of biodiversity and sustainable land stewardship and water, as fundamental elements of our sustainability strategy. To mitigate the impacts of raw material extraction on biodiversity and ecosystems, the Group has developed standard practices for quarry rehabilitation and biodiversity management at sites of high biodiversity value, in line with the respective GCCA Guidelines. The same holds for water where we run a periodic assessment in areas where we operate for water risk levels and prioritize our investments and operating plans accordingly, while aligning with GCCA Guidelines for measuring and reporting our performance on water efficiency. In addition, we have set relevant targets for biodiversity and water under our 2025 ESG targets, underscoring our commitment to contribute to the prosperity of our local communities and achieve a positive local impact where possible. In terms of the circular economy, our economic activity actively contributes to the shift from fossil fuels to alternative fuels in the EU and internationally, as well as to the substitution of raw materials with alternative ones, reducing the use of raw materials. Our decarbonization strategy, which addresses the co-processing of alternative fuels, is a crucial "lever" and aligns with our circular economy model to promote waste reduction, reuse, recycling and recovery of materials and energy use as a key priority. Cement plants use alternative fuels in full compliance with the EU 2010/75/EC Industrial Emissions Directive, ensuring the protection of human health and the environment. Each plant operates with a permit granted by the authorities. Co-processing helps us achieve our mitigation and circular economy goals by reducing direct CO2 emissions from cement clinker manufacturing, replacing fossil fuels,

recycling minerals, and avoiding landfill or incineration. The scope of our DNSH assessment covered, as in the previous year, the subject area of air pollution, due to the co-processing of alternative fuels (e.g. RDF, biomass, tires etc.)

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

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Row 4

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Manufacture of cement

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

90700000

(5.4.2.18) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

36.2

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

The CapEx covered additions to tangible and intangible assets in the reporting period 2024 considered before depreciation, amortization, and any re-measurements, including those resulting from revaluations and impairments, for the relevant financial year and excluding fair value changes. Under the CapEx figure, we included costs that are accounted based on IAS 16.73 (e)(i)(iii), IAS 38.118 (e)(i), IAS 40.76 (a)(b), and IFRS 16.53(h). In the disclosures for 2024, we additionally included in the scope of assessment the economic activity of CemAI, Inc. (CemAI), an affiliate company providing a next-generation predictive maintenance solution based on Artificial Intelligence (AI) for the cement industry. CemAI is associated with Taxonomy eligible activity code 4.1. "Provision of IT/OT data-driven solutions", according to Taxonomy Regulation (EU) 2023/2486, which is related to the environmental objective of transition to a circular economy. In addition, we included in the scope of assessment the economic activity of CemAI, Inc. (CemAI), an affiliate company providing a next-generation predictive maintenance solution based on Artificial Intelligence (AI) for the cement industry. CemAI is associated with Taxonomy eligible activity code 4.1. "Provision of IT/OT data-driven solutions", according to Taxonomy Regulation (EU) 2023/2486, which is related to the environmental objective of transition to a circular economy. Further in 2024 we included in the scope of assessment the investments in solar photovoltaic facilities construction (related to code 4.1. "Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology", according to Taxonomy Regulation (EU) 2021/2139). These economic activities are considered as Transitional according to the Regulation, and contribute to the environmental objective of climate change mitigation.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

In its reporting on Taxonomy-aligned figures related to the above KPIs, TITAN conducted the review and assessment of expenditures on all products and project activities which were related to the eligible economic activities in 2024. The assessment methodology adhered to the technical criteria for the substantial contribution to the environmental objectives which are determined by the Regulation for the climate change mitigation, explicitly for meeting the threshold values for specific CO2 emissions.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

Regarding the assessment of "Do no significant harm" (DNSH), TITAN complies with all applicable EU regulations and adopts the requirements of the Industrial Emissions Directive specifications and BAT emission limits through the environmental permitting process of cement plants (Directive 2010/75/EU). As in the previous year, we also leveraged our thorough assessment at Group level, made periodically and with granularity per country, for the protection of biodiversity and sustainable land stewardship and water, as fundamental elements of our sustainability strategy. To mitigate the impacts of raw material extraction on biodiversity and ecosystems, the Group has developed standard practices for quarry rehabilitation and biodiversity management at sites of high biodiversity value, in line with the respective GCCA Guidelines. The same holds for water where we run a periodic assessment in areas where we operate for water risk levels and prioritize our investments and operating plans accordingly, while aligning with GCCA Guidelines for measuring and reporting our performance on water efficiency. In addition, we have set relevant targets for biodiversity and water under our 2025 ESG targets, underscoring our commitment to contribute to the prosperity of our local communities and achieve a positive local impact where possible. In terms of the circular economy, our economic activity actively contributes to the shift from fossil fuels to alternative fuels in the EU and internationally, as well as to the substitution of raw materials with alternative ones, reducing the use of raw materials. Our decarbonization strategy, which addresses the co-processing of alternative fuels, is a crucial "lever" and aligns with our circular economy model to promote waste reduction, reuse, recycling and recovery of materials and energy use as a key priority. Cement plants use alternative fuels in full compliance with the EU 2010/75/EC Industrial Emissions Directive, ensuring the protection of human health and the environment. Each plant operates with a permit granted by the authorities. Co-processing helps us achieve our mitigation and circular economy goals by reducing direct CO2 emissions from cement clinker manufacturing, replacing fossil fuels, recycling minerals, and avoiding landfill or incineration. The scope of our DNSH assessment covered, as in the previous year, the subject area of air pollution, due to the co-processing of alternative fuels (e.g. RDF, biomass, tires etc.)

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

2024_TITAN Group_Integrated Annual Report.pdf

Row 5

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Manufacture of cement

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☑ Transitional activity

(5.4.2.20) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

7000000

(5.4.2.21) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year

3.5

(5.4.2.22) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

3.5

(5.4.2.23) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

For calculating the figure of OpEx in the reporting period, we considered all direct non-capitalized costs that relate to research and development (research and innovation investments), building renovation measures, short-term lease, maintenance and repair, and any other direct expenditures relating to the day-to-day servicing of assets of property, plant, and equipment by TITAN or third party to whom activities are outsourced, that are necessary to ensure the continued and effective functioning of such assets. The calculation of OpEx for specific economic activities was made according to the approach of proportionality, using as proportional metric the amounts (tonnes) of products produced, related and connected with the calculation of figures for Taxonomy-eligible and Taxonomy-aligned as a proportion of the total OpEx on Group level. In the disclosures for 2024, we included in the scope of assessment the economic activity of CemAI, Inc. (CemAI), an affiliate company providing a next-generation predictive maintenance solution based on Artificial Intelligence (AI) for the cement industry. CemAI is associated with Taxonomy eligible activity code 4.1. "Provision of IT/OT data-driven solutions", according to Taxonomy Regulation (EU) 2023/2486, which is related to the environmental objective of transition to a circular economy. For more information see p.103-112 of the IAR2024.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

In its reporting on Taxonomy-aligned figures related to the above KPIs, TITAN conducted the review and assessment of expenditures on all products and project activities which were related to the eligible economic activities in 2024. The assessment methodology adhered to the technical criteria for the substantial contribution to the environmental objectives which are determined by the Regulation for the climate change mitigation, explicitly for meeting the threshold values for specific CO2 emissions.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

Regarding the assessment of "Do no significant harm" (DNSH), TITAN complies with all applicable EU regulations and adopts the requirements of the Industrial Emissions Directive specifications and BAT emission limits through the environmental permitting process of cement plants (Directive 2010/75/EU). As in the previous year, we also leveraged our thorough assessment at Group level, made periodically and with granularity per country, for the protection of biodiversity and sustainable land stewardship and water, as fundamental elements of our sustainability strategy. To mitigate the impacts of raw material extraction on biodiversity and ecosystems, the Group has developed standard practices for quarry rehabilitation and biodiversity management at sites of high biodiversity value, in line with the respective GCCA Guidelines. The same holds for water where we run a periodic assessment in areas where we operate for water risk levels and prioritize our

investments and operating plans accordingly, while aligning with GCCA Guidelines for measuring and reporting our performance on water efficiency. In addition, we have set relevant targets for biodiversity and water under our 2025 ESG targets, underscoring our commitment to contribute to the prosperity of our local communities and achieve a positive local impact where possible. In terms of the circular economy, our economic activity actively contributes to the shift from fossil fuels to alternative fuels in the EU and internationally, as well as to the substitution of raw materials with alternative ones, reducing the use of raw materials. Our decarbonization strategy, which addresses the co-processing of alternative fuels, is a crucial "lever" and aligns with our circular economy model to promote waste reduction, reuse, recycling and recovery of materials and energy use as a key priority. Cement plants use alternative fuels in full compliance with the EU 2010/75/EC Industrial Emissions Directive, ensuring the protection of human health and the environment. Each plant operates with a permit granted by the authorities. Co-processing helps us achieve our mitigation and circular economy goals by reducing direct CO2 emissions from cement clinker manufacturing, replacing fossil fuels, recycling minerals, and avoiding landfill or incineration. The scope of our DNSH assessment covered, as in the previous year, the subject area of air pollution, due to the co-processing of alternative fuels (e.g. RDF, biomass, tires etc.)

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

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Row 6

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Manufacture of cement

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.24) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

104500000

(5.4.2.25) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year

52

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

For calculating the figure of OpEx in the reporting period, we considered all direct non-capitalized costs that relate to research and development (research and innovation investments), building renovation measures, short-term lease, maintenance and repair, and any other direct expenditures relating to the day-to-day servicing of assets of property, plant, and equipment by TITAN or third party to whom activities are outsourced, that are necessary to ensure the continued and effective functioning of such assets. The calculation of OpEx for specific economic activities was made according to the approach of proportionality, using as proportional metric the amounts (tonnes) of products produced, related and connected with the calculation of figures for Taxonomy-eligible and Taxonomy-aligned as a proportion of the total OpEx on Group level. In the disclosures for 2024, we included in the scope of assessment the economic activity of CemAI, Inc. (CemAI), an affiliate company providing a next-generation predictive maintenance solution based on Artificial Intelligence (AI) for the cement industry. CemAI is associated with Taxonomy eligible activity code 4.1. "Provision of IT/OT data-driven solutions", according to Taxonomy Regulation (EU) 2023/2486, which is related to the environmental objective of transition to a circular economy. For more information see p.103-112 of the IAR2024.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

In its reporting on Taxonomy-aligned figures related to the above KPIs, TITAN conducted the review and assessment of expenditures on all products and project activities which were related to the eligible economic activities in 2024. The assessment methodology adhered to the technical criteria for the substantial contribution to the environmental objectives which are determined by the Regulation for the climate change mitigation, explicitly for meeting the threshold values for specific CO2 emissions.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

Regarding the assessment of "Do no significant harm" (DNSH), TITAN complies with all applicable EU regulations and adopts the requirements of the Industrial Emissions Directive specifications and BAT emission limits through the environmental permitting process of cement plants (Directive 2010/75/EU). As in the previous year, we also leveraged our thorough assessment at Group level, made periodically and with granularity per country, for the protection of biodiversity and sustainable land stewardship and water, as fundamental elements of our sustainability strategy. To mitigate the impacts of raw material extraction on biodiversity and ecosystems, the Group has developed standard practices for quarry rehabilitation and biodiversity management at sites of high biodiversity value, in line with the respective GCCA Guidelines. The same holds for water where we run a periodic assessment in areas where we operate for water risk levels and prioritize our investments and operating plans accordingly, while aligning with GCCA Guidelines for measuring and reporting our performance on water efficiency. In addition, we have set relevant targets for biodiversity and water under our 2025 ESG targets, underscoring our commitment to contribute to the prosperity of our local communities and achieve a positive local impact where possible. In terms of the circular economy, our economic activity actively contributes to the shift from fossil fuels to alternative fuels in the EU and internationally, as well as to the substitution of raw materials with alternative ones, reducing the use of raw materials. Our decarbonization strategy, which addresses the co-processing of alternative fuels, is a crucial "lever" and aligns with our circular economy model to promote waste reduction, reuse, recycling and recovery of materials and energy use as a key priority. Cement plants use alternative fuels in full compliance with the EU 2010/75/EC Industrial Emissions Directive, ensuring the protection of human health and the environment. Each plant operates with a permit granted by the authorities. Co-processing helps us achieve our mitigation and circular economy goals by reducing direct CO2 emissions from cement clinker manufacturing, replacing fossil fuels, recycling minerals, and avoiding landfill or incineration. The scope of our DNSH assessment covered, as in the previous year, the subject area of air pollution, due to the co-processing of alternative fuels (e.g. RDF, biomass, tires etc.)

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

2024_TITAN Group_Integrated Annual Report.pdf
[Add row]

(5.4.3) Provide any additional contextual and/or verification/assurance information relevant to your organization's taxonomy alignment.

(5.4.3.1) Details of minimum safeguards analysis

Specifically regarding the assessment of "Do no significant harm" (DNSH), according to the technical criteria under the Regulation Annexes I and II, TITAN complies with all applicable EU regulations and adopts the requirements of the Industrial Emissions Directive specifications and BAT emission limits through the environmental permitting process of cement plants (Directive 2010/75/EU). As in the previous year, we also leveraged our thorough assessment at the Group level, made periodically and with granularity per country, for the protection of biodiversity and sustainable land stewardship and water, as fundamental elements of our sustainability strategy. To mitigate the impacts of raw material extraction on biodiversity and ecosystems, the Group has developed standard practices for quarry rehabilitation and biodiversity management at sites of high biodiversity value, in line with the respective GCCA Guidelines. The same holds for water, We have set relevant targets for the areas of environmental performance for biodiversity and water under our 2025 ESG targets, underscoring our commitment to contribute to the prosperity of our local communities and achieve a positive local impact where possible. In terms of the circular economy, our economic activity actively contributes to the shift from fossil fuels to alternative fuels in the EU and internationally, as well as to the substitution of raw materials with alternative ones, reducing the use of raw materials. TITAN's decarbonization strategy, which addresses the co-processing of alternative fuels, is a crucial "lever" and aligns with our circular economy model to promote waste reduction, reuse, recycling, and recovery of materials and energy use as a key priority. Cement plants use alternative fuels in full compliance with the EU 2010/75/EC Industrial Emissions Directive, ensuring the protection of human health and the environment. Each plant operates with a permit granted by the authorities. Co-processing helps us achieve our mitigation and circular economy goals by reducing direct CO2 emissions from cement clinker manufacturing, replacing fossil fuels, recycling minerals, and avoiding landfill or incineration. The scope of our DNSH assessment covered, as in the previous year, the subject area of air pollution, in particular, due to the co-processing of alternative fuels (such as RDF, biomass, tires, etc.). Furthermore, TITAN has set goals for energy efficiency management and waste management until 2025.

(5.4.3.2) Additional contextual information relevant to your taxonomy accounting

We provide an assessment of our performance and key priorities in Table 2.5.2 "Taxonomy KPIs 2023" of the ESG performance statements of our Inrrated Annual Report. Regarding "Minimum safeguards", TITAN ensures the alignment of its economic activity with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, including the principles and rights set out in the Declaration of the International Labor Organization on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the International Bill of Human Rights, by adhering to the implementation of Group Policies for Human Rights, Corporate Social Responsibility, Code of Conduct, Diversity, Equity and Inclusion, Whistleblowing, and EthicsPoint for receiving and assessing employees' complaints, etc. (See also Table 2.5.3 "ESG Policies" in the ESG performance Statements.) The turnover for Taxonomy-aligned products based on climate change mitigation criteria reached 5.0% of the total turnover of the Group in 2023, whereas the proportion of capital expenditures (CapEx) and operating expenditures (OpEx) reached 28.3% and 4.9%, respectively. For the calculation of KPIs for Taxonomy-aligned turnover and CapEx we used as denominators the total figures on Group level for Turnover and CapEx which are disclosed in the "Financial Statements", in more specific under the sections "Financial performance overview", "Consolidated Income Statement" and "Consolidated Cash Flow Statement/Cash flows from investing activities", also under the "Note 3. Operating segment information". We have outlined in our Decarbonization roadmap that CAPEX planning to invest in technologies like carbon capture and storage, increased use of alternative fuels, and cementitious materials that will allow for carbon emissions reduction. In this way, we envisage to sustain and further improve our alignment with the do no significant harm criteria of the Taxonomy Regulation.

(5.4.3.3) Indicate whether you will be providing verification/assurance information relevant to your taxonomy alignment in question 13.1

Select from:

☑ Yes
[Fixed row]

(5.5) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

(5.5.1) Investment in low-carbon R&D

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.5.2) Comment

Our activities in R&D for low-carbon products and services continued in 2024 with a focus on identifying novel and feasible ways to reduce the clinker-to-cement ratio by developing new materials, in addition to fuel switching and carbon capture, sequestration, and utilization (CCUS). TITAN has made significant advances towards reducing clinker content in cement by using low-carbon materials like fly ash, slag, and pozzolans. In the past years, the company has launched several green products and conducted large-scale demonstrations in Greece, the USA, and other locations, culminating with the introduction of the TITAN Edge family of products in 2024, offering innovative and sustainable solutions and services. In this context, TITAN introduced CEM IV and VELTER in Greece, a groundbreaking range of high-performance products with reduced embodied carbon emissions for sustainable construction. Furthermore, TITAN continued strengthening collaboration with key innovative companies from industry and the start-ups ecosystem focusing on novel, sustainable solutions towards products with net zero carbon footprint. Referring to CCUS, in Greece we proceeded with the Front-End Engineering Design (FEED) for IFESTOS, partnering with thyssenkrupp Polysius. For project HERCCULES, which was awarded funding by the EU Horizon Europe program, we have progressed with the engineering study of the pilot oxyfuel unit at our Thessaloniki cement plant. Moreover, we are participating in the SOMMER research project with leading chemical industry partners to demonstrate a novel carbon-neutral pathway to produce feedstock for fuels and chemical industries with the use of solar energy and captured CO2. As part of TITAN actions to advance its digital transformation, advancement related to process optimization and automation have led to significant emissions reductions, demonstrated on both our cement and concrete operations. Furthermore, hydrogen is used to improve thermal efficiency and fuel consumption in cement plants in Bulgaria, Albania, and Greece, with plans to expand to additional manufacturing sites.
[Fixed row]

(5.5.1) Provide details of your organization’s investments in low-carbon R&D for cement production activities over the last three years.

Row 1

(5.5.1.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Low clinker cement

(5.5.1.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Applied research and development

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

10

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

800000

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

10

(5.5.1.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

As part of our R&D activities related to developing novel low-carbon solutions for our customers, we are investigating the potential use of new, alternative SCM's for use in cement and concrete. Such activities include materials with significant potential to mitigate CO2 emissions associated with cement manufacturing while achieving equivalent or improved performance; this activity includes assessing materials which are currently considered to become part of cement standards and building codes locally.

Row 2

(5.5.1.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Alternative low-CO2 cements/binders

(5.5.1.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Applied research and development

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

10

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

500000

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

10

(5.5.1.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Following extensive laboratory and pilot testing, TITAN proceeded with the industrial scale production of novel type clinker, with more than 20% reduced direct emissions compared to conventional clinker. The low carbon clinker was produced in 2018, using reduced amounts of carbon-intensive raw materials and fuels compared to conventional clinker. The resulting cement exhibits at least 30% reduced associated emissions compared to Type I / CEM I cement at equivalent performance. TITAN is ready to commercialize the said product for structural applications as soon as regulatory and market conditions allow. The Group continues to investigate options for alternative low-CO2 binders at different locations. The focus remains on materials with equivalent performance to conventional binders, allowing for seamless and reliable transition to new products for construction. Furthermore, in 2024 we assessed the potential of novel alternative materials for production of concrete with low and ultra-low associated CO2 emissions.

Row 3

(5.5.1.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Low clinker cement

(5.5.1.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:
☑ Pilot demonstration

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

10

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

500000

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

15

(5.5.1.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

The Group is actively investigating the potential of enhancing the performance of Supplementary Cementitious Materials (SCM's) for use in cement and concrete, utilizing mechanical, thermal and chemical methods. Initial testing at laboratory scale was performed in 2022 and provided very promising results in terms of mechanical performance and durability. In 2023 and 2024, we proceeded with pilot-scale testing of several different methods to activate SCMs, acquiring necessary data for accurate techno-economic assessment. Such efforts, aim towards the deployment of feasible and efficient ways to further lower clinker content in our products, eventually allowing us to extend the portfolio of low-carbon products for a variety of applications. Particularly for 2024, we concluded a series of pilot-scale demonstrators for conventional SCM's, which were the basis for full-scale demonstrations also taking place in 2024. Said activites were focused on pozzolanic materials that are of relevance to TITAN.

Row 4

(5.5.1.1) Technology area

Select from:
☑ Low clinker cement

(5.5.1.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Full/commercial-scale demonstration

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

10

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

3000000

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

15

(5.5.1.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

As part of our ongoing commitment to provide durable construction products with improved carbon footprint, we take carefully prepared efforts to reduce clinker content in our cement manufacturing. Typically, this is performed by offering extended range of products, with attention to blended cements that valorize low-carbon cementitious materials, such as fly ash, slag and pozzolans. Dedicated efforts include engagement with customers and regulatory authorities to further implement cement products with lower clinker factor, where applicable. Since 2023 we proceeded with the launch of several new, green products in many of our locations. In 2024, we proceeded with large scale demonstration of deploying new approaches to enhancing the performance of pozzolanic SCM's, leading to the production of cement products for commercial applications in Greece, USA and other locations, at significantly reduced carbon footprint.

Row 5

(5.5.1.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Fuel switching

(5.5.1.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Full/commercial-scale demonstration

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

15

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

4000000

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

10

(5.5.1.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

The use of hydrogen (H2) to improve consumption efficiency is used currently in our cement plants at Zlatna Panega (Bulgaria), Antea (Albania), and Kamari (Greece). In 2024, an assessment program was initiated aiming to improve the efficiency of the existing hydrogen generating units. Based on the assessment outcome, a plan to expand the use of H2 to more cement plants in the Group will be prepared and implemented. The initial results are promising, indicating increased utilization of alternative fuels, and a reduction in nitrogen oxides (NOx) emissions, in line with the Group's commitment to sustainable and environmentally friendly practices.

Row 6

(5.5.1.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Digital Transformation, Industry 4.0

(5.5.1.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Large scale commercial deployment

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

15

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

4000000

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

15

(5.5.1.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

TITAN is pioneering carefully selected initiatives to accelerate its Digital Transformation and transition to Industry 4.0. In addition to enhancing its supply chain and customer engagement systems, TITAN has implemented novel technologies for process optimization and automation, achieving unprecedented savings in cost and emissions. These efforts have primarily focused on electricity consumption and maintenance, and are currently extended to clinker manufacturing. TITAN established its Group Digital Center of Competence in 2020 to further strengthen the Group's capabilities to develop and implement new digital solutions, with an emphasis on the manufacturing, supply chain, and customer domains. In 2023, TITAN also established a Digital Center of Excellence based in the USA, to focus on the digitalization of its US operations. In the manufacturing domain, TITAN continued the rollout of existing Artificial Intelligence-based Real-Time Optimizer solutions for its cement manufacturing lines and developed new ones. These Real-Time Optimizers, sourced from both external partners and developed in-house, allow for increased output per production equipment and reduced energy consumption. In 2024, TITAN accelerated the pace of rolling out Real-Time Optimizers, which are currently installed in plants in the USA, Greece, Brazil, Southeastern Europe, and Eastern Mediterranean, as part of the Group's target to digitalize 100% of its cement manufacturing by 2026. TITAN completed the installation of its machine learning-based failure prediction system in all cement plants of the Group in 2023. This solution, tailored to the operating environment of cement plants, has increased their reliability and reduced the cost of unplanned maintenance. In addition, in 2024 TITAN operationalized the new AI-based digital solution for cement quality prediction that had been piloted in USA in 2023, after generating a fast payback, and will rollout the solution to more plants in 2025. New Artificial Intelligence solutions were piloted in the ready-mix concrete (RMC) domain as well, which is TITAN's next area of focus following the maturation of the digitalization efforts in cement manufacturing. In 2024, RMC use cases focused on mix design optimization, leveraging AI-driven insights to enhance performance and sustainability.

Row 7

(5.5.1.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS)

(5.5.1.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Full/commercial-scale demonstration

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

15

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

2000000

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

15

(5.5.1.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Our innovation journey reached a major milestone in 2024 when IFESTOS entered the Front-End Engineering Design phase. In October, the Front-End Engineering Design (FEED) contract for IFESTOS was signed with Thyssenkrupp Polysius. Under the agreement, Thyssenkrupp Polysius will design and equip the two kiln lines at the Kamari plant with oxyfuel systems for CO_2 capture. This partnership represents a significant step forward in the project implementation journey. For the cryogenic capture (postcombustion) part of the project scope, contracts are being finalized and intent is that the studies will start in 2025. In addition to the technical scope within TITAN's perimeter, the majority of the tasks associated with the current milestone such as the capital structure definition and discussions with banks, environmental permitting, and negotiations with construction contractors, pipeline, ship transport, and permanent storage providers are progressing as planned; some (e.g., energy sourcing) are progressing faster than planned. Regarding project management, the main focus for this year has been on setting objectives, assembling the project team, and establishing project governance.

Row 8

(5.5.1.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS)

(5.5.1.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Pilot demonstration

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

15

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

350000

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

10

(5.5.1.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Regarding our HERCCULES project, in 2024 we proceeded with the launch of the basic engineering design for the pilot oxyfuel reactor at our Thessaloniki plant. In collaboration with our partners, the novel hybrid carbon capture technology will be demonstrated to collect and convert CO2 into sustainable, low-carbon construction materials. In our SOMMER project, in which we are collaborating with leading chemical industry partners, progress is being made on optimizing the process reactors to demonstrate a novel carbon-neutral pathway to produce feedstock for fuels and chemical industries with the use of solar energy and captured CO2.
[Add row]

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

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

3

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

3

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

0

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

3

(5.9.5) Please explain

The water-related CAPEX that was realized in this reporting year showed a small increase compared to last year (estimated at a 3% increase). The related CAPEX projects consisted mainly of upgrades in the water network system, installations for rainwater collection, small installations for water recycling and reuse, and improvements in water measuring/accounting. The anticipated trend for next year is again a small increase in CAPEX, estimated at 3%, for projects related to upgraded or new systems for water drainage, as well as wastewater treatment. This year, the water-related OPEX showed consistency as compared to the previous year, since some increased costs for the operation of new installations were compensated by the more efficient water management, as a result of these improvements. The trend for the water-related OPEX is estimated to increase since mitigation measures in water-stressed areas are expected in factors influence the operating costs.
[Fixed row]

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

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Carbon ☑ Water

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization’s internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☑ Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☑ Drive energy efficiency

☑ Stress test investments

☑ Drive low-carbon investment

☑ Conduct cost-benefit analysis

☑ Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities

☑ Influence strategy and/or financial planning

☑ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in decision making

☑ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in risk assessment

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Alignment with the price of allowances under an Emissions Trading Scheme

☑ Scenario analysis

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

The use of market-based carbon mechanisms can direct financial resources wherever it is most economical to reduce emissions. An internal price is a tool for the evaluation of the different scenarios and identification of low-carbon opportunities. Carbon pricing is a key factor in promoting low-carbon investments in alternative fuels, energy-efficient technologies, and new products, but also in innovative technologies like carbon capture and storage. Therefore, TITAN is using internal carbon (Scope 1) pricing for its strategic planning, especially for cement, cementitious, and waste management projects. We stress test using various forecasts for CO2 prices (€80–130/EUA until 2030) in the EU. Prices are based on our analyst's recent forecasts using low and high demand scenarios and in correlation with the gas price forecast. This approach allows us to assess the risks and opportunities arising from the GHG regulatory environment and the transition to net zero. Furthermore, by its CapEx policy, TITAN utilizes “shadow” carbon pricing to make informed decisions about investments in relation to climate change. The company evaluates each CapEx project based on its contribution toward the Company’s decarbonization goals and assesses the risk of its financial returns being impacted by increasing CO2 prices. By doing so, TITAN is ensuring that its investments align with its commitment to a sustainable future.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Differentiated

(5.10.1.7) Indicate how and why the price is differentiated

Within TITAN's geographical footprint, legally binding climate change rules are implemented mainly in the EU (ETS) and Egypt (CO2 emissions cap), where the gross Scope 1 emissions of our operations represent 51.8% of the total Group's gross Scope 1 emissions. For the EU (Greece and Bulgaria we use the EUAs projections, while for the rest of the countries, we run scenario analysis for different prices.

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Evolutionary

(5.10.1.9) Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

short to medium term (by 2027): 80-110€/EUA 2027-2030: 110-130€/EUA post-2030: 150€/EUA

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

80

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

130

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

☑ Operations
☑ Procurement
☑ Risk management
☑ Impact management
☑ Capital expenditure
☑ Opportunity management
☑ Public policy engagement

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

☑ Yes, for all decision-making processes

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

100

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

We evaluate carbon pricing engaging with analysts of the market like Redshaw and ICIS. We use average forecasts.
[Add row]

(5.10.2) Provide details of your organization’s internal price on water.

Row 1

(5.10.2.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☑ Implicit price

(5.10.2.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☑ Drive water efficiency
☑ Conduct cost-benefit analysis
☑ Drive water-related investment
☑ Identify and seize low-water impact opportunities
☑ Setting and/or achieving of water-related policies and targets
☑ Incentivize consideration of water-related issues in decision making
☑ Incentivize consideration of water-related issues in risk assessment

(5.10.2.3) Factors beyond current market price are considered in the price

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.10.2.4) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Anticipated water tariffs
☑ Costs of treating water
☑ Existing water tariffs

(5.10.2.5) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

The calculation method for determining the water price is based on actual data collected from the different Business Units where we operate. The data refers to costs paid to third-party suppliers of freshwater (e.g. municipal network) according to the applicable water tariffs, the costs for the operation and maintenance of pumping systems and water network for the withdrawal of water from surface resources (rivers, lakes, etc.) or groundwater (water wells). Then, the weighted average of the cost is calculated based on each cost parameter and the respective volume of water withdrawal category (surface water, groundwater, third party) and aggregated at the corporate level. The average price that has been finally assumed is in the range of 0.10-0.20 Euros per m3.

(5.10.2.6) Stages of the value chain covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(5.10.2.7) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Differentiated

(5.10.2.8) Indicate how and why the price is differentiated

Depending on the country of operations, the type of withdrawal source, and the withdrawal process, different costs may apply. Thus, the water price may vary and be differentiated by region, business unit, etc.

(5.10.2.9) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Static

(5.10.2.11) Minimum actual price used (currency per cubic meter)

0.1

(5.10.2.12) Maximum actual price used (currency per cubic meter)

0.2

(5.10.2.13) Business decision-making processes the internal water price is applied to

Select all that apply

☑ Capital expenditure

☑ Dependencies management

☑ Operations

☑ Opportunity management

(5.10.2.14) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

☑ Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify :Relevant for investments evaluated by the CAPEX Committee

(5.10.2.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.10.2.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

The approach for the determination of a water price is re-visited and re-evaluated regularly, through interaction with the local Business Units. This is achieved under the framework of the ESG Network meetings, where respective liaisons from all BUs and regions are gathered to discuss ESG matters, Group strategy, etc. One of the subjects covered in these meetings is the actual water costs and prices, as well as the expected and projected trend for water prices in the future in each region/country. The methodology and respective calculations at the corporate level are then updated based on the new data.
[Add row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

Suppliers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

Customers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

Investors and shareholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

Other value chain stakeholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

We adhere to the principles of double and dynamic materiality, integrating them into our business strategies to foster long-term sustainability. These approaches guide us in not only addressing the financial implications of our actions but also in understanding and responding to the environmental and societal impacts, ensuring a comprehensive and forward-thinking approach to sustainable development. In 2024, we applied the DMA methodology at the Group level in line with the new corporate sustainability reporting directive (CSRD). The principle of double materiality assessment is a methodology used to evaluate the most significant sustainability issues in two directions: the impact of the Company on the environment and society (impact materiality) and the impact of sustainability issues on the Company's financial results (financial materiality). We regularly receive feedback from our stakeholders by leveraging a wide range of communication channels. Our Guidance Framework for Stakeholder Engagement provides the guiding principles for all business units. We customize our approach according to the characteristics and needs of different groups of stakeholders. We are focusing on a sustainable supply chain, and integrate in our approach the entire value chain for key stakeholders, to cover customers, investors, and shareholders.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:
☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply
☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:
☑ 51-75%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Out of TITAN's 371 key suppliers, 72.0%% entered the qualification process, and 58.5% were assessed as either adhering to the ESG standards or having an improvement plan in place. Notably, 17 key suppliers have committed to science-based targets. All procurement leaders have been introduced to TITAN's ESG standards and trained in the application of ESG criteria.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

371

Water

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Basin/landscape condition

☑ Dependence on water

☑ Impact on water availability

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Out of TITAN's 371 key suppliers, 72.0%% entered the qualification process, and 58.5% were assessed as either adhering to the ESG standards or having an improvement plan in place. Notably, 17 key suppliers have committed to science-based targets. All procurement leaders have been introduced to TITAN's ESG standards and trained in the application of ESG criteria.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

371
[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change

☑ Business risk mitigation

☑ Procurement spend

☑ Strategic status of suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Yes, TITAN Group prioritizes supplier engagement on environmental issues through a structured ESG framework. Our Group Procurement Policy and Code of Conduct for Procurement—aligned with the Ten Principles of the UN Global Compact—embed responsible sourcing, ethical conduct, and environmental stewardship. Key suppliers, defined per GCCA guidance, represent ~80% of our total spend and are prioritized for ESG alignment. Guided by our Sustainable Supply Chain Roadmap, we aim for 70% of key suppliers to comply with TITAN ESG Supplier Standards by 2025. These standards cover climate action, water conservation, waste management, and biodiversity. Supplier ESG performance is reviewed holistically to optimize cost, foster long-term partnerships, and drive transparency.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to water

☑ Business risk mitigation

☑ Procurement spend

☑ Strategic status of suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Yes, TITAN Group prioritizes supplier engagement on environmental issues through a structured ESG framework. Our Group Procurement Policy and Code of Conduct for Procurement—aligned with the Ten Principles of the UN Global Compact—embed responsible sourcing, ethical conduct, and environmental stewardship. Key suppliers, defined per GCCA guidance, represent ~80% of our total spend and are prioritized for ESG alignment. Guided by our Sustainable Supply Chain Roadmap, we aim for 70% of key suppliers to comply with TITAN ESG Supplier Standards by 2025. These standards cover climate action, water conservation, waste management, and biodiversity. Supplier ESG performance is reviewed holistically to optimize cost, foster long-term partnerships, and drive transparency.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization’s purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Yes, TITAN Group requires suppliers to meet environmental requirements as part of its purchasing process. Our Group Procurement Policy and Code of Conduct for Procurement—aligned with the Ten Principles of the UN Global Compact—embed environmental protection, climate change mitigation, and sustainability into supplier qualification and evaluation processes. Environmental criteria are integrated into supplier contracts, with 46.1% of key suppliers having ESG clauses in new or renewed agreements in 2024. Out of 371 key suppliers, 72% entered the ESG qualification process, and 58.5% were assessed as either meeting TITAN's ESG standards or having improvement plans in place. Notably, 17 suppliers have committed to science-based targets. TITAN's ESG standards require suppliers to adopt environmental management systems (e.g., ISO 14001), reduce emissions and waste, and promote biodiversity and water conservation. These requirements are reinforced through training for procurement leaders and monitored via platforms like Avetta, where TITAN has implemented a customized ESG & Sustainability Assessment questionnaire. This structured approach ensures that environmental stewardship is embedded across our upstream value chain, supporting our broader climate and sustainability goals.

Water

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Yes, TITAN Group requires suppliers to meet water-related environmental requirements as part of its purchasing process. Our Group Procurement Policy and Code of Conduct for Procurement embed responsible water stewardship—including water conservation, responsible use, and wastewater management—into supplier qualification and evaluation. In 2024, 72% of our 371 key suppliers entered the ESG qualification process, and 58.5% were assessed as either meeting our ESG standards or having improvement plans in place. ESG criteria are now embedded in 46.1% of key supplier contracts. TITAN expects its contractors, suppliers, and business partners along the value chain to be aware of and comply with this Policy, as well as relevant laws and standards where applicable. All suppliers must attempt to adhere to TITAN's environmental protection requirements and strive for continuous improvement in their work. Supplier qualification is based on performance in this area. In collaboration with CDP, we reassessed suppliers using 2024 data: 15% responded to the Water Questionnaire, with 33% identified as water leaders. This structured approach ensures responsible water practices are embedded across our upstream value chain.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Environmental disclosure through a non-public platform

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Certification

☑ Fines and penalties

☑ On-site third-party audit

☑ Second-party verification

☑ Supplier self-assessment

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

☑ Other, please specify :Promoting climate governance initiatives like CGI (Climate Governance Initiative) in Greece, and the 'Pact for Sustainable ' initiative of CSR Hellas Network, supported by more than 17 pioneer companies and engaging above 170 suppliers in Greece.

(5.11.6.12) Comment

TITAN's supply chain engagement is embedded in our "ESG 2025 and Beyond" goals, which reflect our commitment to climate action and responsible sourcing: Scope 3 Emissions Monitoring: We systematically collect and monitor Scope 3 emissions from our supplier base to identify high-impact areas. This enables us to prioritize initiatives aimed at reducing supply chain greenhouse gas emissions—contributing to our broader climate change mitigation efforts. Key Supplier ESG Compliance Target: We aim for 70% of our key suppliers to meet TITAN's ESG criteria by 2025. Through our ESG evaluation process, we request all key suppliers to actively manage their climate-related impacts and establish clear reduction targets. Suppliers are asked to have action plans and, where possible, set science-based targets. Examples include partners such as DNV, FLS, MONDI, Heleniq IQ, Thyssenkrupp, and SIKA. Progress is monitored annually via self-assessment questionnaires, third-party qualification platforms (e.g., Avetta), fact-finding exercises, and internal or external audits. Based on this data, suppliers are assessed for compliance with TITAN's ESG standards. The percentage of compliant suppliers is tracked and is expected to increase progressively until the 2025 target is reached. TITAN further reinforces its climate leadership through participation in initiatives such as the Climate Governance Initiative Greece and CSR Hellas Pact 4 Sustainable Industry.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Environmental disclosure through a non-public platform

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Certification

☑ Fines and penalties

☑ On-site third-party audit

☑ Second-party verification

☑ Supplier self-assessment

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply
☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

☑ Other, please specify :Engaging in collaborative actions through CSR Europe and CSR Hellas like the 'Pact for Sustainable Development', support by more than 17 pioneer companies in Greece and engaging above 170 suppliers in Greece.

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene is a human right according to the UN SDG 6. We ensure that access to drinking water and sanitation is provided to all direct and indirect employees, and therefore, it is part of the ESG requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of our organization's Procurement policy and purchasing process. Further, Titan is a founding member of CSR Europe and CSR Hellas, leading the "Partnership and Action for Sustainable Enterprises" in Greece with more than 19 other pioneer companies. The aim is to engage with 190 companies in the supply chain and: •Identify material issues like water consumption and withdrawal •IDENTIFICATION of maturity level and improvement of business performance on the issues that are material for the business and its supply chain, through the use of specialized assessment tools •ENHANCEMENT of companies' maturity level through thematic training workshops per material issue in the context of Working Group meetings •COMPETITIVENESS ENHANCEMENT at national and sectoral levels with an emphasis on CSR and sustainable entrepreneurship •TIMELY ADAPTATION to the new regulatory framework •PARTNERSHIP for exchanging knowledge and the collective implementation of actions with other pioneering companies in the sector.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Setting a science-based emissions reduction target

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Certification

☑ Fines and penalties

☑ On-site third-party audit

☑ Second-party verification

☑ Supplier self-assessment

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

☑ Other, please specify :Promoting climate governance initiatives like CGI (Climate Governance Initiative) in Greece, and the 'Pact for Sustainable ' initiative of CSR Hellas Network, supported by more than 17 pioneer companies and engaging above 170 suppliers in Greece.

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Through our ESG evaluation process, we request all key suppliers to actively manage their climate-related impacts and establish clear reduction targets. Suppliers are asked to have action plans and set science-based targets.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Total water withdrawal volumes reduction

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Certification

☑ Fines and penalties

☑ On-site third-party audit

☑ Second-party verification

☑ Supplier self-assessment

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply
☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

☑ Other, please specify :Engaging in collaborative actions through CSR Europe and CSR Hellas like the 'Pact for Sustainable Development', support by more than 17 pioneer companies in Greece and engaging above 170 suppliers in Greece.

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Through our ESG evaluation process, we request all key suppliers to promote water conservation management practices. Suppliers are asked to set water withdrawal targets, monitor, and report.
[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization’s supplier engagement on environmental issues.

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to set science-based targets

☑ Support suppliers to develop public time-bound action plans with clear milestones

☑ Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

Information collection

☑ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

According to TITAN Group Climate Change Policy, which is a publicly available document: "TITAN's contractors and suppliers, as well as business partners along the value chain, are expected to be aware of and fully respect the principles of this policy. Their commitment to climate change mitigation is considered as a key consideration and is part of the evaluation criteria in alignment with the Group Procurement Policy." This requirement holds for all suppliers, regardless of level of spend or criticality. In 2024, 58.5% of suppliers were assessed as either adhering to the ESG standards or having an improvement plan in place. TITAN continued its efforts in its commitment to partnering with suppliers to innovate and reduce CO2 emissions. Key suppliers are selected based on business criticality and sustainability, among criteria being performance metrics with a focus on climate change. In 2024, TITAN leaders highlighted the company's progress toward Net Zero, its product innovations, and the need for collaboration across the value chain. CDP representative participated on July 2nd, 2024, and promoted CDP in the supply chain of large Greek companies like TITAN, Piraeus Bank, TERNA, EY, and Matrix Pack. In the successful event, more than 70 critical stakeholders participated. Furthermore, in Greece, during 2024 we supported the CSR Hellas Network "Pact Four Sustainable Industry" to promote sustainability in the supply chain, combining and upscaling the efforts of more than 17 pioneer companies (Titan included, and had a coordinators' role as member of the Board of Directors for the Network and responsible for the "Pact's" actions). TITAN leads initiatives to engage with suppliers in addressing climate change, improving business performance, and enhancing competitiveness through thematic training and partnerships." Additionally, in collaboration with CDP, we reassessed key Group suppliers using the latest 2024 data on their emission-reduction initiatives. The findings showed that 28% of our key suppliers responded to the Climate Questionnaire. Of those who responded, 54% were climate leaders.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Promote climate governance on climate change mitigation and adaptation, setting science based targets, disclose through CDP.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Yes

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Total water withdrawal volumes reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Develop or distribute resources on how to map upstream value chain

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

Financial incentives

☑ Feature environmental performance in supplier awards scheme

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

☑ Incentivize collaborative sustainable water management in river basins

☑ Engage with suppliers to advocate for policy or regulatory change to address environmental challenges

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

“According to TITAN Group Environmental Policy, which is a publicly available document: “TITAN expects its contractors, suppliers, and business partners along the value chain to be aware of and comply with this Policy, as well as relevant laws and standards where applicable. All suppliers must attempt to adhere to TITAN's environmental protection requirements and strive for continuous improvement in their work. Titan qualifies its suppliers appropriately, according to their performance in this area in line with TITAN’s Procurement Policy.” This requirement holds for all suppliers, regardless of level of spend or criticality. In 2024 58.5% of suppliers were assessed as either adhering to the ESG standards or/and having an improvement plan in place. TITAN continued efforts about its commitment to partnering with suppliers to innovate and reduce CO2 emissions, also improve Water management practices. Key suppliers are selected based on business criticality and sustainability, among criteria being performance metrics with a focus on climate change. In 2024, in Greece, TITAN supported the CSR Hellas Network “Pact Four Sustainable Industry” to promote sustainability in the supply chain, combining and upscaling the efforts of more than 17 pioneer companies (Titan included, and had a coordinators’ role as member of the Board of Directors for the Network and responsible for the “Pact’s” actions). TITAN leads initiatives to engage with suppliers in addressing water consumption, improving business performance, and enhancing competitiveness through thematic training and partnerships” Additionally, in collaboration with CDP, we reassessed key Group suppliers using the latest 2024 data on their emission-reduction initiatives. The findings showed that 15% of our key suppliers responded to the Water Questionnaire. Of those who responded, 33% were leaders in Water. Over the past years, TITAN has implemented a series of initiatives aimed at reducing resource and water consumption across the supply chain, with active participation of our suppliers. Key initiatives include: Maxicrom MGT Grinding Media: Introduced a new grinding media with a 40% lower wear rate, significantly reducing resource consumption and water use during operations. Cement Bags: Transitioned to lighter bags with fewer plies, lowering material usage and water demand.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Promote water conservation management practices, setting water withdrawal targets, monitoring, and reporting, disclose through CDP.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders in creation and review of your climate transition plan

☑ Engage with stakeholders to advocate for policy or regulatory change

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

During 2024, the Investor Relations team continued interacting with existing shareholders, both institutional and retail, while raising awareness for the Company among new potential investors in Europe and North America. Targeted communication was fostered either in the form of direct contact or through participation in roadshows or conferences, facilitating discussions with interested parties. Beyond the quarterly engagement following results-related releases, regular updates were provided to investors outside results cycles. Due to the importance of sustainability on investors' portfolio selection agendas, TITAN takes careful consideration of those expectations and needs, while actively pursuing ratification from independent ESG rating agencies (source: page 32, TITAN IAR 2024). The Company has a long history of actively interacting with both institutional and retail investors. The Investor Relations team, together with the Managing Director and CFO, and other senior Group executives, regularly meets in-person with institutional investors and participates in investor roadshows and industry conferences organized in various countries. During these meetings, TITAN representatives provide updates and information on TITAN's business performance, strategic goals, focus areas, outlook, and progress against financial and non-financial targets (i.e., ESG targets, digitalization, innovation, etc.), while responding to investors' questions and areas of concern. The Investor Relations team regularly updates all relevant information on the Investor Relations section of the Company's website, including, but not limited

to, corporate presentations and press releases providing timely, clear, detailed, transparent, and comprehensive information to all shareholders. The Company's Shareholder Services Department, which is part of the Investor Relations team, is responsible for responding to all queries and requests from retail shareholders as well as for providing them with timely information and for facilitating their participation in General Meetings and the exercise of their rights as shareholders. TITAN fostered the Investor Day for Green Growth Strategic Directions in Athens, Greece. Members of the management team presented Titan's strategic directions and growth targets set for 2026, which aim to shape the future of the Group and drive long-term stakeholders' value.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Distributions to shareholders (source: TITAN web site): Following the strong profitability achieved in 2024 and the enhanced liquidity resulting from the successful IPO of Titan America, the Annual General Assembly of Shareholders, held on May 8, 2025, approved an ad-hoc increase of the annual dividend by €2.00 per share. As a result, the total dividend for the year amounts to €3.00 per share, with a record date of July 1, 2025, and payment date set for July 3, 2025. The previous returns to our shareholders, a gross dividend of €0.85/share was paid on July 3rd, 2024, to all shareholders of the Company on record on June 26th, 2024, representing an increase of 42% versus last distribution, for a total amount of €65.6m. Also, Titan's stock ("TITC") was included in the FTSE Russell Large Cap Index in Q1 and the FTSE4Good Index Series at the end of Q2 2024. TCI share price is the champion of our peer group so far." Supplementary information: Titan America completes listing on NYSE: On 6 February 2025, Titan America, a Belgian subsidiary of TCI, and parent company of the Group's US operations, completed its IPO on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) by listing a 13% stake. The IPO consisted of a primary offering by Titan America as well as a secondary sale by TCI, at the offering price of $16 per share. To accommodate for over-allotment, the greenshoe option was partially exercised, resulting in an additional 580,756 shares being offered by TCI."

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Our rationale for engaging with our customers is related to information sharing and knowledge about our products and relevant certification schemes. An example of this type of engagement is the third-party verified Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs), to mark our product and process excellence, disclosing the information that customers need for sustainable construction. We promote EPDs in all the countries needed e.g., USA, Greece, Italy, UK, and France. For instance, since 2021, TITAN Greece has completed a full Life Cycle Assessment (LCA), according to ISO 14040 and ISO 14044, for all cement products produced in Greece, and developed an Environmental Product Declaration (EPD), according to EN 15804, for each separate cement product at plant level, as well as for most commercial ready mixed concretes. In 2024, in Greece, we published environmental product declarations (EPDs) for all quarries producing limestone aggregates, updated our cement and concrete EPDs, and continued to provide in-house expertise to pioneering ready-mix and precast customers, assisting them in developing life-cycle assessments and third-party EPDs for their products. TITAN Greece updated several EPDs for cement with an improved carbon footprint and published new EPDs for concrete. Moreover, TITAN published environmental product declarations for the quarries of Zoforoi, Rethymno, Volos, Leros, and Agrinio, completing the issuance of EPDs for all of the Company's aggregate quarries in Greece. In the US, the Roanoke cement plant and Pennsuco cement plant updated their EPDs for ASTM type IT. Adocim in Türkiye updated its EPDs for CEM I 52.5N and CEM I 42.5R and published EPDs for Type IL cement. EPD is designed to communicate the environmental impact (including water-related issues) of a product through its lifecycle. Example: https://www.titan.gr/en/products-and-services/documents-and-brochures. Furthermore, TITAN offered in-house expertise to customers, assisting them in the development of Life Cycle Assessments and third-party EPDs for their products. Currently, most of our top ten bulk cement customers in Greece have published EPDs with TITAN's assistance or are in the process of getting certified. The water-related indicator used in EPD refers to the net use of freshwater (FW), measured in m3 per unit of product. Among all our cement products in Greece, and according to their EPDs, the portland-composite cement types CEM II/B-M (W-P-LL) 32,5 N and CEM II/B-M (P-LL) 32,5 R.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

EPDs (Environmental Product Declarations) communicate the environmental impact of products throughout their lifecycle, using indicators like the net use of freshwater (FW), measured in m3/unit of product, according to EN 15804. The success of EPDs is measured by customer satisfaction, particularly in contexts like green public procurement. Key benefits of EPDs include: (a) Shaping the construction industry's analysis of environmental impact. (b) Providing a science-based framework for environmental improvement across TITAN's sites and supply chain. (c)Offering advantages to customers aiming for leadership in sustainable infrastructure and building. EPDs help to build designers make informed decisions and raise awareness among customers and business partners about using EPD-based types of cement in markets like Greece, the USA, the UK, France, Italy, and Turkey. To communicate the importance of decarbonization and provide guidance to customers in selecting green building materials, TITAN Greece uses the Vesta green rating scheme for cement and concrete, a third-party-verified private labeling system that classifies products according to their embodied carbon versus their technical characteristics. Currently, most of our top ten bulk cement customers in Greece have published EPDs with TITAN's assistance. EPD-certified products were used in over 18 LEED-EPD-certified projects in Greece and supported 11 landmark projects in achieving LEED verification.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

-In 2024, TITAN Greece and INTERBETON performed several campaigns and conferences to create awareness for sustainable cement and ready-mix solutions for the construction ecosystem. -The campaigns targeted audiences like large general contractors, specifiers, civil engineers, and architects, all influencing the choice of high-performance, differentiated product offerings and especially VELTER™, the first TITAN Edge product where performance meets sustainability. The campaigns reflected an excellent market perception for TITAN and INTERBETON brands, as pioneers for sustainable construction, via VELTER™ ready-mix concrete, TITAN bulk CEM IV and the Expert line, a family of five innovative bagged cements that embody the principles of the circular economy, feature a reduced carbon footprint, and support the concept of building better with less. -The campaigns reflected an excellent market perception for TITAN and INTERBETON brands, as pioneers for sustainable construction, via VELTER™ ready-mix concrete, TITAN bulk CEM IV and the Expert line, a family of five innovative bagged cements that embody the principles of the circular economy, feature a reduced carbon footprint, and support the concept of building better with less. Product responsibility: -Safety Data Sheets (SDS) of our products comply with the European Regulation on Chemicals (REACH) and Classification Labelling Packaging (CLP) Regulation requirements in providing health, safety, and environmental information. In particular for bagged cement, information for safe use is printed on the bag, while for bulk cement customers, all relevant information is provided with the delivery document. For cements traded in the EU and UK, the relevant cement product SDS are registered with the competent authority in each country. All of our products in the EU markets are CE marked, indicating that they have been assessed and deemed to meet EU safety, health, and environmental protection requirements. -Third-party-verified EPDs (Environmental Product Declarations) for cement and key concrete and dry

mortar products have been published and updated as needed since 2021, marking our product and process excellence. We provide our customers with the necessary information to support their transition to sustainable construction, including compliance with building certification systems such as LEED and BREEAM.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

EPDs (Environmental Product Declarations) communicate the environmental impact of products throughout their lifecycle. The success of EPDs is measured by customer satisfaction, particularly in contexts like green public procurement. Key benefits of EPDs include: (a) Shaping the construction industry's analysis of environmental impact. (b) Providing a science-based framework for environmental improvement across TITAN's sites and supply chain. (c)Offering advantages to customers aiming for leadership in sustainable infrastructure and building. In 2024, in Greece, we published EPDs for all quarries producing limestone aggregates, updated our cement and concrete EPDs, and continued to provide in-house expertise to pioneering ready-mix and precast customers, assisting them in developing life-cycle assessments and third-party EPDs for their products. Updates of several EPDs for cement aimed at improving carbon footprint. Also, new EPDs for concrete were published. In US, Roanoke cement plant and Pennsuco cement plant updated their EPDs for ASTM type IT. Adocim in Türkiye updated its EPDs for CEM I 52.5N and CEM I 42.5R and published EPDs for Type IL cement. To communicate the importance of decarbonization and provide guidance to customers in selecting green building materials, TITAN Greece uses the Vesta green rating scheme for cement & concrete, a third-party-verified private labeling system that classifies products according to their embodied carbon vs. technical characteristics.
[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

	Consolidation approach used	Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Financial control	*To align with CSRD requirements, the consolidation approach matches that of the financial consolidation.*
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Financial control	*To align with CSRD requirements, the consolidation approach matches that of the financial consolidation.*
Plastics	*Select from:* ☑ Financial control	*To be consistent with the methodology used for Climate change and Water reporting.*
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Financial control	*To be consistent with the methodology used for Climate change and Water reporting.*

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
	Select all that apply ☑ Yes, a change in boundary	*To align with CSRD requirements, the consolidation approach was changed to match that of the financial consolidation.*

[Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization’s base year emissions and past years’ emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

☑ No, because the impact does not meet our significance threshold

(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

Our base year (2020) data serve as the foundational reference for our SBTi-approved targets and remain unchanged in the IAR2024. This consistent approach ensures traceability and comparability over time and has been independently verified in accordance with ESRS standards. 2020 is also the baseline of our Group ESG targets.

(7.1.3.4) Past years’ recalculation

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ European Union Emission Trading System (EU ETS): The Monitoring and Reporting Regulation (MMR) – General guidance for installations

☑ Other, please specify :GCCA Sustainability Guidelines for the monitoring and reporting of CO2 emissions from cement manufacturing

(7.3) Describe your organization’s approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
	Select from: ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	*Select from:* ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure	

[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.4.1) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Row 1

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Reported emissions include our clinker, cement, and cementitious production activities. All other activities, like ready-mix concrete units and aggregates are not included.

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.9) Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents

5

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Estimated emissions are about 5% of the total based on our estimations.

(7.4.1.11) Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

For the estimation of the Scope 3 Purchased goods and services emissions, we are using benchmarking based on available information for similar operations to estimate the emissions.

Row 2

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Reported emissions include our clinker, cement, and cementitious production activities. All other activities, like ready-mix concrete units and aggregates are not included.

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

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

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.9) Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents

4

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Estimated emissions are about 4% of the total based on our estimations.

(7.4.1.11) Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

For the estimation of the Scope 3 Fuel and energy-related activities, we are using benchmarking based on available information for similar operations to estimate the emissions.

Row 3

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Reported emissions include our clinker, cement, and cementitious production activities. All other activities, like ready-mix concrete units and aggregates are not included.

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.9) Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents

4

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Estimated emissions are about 4% of the total based on our estimations.

(7.4.1.11) Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

For the estimation of the Scope 3 Upstream transportation and distribution, we are using benchmarking based on available information for similar operations to estimate the emissions.

Row 4

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Reported emissions include our clinker, cement, and cementitious production activities. All other activities, like ready-mix concrete units and aggregates are not included.

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Business travel

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.9) Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents

1

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Estimated emissions are less than 1% of the total based on our estimations.

(7.4.1.11) Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

For the estimation of the Scope 3 Business travel, we are using benchmarking based on available information for similar operations to estimate the emissions.

Row 5

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Reported emissions include our clinker, cement, and cementitious production activities. All other activities, like ready-mix concrete units and aggregates are not included.

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.9) Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents

1

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Estimated emissions are less than 1% of the total based on our estimations

(7.4.1.11) Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

For the estimation of the Scope 3 Employee commuting, we are using benchmarking based on available information for similar operations to estimate the emissions.

Row 6

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Reported emissions include our clinker, cement, and cementitious production activities. All other activities, like ready-mix concrete units and aggregates are not included.

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Downstream leased assets

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.9) Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents

5

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Estimated emissions are about 5% of the total based on our estimations

(7.4.1.11) Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

For the estimation of the Scope 3 Downstream transportation and distribution, we are using benchmarking based on available information for similar operations to estimate the emissions.

Row 7

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Reported emissions include our clinker, cement, and cementitious production activities. All other activities, like ready-mix concrete units and aggregates are not included.

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.9) Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents

0

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Reported emissions cover the total of the emissions of this Scope 3 category. Activities, like ready-mix concrete units and aggregates do not contribute to these emissions.

(7.4.1.11) Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

For the calculation of the Scope 3 Downstream (Other) emissions of sold fossil fuel, we are using available emissions factors for the specific fuels types sold.
[Add row]

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9900000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

WBCSD: The Cement CO2 and Energy Protocol

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

800000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

WBCSD: The Cement CO2 and Energy Protocol

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

800000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

WBCSD: The Cement CO2 and Energy Protocol

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

502277

(7.5.3) Methodological details

GHG Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard and WBCSD (Cement Sector Scope 3 GHG Accounting and Reporting Guidance)

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

GHG Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard and WBCSD (Cement Sector Scope 3 GHG Accounting and Reporting Guidance)

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

798887

(7.5.3) Methodological details

GHG Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard and WBCSD (Cement Sector Scope 3 GHG Accounting and Reporting Guidance)

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

367592

(7.5.3) Methodological details

GHG Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard and WBCSD (Cement Sector Scope 3 GHG Accounting and Reporting Guidance)

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

GHG Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard and WBCSD (Cement Sector Scope 3 GHG Accounting and Reporting Guidance)

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

131

(7.5.3) Methodological details

GHG Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard and WBCSD (Cement Sector Scope 3 GHG Accounting and Reporting Guidance)

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3866.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

GHG Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard and WBCSD (Cement Sector Scope 3 GHG Accounting and Reporting Guidance)

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

GHG Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard and WBCSD (Cement Sector Scope 3 GHG Accounting and Reporting Guidance)

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

221128

(7.5.3) Methodological details

GHG Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard and WBCSD (Cement Sector Scope 3 GHG Accounting and Reporting Guidance)

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

GHG Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard and WBCSD (Cement Sector Scope 3 GHG Accounting and Reporting Guidance)

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

89933

(7.5.3) Methodological details

GHG Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard and WBCSD (Cement Sector Scope 3 GHG Accounting and Reporting Guidance)

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

46000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

GHG Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard and WBCSD (Cement Sector Scope 3 GHG Accounting and Reporting Guidance)

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

GHG Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard and WBCSD (Cement Sector Scope 3 GHG Accounting and Reporting Guidance)

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

GHG Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard and WBCSD (Cement Sector Scope 3 GHG Accounting and Reporting Guidance)

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

GHG Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard and WBCSD (Cement Sector Scope 3 GHG Accounting and Reporting Guidance)

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

GHG Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard and WBCSD (Cement Sector Scope 3 GHG Accounting and Reporting Guidance)

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

GHG Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard and WBCSD (Cement Sector Scope 3 GHG Accounting and Reporting Guidance). Includes emissions of sold fossil fuels.
[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10516383

(7.6.3) Methodological details

WBCSD: The Cement CO2 and Energy Protocol For the Scope 1 gross GHG (kg/tn cementitious product), the decrease compared to the base year is -9.3%. For the Scope 1 net GHG (kg/tn cementitious product), the decrease compared to the base year is -10.9%

Past year 1

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10383290

(7.6.2) End date

12/30/2023

(7.6.3) Methodological details

WBCSD: The Cement CO2 and Energy Protocol
[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

771562

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

783384

(7.7.4) Methodological details

WBCSD: The Cement CO2 and Energy Protocol

Past year 1

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

856513

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

768088

(7.7.3) End date

12/30/2023

(7.7.4) Methodological details

WBCSD: The Cement CO2 and Energy Protocol
[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization’s gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

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

543655

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Supplier-specific method
☑ Average data method
☑ Other, please specify :GHG Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard and WBCSD (Cement Sector Scope 3 GHG Accounting and Reporting Guidance)

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

10.35

(7.8.5) Please explain

In category Purchased goods and services, emissions related to aggregates and concrete production are not included. Compared to the base year the specific Scope 3 GHG emission has a -2.4% decrease in that category.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

0

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :GHG Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard and WBCSD (Cement Sector Scope 3 GHG Accounting and Reporting Guidance)

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

According to sectorial guidance, in the category of Capital goods, cement companies should exclude impacts from annual capital maintenance budgets where they are not investing in new production capacity. In 2024 none of the above was valid for TITAN and thus there were no relevant emissions.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

908226

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Other, please specify :GHG Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard and WBCSD (Cement Sector Scope 3 GHG Accounting and Reporting Guidance)

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

In category Fuel-and-energy-related activities, emissions related to aggregates and concrete production are not included.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

196494

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Other, please specify :GHG Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard and WBCSD (Cement Sector Scope 3 GHG Accounting and Reporting Guidance)

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

In category Upstream transportation and distribution, emissions related to aggregates and concrete production are not included. Compared to the base year the specific Scope 3 GHG emission has a -51.8% decrease in that category.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

0

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :GHG Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard and WBCSD (Cement Sector Scope 3 GHG Accounting and Reporting Guidance)

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Based on the TITAN assessment and according to the guidance developed by our sector, emissions relevant to the category waste generated in operations were zero.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

1006

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

☑ Average data method

☑ Other, please specify :GHG Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard and WBCSD (Cement Sector Scope 3 GHG Accounting and Reporting Guidance)

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

10.76

(7.8.5) Please explain

In category business travel, airplane business traveling emissions stemmed from data from specific airlines are included. Emissions related to aggregates and concrete production are not included.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

8635

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Other, please specify :GHG Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard and WBCSD (Cement Sector Scope 3 GHG Accounting and Reporting Guidance)

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

In category employee commuting, emissions related to aggregates and concrete production are not included.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

TITAN is not leasing assets related to its cement production operations. As a result emissions from upstream leased assets are considered irrelevant.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

346491

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Other, please specify :GHG Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard and WBCSD (Cement Sector Scope 3 GHG Accounting and Reporting Guidance)

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

In the category of Downstream transportation and distribution, emissions related to aggregates and concrete production are not included.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

0

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :GHG Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard and WBCSD (Cement Sector Scope 3 GHG Accounting and Reporting Guidance)

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Cement products are further processed to produce a broad spectrum of products to be used in construction projects. Due to this variety and the lack of detailed information by the intermediate producers, the estimation of emissions relevant to the processing of sold products is not possible for TITAN. This is in accordance with the guidance developed by the sector.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

0

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :GHG Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard and WBCSD (Cement Sector Scope 3 GHG Accounting and Reporting Guidance)

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

The use of cement products is wide and in general unknown to the producer, making impossible for TITAN to determine emissions relevant to the use of sold products. This is in accordance to the guidance developed by the sector.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

0

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :GHG Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard and WBCSD (Cement Sector Scope 3 GHG Accounting and Reporting Guidance)

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Due to the durability and inherent characteristics of cement products, the extend of their life cycle varies together with the possible usages at the end of their usable life. In addition, the slitting percentage among the different end-of-lie managing options makes impossible for TITAN, like any other producer, to determine emissions relevant to the end of life treatment of sold products. This is in accordance to the guidance developed by the sector.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

TITAN is not leasing assets related to this category. In addition, the category of downstream leased assets is considered not relevant in the guidance developed by the sector.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

TITAN is not involved in franchising. Moreover, the category of franchises is considered not relevant in the guidance developed by the sector.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

646581

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

☑ Average data method

☑ Other, please specify :GHG Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard and WBCSD (Cement Sector Scope 3 GHG Accounting and Reporting Guidance)

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

In the category of Investments, emissions related to our joint venture in Brazil are included. Emissions related to aggregates and concrete production are not included.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

The Other (upstream) category is not considered relevant

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

0

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Sold quantities of solid fuels are based on transaction documents while emission factors (EF) are averages of analysis provided by external labs.

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

The Other (downstream) category includes emissions of sold fossil fuels.
[Fixed row]

(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/30/2023

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

414813

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

823114

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

170236

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

704

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

5616

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

397479

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

528299

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

3826

(7.8.1.19) Comment

Specific operating conditions of each facility influence Scope 3 indirect emissions from the supply chain, including raw material and fuel sourcing, product mix, market fragmentation, and transportation logistics (e.g., trucks, trains, vessels). TITAN Group is currently exploring diverse strategies to minimize supply chain environmental impact. These strategies involve optimizing the sourcing of raw materials and fuels, with a specific focus on utilizing locally available resources. The Group is also focusing on collaborations that improve the precision of our methodology, one of which involved a proof of concept project to develop customized, commercially available applications to calculate our Scope 3 CO2 emissions. In addition, the Group is proactively encouraging its suppliers to adopt net-zero practices, and has implemented Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) criteria to assess the sustainability practices of its key suppliers. The Group is consistently enhancing its approach to Scope 3 reporting. We are actively identifying gaps, exploring alternative methods to enhance accuracy using market-based emission factors, and collaborating with all business units to establish the requisite management systems. Our Scope 3 emissions assessment covers 14 integrated and three grinding cement plants. Calculation based to the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard as adopted by GCCA (former CSI).
[Fixed row]

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	*Select from:*

	Verification/assurance status
	☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

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(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

p.124 E1-6 p.318-322 Assurance statement report

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :ESRS

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

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(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

p.124 E1-6 p.318-322 Assurance statement report

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :ESRS

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

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(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

p.124 E1-6 p.318-322 Assurance statement report

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :ESRS

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

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

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

2024_TITAN Group_Integrated Annual Report.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

p.124 E1-6 p.318-322 Assurance statement report

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :ESRS

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

90
[Add row]

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

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

67434

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.6

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Calculate the effect of the use of RES and other renewable biomass

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

70273

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.6

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Calculate the effect of increased use of alternative fuels, pre-calcined materials, clinker to cement ratio and improvements in energy efficiency

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No divestments took place during the reporting period.

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No acquisitions took place during the reporting period.

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No mergers took place during the reporting period.

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

362171

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

3.2

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The change in output is driven by the rationalization of production to meet the sales demand.

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Methodology was not changed

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Boundaries remained unchanged

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Physical operating conditions remained the same

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

76075

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.7

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Calculate the effect of other factors, no covered by the other causes.
[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

	CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)	Comment
	402870	*Emissions related to pure biomass fuels as well as the biogenic content of mixed alternative fuels*

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

Albania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

700037

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

2440

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

2440

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Bulgaria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

407380

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

22587

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

28475

Egypt

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2812522

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

245378

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

245378

Greece

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2351272

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

135655

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

129068

North Macedonia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

625791

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

48949

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

48949

Serbia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

761076

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

112987

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

125508

Turkey

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

806335

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

55492

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

55492

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2051971

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

148074

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

148074
[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ By business division

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	*Greece*	*2351272*
Row 2	*USA*	*2051971*
Row 3	*Southeastern Europe*	*2494284*
Row 4	*Eastern Mediterranean*	*3618857*

[Add row]

(7.19) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e	Net Scope 1 emissions , metric tons CO2e	Comment
Cement production activities	*10484847*	*9939144*	*Cement production activities represent 99% of Scope 1 emissions*

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ By business division

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Greece*	*135655*	*129068*
Row 2	*USA*	*148074*	*148074*
Row 3	*Southeastern Europe*	*186963*	*205372*
Row 4	*Eastern Mediterranean*	*300870*	*300870*

[Add row]

(7.21) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 2 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Scope 2, location-based, metric tons CO2e	Scope 2, market-based (if applicable), metric tons CO2e	Comment
Cement production activities	*735816*	*746702*	*Cement production activities represent about 99% of Scope 2 emissions*

[Fixed row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10516383

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

771562

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

783348

(7.22.4) Please explain

Aligned with the boundaries of financial disclosures

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

Aligned with the boundaries of financial disclosures
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.23.1) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.

Row 1

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

TITAN Cement S.A. (Greece)

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Cement

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ LEI number

(7.23.1.9) LEI number

213800OREKC9BL58G144

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2351272

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

135655

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

129068

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Location and market basis/Supplier emissions factors are available in this area of operation (Greece).

Row 2

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

TITAN Cementara Kosjerić (Serbia)

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Cement

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

363028

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

47971

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

60491

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Location and market basis emissions factors are available in this area of operation (Serbia).

Row 3

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

SharrCem (Kosovo)

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Cement

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

398048

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

65016

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

65016

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Supplier emissions factors are not available in this area of operation (Kosovo). Scope 2 market-based emissions are calculated based on the location basis emissions factor.

Row 4

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Zlatna Panega Cement AD (Bulgaria)

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Cement

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

407380

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

22587

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

28475

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Location and market basis emissions factors are available in this area of operation (Bulgaria).

Row 5

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

TITAN Cement Egypt (Egypt)

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Cement

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2812522

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

245378

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

245378

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Supplier emissions factors are not available in this area of operation (Egypt). Scope 2 market-based emissions are calculated based on the location basis emissions factor.

Row 6

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Cimento Apodi (Brazil)

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Cement

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

According to the financial consolidation approach, Scope 1 and 2 emissions are not consolidated for this area of operation (Brazil).

Row 7

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Adocim Cement (Turkey)

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Cement

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

806335

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

55492

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

55492

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Supplier emissions factors are not available in this area of operation (Turkey). Scope 2 market-based emissions are calculated based on the location basis emissions factor.

Row 8

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

TITAN America (USA)

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Cement

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ LEI number

(7.23.1.9) LEI number

549300QOTXX1S4ZLAW40

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2051971

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

148074

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

148074

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Supplier emissions factors are not available in this area of operation (USA). Scope 2 market-based emissions are calculated based on the location basis emissions factor.

Row 9

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Cementarnica Usje AD (N.Macedonia)

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Cement

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

625791

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

48949

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

48949

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Supplier emissions factors are not available in this area of operation (N.Macedonia). Scope 2 market-based emissions are calculated based on the location basis emissions factor.

Row 10

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

ANTEA Cement SH.A. (Albania)

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Cement

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

700037

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

2440

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

2440

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Supplier emissions factors are not available in this area of operation (Albania). Scope 2 market-based emissions are calculated based on the location basis emissions factor.
[Add row]

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

Select from:

☑ More than 20% but less than or equal to 25%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

1318338

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

11750177

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

13068515.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

613097

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1325389

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

1938486.00

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

6701

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

6701.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

1938136

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

13075565

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

15013701.00
[Fixed row]

(7.30.2) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) for cement production activities in MWh.

	Heating value	Total MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	*Select from:* ☑ LHV (lower heating value)	*12950275*
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Unable to confirm heating value	*1837720*
Consumption of other purchased or acquired energy (heat, steam and/or cooling)	*Select from:* ☑ Unable to confirm heating value	*`Numeric input*
Total energy consumption	*Select from:* ☑ Unable to confirm heating value	*14787995*

[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ No

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1318338

(7.30.7.8) Comment

EU ETS Sustainable biomass criteria have been applied.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Not used

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Not used

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

4034862

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

4213025

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We used the category "oil" to disclose petroleum coke (pet-coke) consumption, which is a common fuel in the cement industry.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1644095

(7.30.7.8) Comment

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

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1858194

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

13068515

(7.30.7.8) Comment

[Fixed row]

(7.30.8) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel for cement production activities.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.8.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.8.2) Total MWh fuel consumed for cement production activities

1318338

(7.30.8.3) MWh fuel consumed at the kiln

1316796

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

1542

(7.30.8.7) Comment

EU ETS Sustainable biomass criteria have been applied.

Other biomass

(7.30.8.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.8.2) Total MWh fuel consumed for cement production activities

0

(7.30.8.3) MWh fuel consumed at the kiln

0

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

0

(7.30.8.7) Comment

Not used

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.8.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.8.2) Total MWh fuel consumed for cement production activities

0

(7.30.8.3) MWh fuel consumed at the kiln

0

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

0

(7.30.8.7) Comment

Not used

Coal

(7.30.8.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.8.2) Total MWh fuel consumed for cement production activities

4034862

(7.30.8.3) MWh fuel consumed at the kiln

4034406

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

456

(7.30.8.7) Comment

Oil

(7.30.8.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.8.2) Total MWh fuel consumed for cement production activities

4094786

(7.30.8.3) MWh fuel consumed at the kiln

4044755

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

50031

(7.30.8.7) Comment

Gas

(7.30.8.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.8.2) Total MWh fuel consumed for cement production activities

1644095

(7.30.8.3) MWh fuel consumed at the kiln

1609367

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

34728

(7.30.8.7) Comment

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

(7.30.8.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.8.2) Total MWh fuel consumed for cement production activities

1858194

(7.30.8.3) MWh fuel consumed at the kiln

1858194

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

0

(7.30.8.7) Comment

Total fuel

(7.30.8.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.8.2) Total MWh fuel consumed for cement production activities

12950275

(7.30.8.3) MWh fuel consumed at the kiln

12863518

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

86757

(7.30.8.7) Comment

[Fixed row]

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

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

6701

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

6701

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

6701

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

6701

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0
[Fixed row]

(7.30.10) Provide details on the electricity and heat your organization has generated and consumed for cement production activities.

	Total gross generation (MWh) inside the cement sector boundary	Generation that is consumed (MWh) inside the cement sector boundary
Electricity	*6701*	*6701*
Heat	*0*	*0*
Steam	*0*	*0*

[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Albania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

100480

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

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

Select from:

☑ Albania

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Carbon intensity for the production of electricity is low in Albania (see https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/carbon-intensity-electricity)

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Greece

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

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

62111

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Greece

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

1960

(7.30.14.10) Comment

In 2023, Titan Group signed a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) for the purchase of electricity in Greece, as well as a supplementary agreement for the guarantees of the origin (GoOs) of the electricity purchased. The agreement enables the Group to gradually cover its Greek operations with carbon-free electricity.

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Greece

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

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

53539

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Greece

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

1969

(7.30.14.10) Comment

In 2023, Titan Group signed a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) for the purchase of electricity in Greece, as well as a supplementary agreement for the guarantees of the origin (GoOs) of the electricity purchased. The agreement enables the Group to gradually cover its Greek operations with carbon-free electricity.

Row 4

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Greece

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

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

35171

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Greece

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

1966

(7.30.14.10) Comment

In 2023, Titan Group signed a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) for the purchase of electricity in Greece, as well as a supplementary agreement for the guarantees of the origin (GoOs) of the electricity purchased. The agreement enables the Group to gradually cover its Greek operations with carbon-free electricity.

Row 5

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Greece

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

32389

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Greece

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

In 2023, Titan Group signed a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) for the purchase of electricity in Greece, as well as a supplementary agreement for the guarantees of the origin (GoOs) of the electricity purchased. The agreement enables the Group to gradually cover its Greek operations with carbon-free electricity.

Row 6

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Greece

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Solar, hydro, wind, bioenergy

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

130828

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Contract

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

Select from:
☑ Greece

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

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Based on the agreement with electrical energy supplier

Row 7

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Bulgaria

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Solar, hydro, wind

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

7423

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

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

Select from:

☑ Bulgaria

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Based on the agreement with electrical energy supplier

Row 8

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Solar, hydro, wind, bioenergy

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

39115

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

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

Select from:
☑ United States of America

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

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Based on the agreement with electrical energy supplier

Row 9

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ North Macedonia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Solar, hydro, wind

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

28098

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

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

Select from:

☑ North Macedonia

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Based on the agreement with electrical energy supplier

Row 10

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Serbia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Solar, hydro, wind

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

16306

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

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

Select from:

☑ Serbia

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Based on the agreement with electrical energy supplier

Row 11

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Egypt

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Solar, hydro, wind

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

50715

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

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

Select from:

☑ Egypt

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Based on the agreement with electrical energy supplier

Row 12

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Turkey

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Solar, hydro, wind

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

56921

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

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

Select from:

☑ Turkey

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Based on the agreement with electrical energy supplier
[Add row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Albania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

100480

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

100480.00

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Bulgaria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

68008

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

4087

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

0

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

0

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

72095.00

Egypt

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

430257

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

430257.00

Greece

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

537373

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

537373.00

North Macedonia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

86583

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

2614

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

0

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

0

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

89197.00

Serbia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

62558

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

62558.00

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

124576

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

124576.00

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

455980

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

455980.00
[Fixed row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.00427

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

11287946

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

2644040000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:
☑ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

3.3

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

☑ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

In 2024, TITAN Group achieved a reduction in gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions intensity, measured in metric tons CO_2e per unit of total revenue. This observed reduction is the result of several ongoing initiatives undertaken by the Group to: - Increase utilization of alternative fuels and biomass across all regions of activity, with notable progress in Greece, the Balkans, and the United States. - Reduce the clinker factor by producing more blended types of cement using fly ash, slag, and other cementitious materials, particularly in the US, Greece, and Egypt. - Implement energy efficiency measures and increase the contribution of renewable energy in the purchased electricity mix, including the use of Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) and Guarantees of Origin (GOs). In addition, our improved marketing and sales strategies led to higher revenue through increased volumes of low-carbon products. Cash generation grew significantly, while the Group maintained high levels of capital expenditure (CapEx) during the year, in line with the mandates of its Green Growth Strategy 2026, which prioritizes investments in growth, decarbonization, digital transformation, and logistics enhancements. Group sales in 2024 totaled €2,644.0 million, a 3.8% increase compared to the previous year, while EBITDA grew by 7.4%, reaching €580.1 million. TITAN Group remains committed to delivering superior returns to shareholders, aiming to grow sales to €3 billion, with over-proportional EBITDA growth of more than 10% per year. The Group also targets a strong balance sheet with lower leverage, increased returns on capital, and a progressive shareholder reward policy. Operational excellence continues to be a core focus, with goals to: - Reduce CO_2-specific net emissions by 30% compared to 1990 levels, - Double the volume of low-carbon products, and - Fully digitize cement manufacturing and ready-mix concrete logistics.
[Add row]

(7.47) State your organization’s Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions intensities related to cement production activities.

	Gross Scope 1 emissions intensity, metric tons CO2e per metric ton	Net Scope 1 emissions intensity, metric tons CO2e per metric ton	Scope 2, location-based emissions intensity, metric tons CO2e per metric ton
Clinker	*0.8271*	*0.7841*	*0.058*
Cement equivalent	*0.6371*	*0.604*	*0.0447*
Cementitious products	*0.6319*	*0.599*	*0.0443*
Low-CO2 materials	*0.4239*	*0.3952*	*0.0447*

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

21.2

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Thermal energy from alternative fuels (GJ)

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Total thermal energy consumption (GJ)

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

8.2

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Index for monitoring the use of alternative fuels in cement production (%)

Row 3

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:
☑ Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

878

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Total thermal energy consumption (GJ)

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Total clinker production (t)

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

2.3

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Index for monitoring thermal energy efficiency in clinker production (kcal/kg)

Row 4

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Environmental Management

(7.52.2) Metric value

86.7

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Number of facilities certified with EMS (%)

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Number of facilities certified with EMS

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

0

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.52.7) Please explain

Index for monitoring plants with certified Environmental Management System (ISO 14001 or similar) (%)

Row 5

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Energy Management

(7.52.2) Metric value

90

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Clinker production with ISO50001 system (t)

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Total clinker production (t)

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

5

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Index for monitoring clinker production covered by an Energy Management System (ISO 50001 or similar) (%).

Row 6

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Clinker content in cement

(7.52.2) Metric value

76.5

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Clinker used in cement (t)

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Total cement production (t)

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

0.5

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Index for monitoring clinker content of our cement products (%)

Row 7

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

112.7

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Total electrical power consumption (kWh)

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Total cement production (t)

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

1.2

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Index for monitoring electrical energy efficiency in cement production (kWh/t)

Row 8

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Waste

(7.52.2) Metric value

51.1

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Clinker production with “Zero Waste to Landfill” %

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Total clinker production (t)

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

7.1

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Steady progress was made to reduce landfill waste. As a result, 55.0% of our total clinker production is now covered by “Zero Waste to Landfill” certification, exceeding the 2025 target of 50.0%

Row 9

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:
☑ Waste

(7.52.2) Metric value

91.7

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Recycled/reused concrete (t)

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Total waste returned concrete (t)

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

4.8

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Index for monitoring the amount or waste concrete that is reused (%)

Row 10

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:
☑ Land use

(7.52.2) Metric value

100

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Number of quarry sites with rehabilitation plans

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Total number of quarry sites totally owned

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

4.2

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Index for monitoring the number of quarry sites with rehabilitation plans (%)

Row 11

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Land use

(7.52.2) Metric value

22.8

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Quarries rehabilitated area (m2)

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Quarries total affected area (m2)

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

4.6

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Index for monitoring the rehabilitated quarries area (%)

Row 12

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:
☑ Land use

(7.52.2) Metric value

100

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Quarries with biodiversity management plans

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Quarries in biodiversity sensitive areas

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

20

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Index for monitoring the quarries in or near biodiversity sensitive areas with relevant management plans (%)
[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ Absolute target

☑ Intensity target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

TITAN Cement Group Finalised Net-Zero Approval Letter.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

02/16/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2020

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

85488

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

85488.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

85488.000

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

95.1

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

4.2

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

95.1

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

80.9

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

16328.208

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

123.61

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers all our cement integrated and grinding facilities. TITAN Group was among the first three cement companies worldwide to have its CO2 emissions reduction targets validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) as consistent with the reductions required to keep global warming to 1.5°C, in accordance

with the goals of the Paris Agreement. With its new science-based targets, TITAN seeks to address not only direct (Scope 1) emissions and indirect emissions from the generation of purchased electricity (Scope 2) but also other indirect emissions of the supply chain (Scope 3).

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Minimize emissions related to sold solid fuels processed by Group facilities.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

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

Processing of fossil fuels is a minor part of our business and the Group is in the process of reducing its involvement.

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

09/27/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2020

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

872393

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

872393.000

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

95.4

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

95.4

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

17

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

724086.190

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

729756

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

729756.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

96.18

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers all our cement integrated and grinding facilities.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

120MW clean energy investments by 2026

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

This is a target part of our Green Growth Strategy as announced on the 2023 Investors Day. TITAN Group is advancing its decarbonization strategy with the development of a new wind park in Greece, a project that will supply approximately 30–35% of the electricity needs of its domestic cement plants. This initiative is part of a broader commitment to carbon neutrality and sustainable operations. The wind park will play a pivotal role in achieving these goals, reinforcing TITAN's leadership in environmental stewardship and its alignment with national and EU climate targets. Operation expected in 2027. Waste heat recovery (WHR) is a powerful sustainability solution that captures and repurposes excess thermal energy generated during industrial processes—energy that would otherwise be lost to the environment. By converting this waste heat into usable power, WHR systems significantly improve energy efficiency and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. In sectors like cement manufacturing, where high-temperature processes are common, WHR not only supports decarbonization goals but also enhances competitiveness by mitigating exposure to volatile energy markets and carbon pricing schemes. Reflecting its commitment to sustainability and innovation, TITAN Group intends to develop modular waste heat recovery technology in five cement plants across South East Europe and Greece. This initiative is part of a broader strategic transformation that includes digitalization, predictive maintenance, and low-carbon solutions. Operation expected by 2030.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 3

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 3

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/31/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2020

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

10397475

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

10397475.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

99.2

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

99.2

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

17

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

8629904.250

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

10750007

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

10750007.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

-19.94

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers all our cement integrated and grinding facilities.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

IFESTOS, an integral component of TITAN's extensive decarbonization roadmap towards net zero by 2050, involves the construction of an innovative industrial-scale carbon capture facility at TITAN's flagship Kamari plant near Athens, Greece. Subject to permitting and regulation, this facility, the largest carbon capture project in Europe will capture 1.9 million tons per year of CO2, significantly contributing to Greece's net zero roadmap. At the same time, the project will enable TITAN to produce approximately 3 million tons per year of zero-carbon cement to cater to the growing needs for green construction in the metropolitan area of Athens and beyond.

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

TITAN has signed a Grant Agreement with the EU Innovation Fund for "IFESTOS", its pioneering Carbon Capture project in Greece, following its selection in July, in the context of the Fund's 3rd call for large-scale projects. The EU Innovation Fund, one of the world's largest funding programs for innovative low-carbon technologies, will support TITAN's project with a grant of 234 million. IFESTOS represents the largest initiative of its kind in Europe, marking a monumental leap forward in TITAN's ambitious decarbonization journey. This project is poised to accelerate the green transformation of the Greek building materials industry and play a pivotal role in promoting carbon capture technology across the continent. IFESTOS, an integral component of TITAN's extensive decarbonization roadmap towards net zero by 2050, involves the construction of an innovative industrial-scale carbon capture facility at TITAN's flagship Kamari plant near Athens, Greece. Subject to permitting and regulation, this facility, the largest carbon capture project in Europe, will capture 1.9 million tons per year of CO2, significantly contributing to Greece's net zero roadmap. At the same time, the project will enable TITAN to produce approximately 3 million tons per year of zero-carbon cement to cater to the growing needs for green construction in the metropolitan area of Athens and beyond. This will make IFESTOS the largest cement carbon capture facility to be funded so far by the EU Innovation Fund. IFESTOS will form an integral part of a broader ecosystem that combines carbon capture with CO2 transportation and storage infrastructure. TITAN has already signed Memorandums of Understanding with potential technology and value chain partners and, following the Grant Agreement conclusion with

the EU Innovation Fund, is steadily advancing across all fronts to mature and implement the project. https://ec.europa.eu/assets/cinea/project_fiches/innovation_fund/101133204.pdf

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:
☑ Yes
[Add row]

(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Int 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:
☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.2.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

TITAN Cement Group Finalised Net-Zero Approval Letter.pdf

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:
☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.2.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.53.2.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Metric tons gross CO2 emissions per metric ton of cementitious product

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/30/2020

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1

0.6947

(7.53.2.14) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2

0.05829

(7.53.2.15) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services

0.00363

(7.53.2.32) Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3

0.0036300000

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

0.7566200000

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

99.2

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

95.4

(7.53.2.36) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure

59.5

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

14.5

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

86

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

25.1

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes

0.5667083800

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

-25.14

(7.53.2.59) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

-42

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1

0.6191

(7.53.2.61) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2

0.042

(7.53.2.62) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services

0.0155

(7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3

0.0155000000

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

0.6766000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

42.14

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our target is set on specific CO2 emissions per tonne of cementitious product as defined by the WBCSD/CSI protocol adopted by GCCA. The target covers all our cement integrated and grinding facilities. TITAN Group was among the first three cement companies worldwide to have its CO2 emissions reduction targets validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) as consistent with the reductions required to keep global warming to 1.5°C, in accordance with the goals of the Paris Agreement. With its new science-based targets,

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

TITAN seeks to address not only direct (Scope 1) emissions and indirect emissions from the generation of purchased electricity (Scope 2), but also other indirect emissions of the supply chain (Scope 3). TITAN's ESG targets are aligned with the vision of the European Green Deal to achieve climate neutrality by 2050 and with the UN SDGs 2030. In continuation of our commitment to "Business Ambitions for 1.5°C" for the alignment of our climate mitigation targets with the most ambitious aim of the Paris Agreement and with what science dictates is necessary to reach net-zero global emissions by 2050, our Scope 1, 2 and 3 CO2 emissions targets have been validated by the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) as consistent with reductions required to keep warming to 1.5°C.

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

The increased use of lower-carbon fuels that replace non-renewable fossil fuels is a key lever towards achieving TITAN's decarbonization targets. The Group's alternative fuel thermal substitution rate reached 21.2% in 2024, an increase of ca. 8.2% since last year and a record high in our history. Biomass use also increased, reaching a thermal substitution rate of 8.8%. The increase in the use of alternative fuels has been the result of successful permitting, continuous and rigorous sourcing efforts for new alternative fuels in the local and international markets, and investments across several cement plants in alternative fuel processing facilities and the plants' feeding, storage and combustion infrastructure. In the last years, a new production facility for alternative fuels went into operation at Pennsuco plant, Florida while new installations or upgrades to the existing infrastructure were also completed at Zlatna Panega plant, Bulgaria, and Usje plant, N. Macedonia. To increase and optimize the use of low-carbon fuels, a new pre-calciner unit at Kamari plant, Greece was completed in May 2023. A photovoltaic plant became operational during 2022 at our Usje plant, N.Macedonia while another one was under construction during 2023 at our Zlatna Panega plant in Bulgaria. IFESTOS, a pioneering carbon capture project in Greece, involves the construction of an innovative, industrial-scale carbon-capture facility at Kamari plant, Greece. Subject to permitting and regulation, this facility will capture 1.9 million tonnes of CO2 per year, significantly contributing to Greece's net zero roadmap. The Group further reduced the carbon footprint of its products by shifting to lower-carbon cements in the USA, Greece, Egypt and N.Macedonia. In 2024, we made further progress in the reduction of our clinker-to-cement ratio, achieving a decrease of 0.4 percentage points (76.5% vs. 76.9% in 2023). Finally, TITAN Group thoroughly monitors energy consumption and efficiency to reduce its environmental footprint. Frequent inspections of equipment and timely maintenance by plant teams, and the replacement or installation of new energy-efficient equipment (e.g., grate coolers and 5-stage preheaters with a pre-calciner and new burners), as well as careful selection of fuels, use of mineralizers and process optimization, helped sustain the Group's strong performance.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 2

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Int 2

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.2.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

TITAN Cement Group Finalised Net-Zero Approval Letter.pdf

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

02/16/2023

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Metric tons CO2 emissions per metric ton of cementitious product

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/30/2020

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1

0.6947

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

0.6947000000

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

99.2

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

99.2

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

22.8

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes

0.5363084000

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

-25.14

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1

0.63

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

0.6300000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

40.85

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our target is set on specific CO2 emissions per tonne of cementitious product as defined by the WBCSD/CSI protocol adopted by GCCA. The target covers all our cement integrated and grinding facilities.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

TITAN seeks to address direct (Scope 1) emissions.

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

The increased use of lower-carbon fuels that replace non-renewable fossil fuels is a key lever towards achieving TITAN's decarbonization targets. The Group's alternative fuel thermal substitution rate reached 21.2% in 2024, an increase of ca. 8.2% since last year and a record high in our history. Biomass use also increased, reaching a thermal substitution rate of 8.8%. The increase in the use of alternative fuels has been the result of successful permitting, continuous and rigorous

sourcing efforts for new alternative fuels in the local and international markets, and investments across several cement plants in alternative fuel processing facilities and the plants' feeding, storage and combustion infrastructure. In the last years, a new production facility for alternative fuels went into operation at Pennsuco plant, Florida while new installations or upgrades to the existing infrastructure were also completed at Zlatna Panega plant, Bulgaria, and Usje plant, N. Macedonia. To increase and optimize the use of low-carbon fuels, a new pre-calciner unit at Kamari plant, Greece was completed in May 2023. A photovoltaic plant became operational during 2022 at our Usje plant, N.Macedonia while another one was under construction during 2023 at our Zlatna Panega plant in Bulgaria. IFESTOS, a pioneering carbon capture project in Greece, involves the construction of an innovative, industrial-scale carbon-capture facility at Kamari plant, Greece. Subject to permitting and regulation, this facility will capture 1.9 million tonnes of CO2 per year, significantly contributing to Greece's net zero roadmap. The Group further reduced the carbon footprint of its products by shifting to lower-carbon cements in the USA, Greece, Egypt and N.Macedonia. In 2024, we made further progress in the reduction of our clinker-to-cement ratio, achieving a decrease of 0.4 percentage points (76.5% vs. 76.9% in 2023). Finally, TITAN Group thoroughly monitors energy consumption and efficiency to reduce its environmental footprint. Frequent inspections of equipment and timely maintenance by plant teams, and the replacement or installation of new energy-efficient equipment (e.g., grate coolers and 5-stage preheaters with a pre-calciner and new burners), as well as careful selection of fuels, use of mineralizers and process optimization, helped sustain the Group's strong performance.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 3

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Int 3

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.2.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

TITAN Cement Group Finalised Net-Zero Approval Letter.pdf

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

02/16/2023

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.2.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Metric tons CO2 emissions per metric ton of cementitious product

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/30/2020

(7.53.2.14) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2

0.05829

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

0.0582900000

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

95.4

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

95.4

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

58.1

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes

0.0244235100

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

-25.14

(7.53.2.61) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2

0.0428

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

0.0428000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

45.74

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our target is set on specific CO2 emissions per tonne of cementitious product as defined by the WBCSD/CSI protocol adopted by GCCA. The target covers all our cement integrated and grinding facilities.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

TITAN seeks to address indirect emissions from the generation of purchased electricity (Scope 2).

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

To achieve this target we are developing and implementing ISO 50001 management systems across our facilities and take measures to increase our energy efficiency. As a result, total clinker production covered by such systems reached about 90.0%, in 2024 achieving the set target of 85.0% ahead of schedule. Moreover, the Group is exploring all options available to realize this target, like sourcing renewable energy from current or potential suppliers, installing renewable energy facilities like wind or solar farms at or near our plants and quarries or maximizing thermal energy retrieval using waste heat recovery systems. In 2022, the installation of photovoltaic panels at TITAN's North Macedonia cement plant in Usje, resulted in 10% of the facility's energy demand being covered by renewable energy sources. The Group's first solar power system, which has a power peak output of 3 MWp, can produce 3,600 MWh annually, which not only saves on power costs but also directly contributes to the reduction of CO2 emissions by 3,200 tonnes per year. The rooftop panels cover a space of 15,000m2 and, in a subsequent

phase, Usje is considering installing photovoltaics on ground locations. The 2 million investment comes on top of other sustainable energy projects at the site. Usje plans to continue to invest in the energy transformation of its facilities. A similar project was implemented at our Zlatna Panega plant in Bulgaria with the construction being under way during 2023, expected to be in operation in 2024. In 2023, the Group signed a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) for the purchase of electricity in Greece, as well as a supplementary agreement for the guarantees of the origin (GOs) of the electricity purchased. With this agreement, the Group is taking another big step towards achieving its goal of carbon neutrality. Furthermore, in recent years, the Group achieved a reduction in electrical consumption through the installation of advanced equipment, like low-energy vertical roller mills, roller presses and dynamic separators, or motors with inverters as well as the replacement of electrostatic precipitators with the lower energy-consuming bag filters.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 4

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Int 4

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

11/29/2020

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Metric tons net CO2 emissions per metric ton of cementitious product

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/30/1990

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1

0.776

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

0.7760000000

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

99.2

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

99.2

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/30/2025

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

24

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes

0.5897600000

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

-24.2

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1

0.5984

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

0.5984000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

95.36

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our target is set on specific CO2 emissions per tonne of cementitious product as defined by the WBCSD/CSI protocol adopted by GCCA. The target covers all our cement integrated and grinding facilities.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

TITAN seeks to address direct (Scope 1) emissions.

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

The increased use of lower-carbon fuels that replace non-renewable fossil fuels is a key lever towards achieving TITAN's decarbonization targets. The Group's alternative fuel thermal substitution rate reached 21.2% in 2024, an increase of ca. 8.2% since last year and a record high in our history. Biomass use also increased, reaching a thermal substitution rate of 8.8%. The increase in the use of alternative fuels has been the result of successful permitting, continuous and rigorous sourcing efforts for new alternative fuels in the local and international markets, and investments across several cement plants in alternative fuel processing facilities and the plants' feeding, storage and combustion infrastructure. In the last years, a new production facility for alternative fuels went into operation at Pennsuco plant, Florida while new installations or upgrades to the existing infrastructure were also completed at Zlatna Panega plant, Bulgaria, and Usje plant, N. Macedonia. To increase and optimize the use of low-carbon fuels, a new pre-calciner unit at Kamari plant, Greece was completed in May 2023. A photovoltaic plant became operational during 2022 at our Usje plant, N.Macedonia while another one was under construction during 2023 at our Zlatna Panega plant in Bulgaria. IFESTOS, a pioneering carbon capture project in Greece, involves the construction of an innovative, industrial-scale carbon-capture facility at Kamari plant, Greece. Subject to permitting and regulation, this facility will capture 1.9 million tonnes of CO2 per year, significantly contributing to Greece's net zero roadmap. The Group further reduced the carbon footprint of its products by shifting to lower-carbon cements in the USA, Greece, Egypt and N.Macedonia. In 2024, we made further progress in the reduction of our clinker-to-cement ratio, achieving a decrease of 0.4 percentage points (76.5% vs. 76.9% in 2023). Finally, TITAN Group thoroughly monitors energy consumption and efficiency to reduce its environmental footprint. Frequent inspections of equipment and timely maintenance by plant teams, and the replacement or installation of new energy-efficient equipment (e.g., grate coolers and 5-stage preheaters with a pre-calciner and new burners), as well as careful selection of fuels, use of mineralizers and process optimization, helped sustain the Group's strong performance.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 5

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Int 5

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

11/29/2020

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Metric tons net CO2 emissions per metric ton of cementitious product

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/30/1990

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1

0.776

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

0.7760000000

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

99.2

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

99.2

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

35.5

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes

0.5005200000

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

-35.7

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1

0.5984

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

0.5984000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

64.47

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our target is set on specific CO2 emissions per tonne of cementitious product as defined by the WBCSD/CSI protocol adopted by GCCA. The target covers all our cement integrated and grinding facilities.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

TITAN seeks to address direct (Scope 1) emissions.

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

The increased use of lower-carbon fuels that replace non-renewable fossil fuels is a key lever towards achieving TITAN's decarbonization targets. The Group's alternative fuel thermal substitution rate reached 21.2% in 2024, an increase of ca. 8.2% since last year and a record high in our history. Biomass use also increased, reaching a thermal substitution rate of 8.8%. The increase in the use of alternative fuels has been the result of successful permitting, continuous and rigorous sourcing efforts for new alternative fuels in the local and international markets, and investments across several cement plants in alternative fuel processing facilities and the plants' feeding, storage and combustion infrastructure. In the last years, a new production facility for alternative fuels went into operation at Pennsuco plant, Florida while new installations or upgrades to the existing infrastructure were also completed at Zlatna Panega plant, Bulgaria, and Usje plant, N. Macedonia. To increase and optimize the use of low-carbon fuels, a new pre-calciner unit at Kamari plant, Greece was completed in May 2023. A photovoltaic plant became operational during 2022 at our Usje plant, N.Macedonia while another one was under construction during 2023 at our Zlatna Panega plant in Bulgaria. IFESTOS, a pioneering carbon capture project in Greece, involves the construction of an innovative, industrial-scale carbon-capture facility at Kamari plant, Greece. Subject to permitting and regulation, this facility will capture 1.9 million tonnes of CO2 per year, significantly contributing to Greece's net zero roadmap. The Group further reduced the carbon footprint of its products by shifting to lower-carbon cements in the USA, Greece, Egypt and N.Macedonia. In 2024, we made further progress in the reduction of our clinker-to-cement ratio, achieving a decrease of 0.4 percentage points (76.5% vs. 76.9% in 2023). Finally, TITAN Group thoroughly monitors energy consumption and efficiency to reduce its environmental footprint. Frequent inspections of equipment and timely maintenance by plant teams, and the replacement or installation of new energy-efficient equipment (e.g., grate coolers and 5-stage preheaters with a pre-calciner and new burners), as well as careful selection of fuels, use of mineralizers and process optimization, helped sustain the Group's strong performance.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 6

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Int 6

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

12/30/2023

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply
☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Metric tons net CO2 emissions per metric ton of cementitious product

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/30/2020

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1

0.6717

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

0.6717000000

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

99.2

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

99.2

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/30/2026

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

18.1

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes

0.5501223000

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

-15.1

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1

0.5984

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

0.5984000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

60.29

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our target is set on specific CO2 emissions per tonne of cementitious product as defined by the WBCSD/CSI protocol adopted by GCCA. The target covers all our cement integrated and grinding facilities.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

TITAN seeks to address direct (Scope 1) emissions.

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

The increased use of lower-carbon fuels that replace non-renewable fossil fuels is a key lever towards achieving TITAN's decarbonization targets. The Group's alternative fuel thermal substitution rate reached 21.2% in 2024, an increase of ca. 8.2% since last year and a record high in our history. Biomass use also increased, reaching a thermal substitution rate of 8.8%. The increase in the use of alternative fuels has been the result of successful permitting, continuous and rigorous sourcing efforts for new alternative fuels in the local and international markets, and investments across several cement plants in alternative fuel processing facilities and the plants' feeding, storage and combustion infrastructure. In the last years, a new production facility for alternative fuels went into operation at Pennsuco plant, Florida while new installations or upgrades to the existing infrastructure were also completed at Zlatna Panega plant, Bulgaria, and Usje plant, N. Macedonia. To increase and optimize the use of low-carbon fuels, a new pre-calciner unit at Kamari plant, Greece was completed in May 2023. A photovoltaic plant became operational during 2022 at our Usje plant, N.Macedonia while another one was under construction during 2023 at our Zlatna Panega plant in Bulgaria. IFESTOS, a pioneering carbon capture project in Greece, involves the construction of an innovative, industrial-scale carbon-capture facility at Kamari plant, Greece. Subject to permitting and regulation, this facility will capture 1.9 million tonnes of CO2 per year, significantly contributing to Greece's net zero roadmap. The Group further reduced the carbon footprint of its products by shifting to lower-carbon cements in the USA, Greece, Egypt and N.Macedonia. In 2024, we made further progress in the reduction of our clinker-to-cement ratio, achieving a decrease of 0.4 percentage points (76.5% vs. 76.9% in 2023). Finally, TITAN Group thoroughly monitors energy consumption and efficiency to reduce its environmental footprint. Frequent inspections of equipment and timely maintenance by plant teams, and the

replacement or installation of new energy-efficient equipment (e.g., grate coolers and 5-stage preheaters with a pre-calciner and new burners), as well as careful selection of fuels, use of mineralizers and process optimization, helped sustain the Group's strong performance.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 7

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Int 7

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

12/30/2023

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Metric tons net CO2 emissions per metric ton of cementitious product

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/30/2020

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1

0.6717

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

0.6717000000

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

99.2

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

99.2

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

25.6

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes

0.4997448000

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

-25.1

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1

0.5984

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

0.5984000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

42.63

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our target is set on specific CO2 emissions per tonne of cementitious product as defined by the WBCSD/CSI protocol adopted by GCCA. The target covers all our cement integrated and grinding facilities.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

TITAN seeks to address direct (Scope 1) emissions.

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

The increased use of lower-carbon fuels that replace non-renewable fossil fuels is a key lever towards achieving TITAN's decarbonization targets. The Group's alternative fuel thermal substitution rate reached 21.2% in 2024, an increase of ca. 8.2% since last year and a record high in our history. Biomass use also increased, reaching a thermal substitution rate of 8.8%. The increase in the use of alternative fuels has been the result of successful permitting, continuous and rigorous sourcing efforts for new alternative fuels in the local and international markets, and investments across several cement plants in alternative fuel processing facilities and the plants' feeding, storage and combustion infrastructure. In the last years, a new production facility for alternative fuels went into operation at Pennsuco plant, Florida while new installations or upgrades to the existing infrastructure were also completed at Zlatna Panega plant, Bulgaria, and Usje plant, N. Macedonia. To increase and optimize the use of low-carbon fuels, a new pre-calciner unit at Kamari plant, Greece was completed in May 2023. A photovoltaic plant became operational during 2022 at our Usje plant, N.Macedonia while another one was under construction during 2023 at our Zlatna Panega plant in Bulgaria. IFESTOS, a pioneering carbon capture project in Greece, involves the construction of an innovative, industrial-scale carbon-capture facility at Kamari plant, Greece. Subject to permitting and regulation, this facility will capture 1.9 million tonnes of CO2 per year, significantly contributing to Greece's net zero roadmap. The Group further reduced the carbon footprint of its products by shifting to lower-carbon cements in the USA, Greece, Egypt and N.Macedonia. In 2024, we made further progress in the reduction of our clinker-to-cement ratio, achieving a decrease of 0.4 percentage points (76.5% vs. 76.9% in 2023). Finally, TITAN Group thoroughly monitors energy consumption and efficiency to reduce its environmental footprint. Frequent inspections of equipment and timely maintenance by plant teams, and the replacement or installation of new energy-efficient equipment (e.g., grate coolers and 5-stage preheaters with a pre-calciner and new burners), as well as careful selection of fuels, use of mineralizers and process optimization, helped sustain the Group's strong performance.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:
☑ Yes
[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ Net-zero targets

☑ Other climate-related targets

(7.54.2) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Oth 1

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

11/29/2020

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Intensity

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Energy productivity

☑ Other, energy productivity, please specify :Clinker production covered by ISO 50001 or energy audits

(7.54.2.6) Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Clinker production

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/30/2018

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

40.7

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/30/2025

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

85

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

90

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

111.2866817156

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

No

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers all our cement integrated and grinding facilities.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

Expand the number of cement production facilities covered by ISO 50001

(7.54.2.21) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

Increase awareness and support actions to develop and certify ISO 50001 systems.
[Add row]

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

02/16/2023

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☑ Int1

☑ Int2

☑ Int3

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/30/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

TITAN Cement Group Finalised Net-Zero Approval Letter.pdf

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

As part of our ESG targets for 2025 and beyond, aligned also with the Global Cement and Concrete Association (GCCA) 's climate ambition, we commit to drive down the CO_2 footprint of our operations and products aspiring to deliver society with carbon-neutral concrete by 2050. More specific, TITAN Cement Group commits to reduce Scope 1 (gross), Scope 2 and Scope 3 GHG emissions covering produced and purchased cement and clinker by 95.6% per ton of cementitious product sold by 2050 from a 2020 base year.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

The objective is to offset the amount of greenhouse gases (GHGs) emitted by measures that absorb or eliminate an equivalent amount. The main goal is to keep global temperatures stable, and protect the environment. By aiming for net-zero emissions, we contribute to global efforts to limit global warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, as set by agreements like the Paris Agreement.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and we have already acted on this in the reporting year

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

We will transform our business, focusing on resilience, innovation, and building solutions to serve our customers more efficiently as we move towards a carbon-neutral, digital world. We commit to driving down the CO_2 footprint of our operations and products, aspiring to deliver society with carbon-neutral concrete by 2050. TITAN is committed to reaching net-zero GHG emissions across the value chain by 2050 from a 2020 base year. TITAN is committed to: • Reducing gross Scope 1, 2, and 3 GHG emissions, covering produced and purchased cement and clinker by 95.6% per tonne of cementitious product sold by 2050 from a 2020 base year • Reducing other absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions by 90.0% within the same timeframe TITAN Group was among the first three cement companies worldwide to have its CO2 emissions reduction targets validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) as consistent with the reductions required to keep global warming to

1.5°C, in accordance with the goals of the Paris Agreement. With its new science-based targets, TITAN seeks to address not only direct (Scope 1) emissions and indirect emissions from the generation of purchased electricity (Scope 2), but also other indirect emissions of the supply chain (Scope 3).

(7.54.3.16) Describe the actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain

Recarbonation is a natural process that occurs when concrete reacts with CO2 in the air. The exact amount of CO2 that concrete can reabsorb is a maximum of 100% of that emitted during the calcination of limestone in the cement manufacturing process. The actual amount of carbon uptake will depend on a range of parameters, including the resistance class, exposure conditions, thickness of the concrete element, recycling scenario, and secondary use. A practical estimate of the global carbon sink provided by all concrete is 25% of the process CO2 emissions released during cement production. Another significant portion of concrete carbon uptake occurs when reinforced concrete structures are demolished, as the increased surface area and exposure to air accelerate the process. The amount of carbon uptake is even greater when stockpiles of crushed concrete are left exposed to the air before reuse. DACC could also be an opportunity to explore in the future.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

The reviewing process involves assessing the feasibility, regularly reviewing the progress and effectiveness of the strategies, and adjusting, as necessary, actions taken to achieve the target. In addition, we ensure regular and transparent reporting of progress towards the target that is accessible to the public and stakeholders. Independent third-party auditors are engaged to verify emissions data and reduction efforts. The new target-setting period is scheduled for 2025 to cover the period 2025-2030 and beyond just after the completion of our new double materiality assessment. [Add row]

Row 2

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ NZ2

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

02/16/2023

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☑ Not applicable

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/30/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

TITAN Cement Group Finalised Net-Zero Approval Letter.pdf

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

As part of our ESG targets for 2025 and beyond, aligned also with the Global Cement and Concrete Association (GCCA) 's climate ambition, we commit to drive down the CO_2 footprint of our operations and products aspiring to deliver society with carbon-neutral concrete by 2050. More specific, TITAN Cement Group commits to reduce other absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions by 90% by 2050 from a 2020 base year.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

The objective is to offset the amount of greenhouse gases (GHGs) emitted by measures that absorb or eliminate an equivalent amount. The main goal is to keep global temperatures stable, and protect the environment. By aiming for net-zero emissions, we contribute to global efforts to limit global warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, as set by agreements like the Paris Agreement.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and we have already acted on this in the reporting year

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

We will transform our business, focusing on resilience, innovation, and building solutions to serve our customers more efficiently as we move towards a carbon-neutral, digital world. We commit to driving down the CO_2 footprint of our operations and products, aspiring to deliver society with carbon-neutral concrete by 2050. TITAN is committed to reaching net-zero GHG emissions across the value chain by 2050 from a 2020 base year. TITAN is committed to: • Reducing gross Scope 1, 2, and 3 GHG emissions, covering produced and purchased cement and clinker by 95.6% per tonne of cementitious product sold by 2050 from a 2020 base year • Reducing other absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions by 90.0% within the same timeframe TITAN Group was among the first three cement companies worldwide to have its CO2 emissions reduction targets validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) as consistent with the reductions required to keep global warming to 1.5°C, in accordance with the goals of the Paris Agreement. With its new science-based targets, TITAN seeks to address not only direct (Scope 1) emissions and indirect emissions from the generation of purchased electricity (Scope 2), but also other indirect emissions of the supply chain (Scope 3).

(7.54.3.16) Describe the actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain

Recarbonation is a natural process that occurs when concrete reacts with CO2 in the air. The exact amount of CO2 that concrete can reabsorb is a maximum of 100% of that emitted during the calcination of limestone in the cement manufacturing process. The actual amount of carbon uptake will depend on a range of

parameters, including the resistance class, exposure conditions, thickness of the concrete element, recycling scenario, and secondary use. A practical estimate of the global carbon sink provided by all concrete is 25% of the process CO2 emissions released during cement production. Another significant portion of concrete carbon uptake occurs when reinforced concrete structures are demolished, as the increased surface area and exposure to air accelerate the process. The amount of carbon uptake is even greater when stockpiles of crushed concrete are left exposed to the air before reuse.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

The reviewing process involves assessing the feasibility, regularly reviewing the progress and effectiveness of the strategies, and adjusting, as necessary, actions taken to achieve the target. In addition, we ensure regular and transparent reporting of progress towards the target that is accessible to the public and stakeholders. Independent third-party auditors are engaged to verify emissions data and reduction efforts. The new target-setting period is scheduled for 2025 to cover the period 2025-2030 and beyond just after the completion of our new double materiality assessment. [Add row]
[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	*0*	*`Numeric input*

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
To be implemented	*48*	*1282636*
Implementation commenced	*22*	*17364*
Implemented	*24*	*328088*
Not to be implemented	*0*	*`Numeric input*

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Fuel switch

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

122000

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

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

8906000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

13908000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Mainly Alternative Fuel related

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation
☑ Other, please specify :Calcination Component

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

136000

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

9928000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

9300000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Calcination component: e.g. clinkertocement reduction

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☑ Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1900

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

138700

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

3651000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

PV

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
☑ Other, please specify :PPA's

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

68188

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

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

4977724

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.9) Comment

PPA's do not require investment
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:
☑ Other :Sector-wide partnerships

(7.55.3.2) Comment

TITAN participates as an industrial partner in the Innovandi Research Network, the new initiative by the Global Cement & Concrete Association (GCCA), which aims to enhance collaboration on cement and concrete innovation towards addressing climate change. In 2021, TITAN participated in the Innovandi Open Challenge, which aimed to bring together tech start-ups and GCCA member companies to drive innovation and help solve the climate challenge. Out of 6 consortia between start-ups and GCCA members, TITAN participates in the consortia with CarbonOro and SAIPEM, both offering novel carbon capture technologies for industrial deployment. In October 2022, we participated in the Demo Day of the first Open Innovation Challenge by GCCA, where the six consortia between start-ups and GCCA members were presented, aiming to support the scale-up of novel technological solutions, including carbon capture and re-use of captured CO2 in

construction. In addition, we worked with other GCCA members to prepare for the 2nd Open Innovation Challenge, which was announced in March 2023 with the theme of "New materials & ingredients for low carbon concrete.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Our activities on innovation in 2023 continued to remain focused on addressing climate change, implementing advances and know-how generated in previous years to make significant progress on all conventional levers to improve our carbon footprint, namely thermal energy efficiency, fuel switching, and reduction of clinker to cement ratio. Referring particularly to clinker reduction through the increased use of supplementary cementitious materials (SCM's), we extended the range of material sources with minimal or zero carbon footprint under evaluation, in all our locations. Applying new concepts in quality assurance and cement making, we continued to offer to our clients cement and concrete products with superior performance at lower associated CO2 emissions. Following a detailed mapping of the available resources in the vicinity of our operations, we proceeded with the successful thermal activation of locally available clay materials on an industrial scale in Patras plant, Greece, achieving product performance at par with conventional cement and up to 30% lower CO2 emissions. With extensive testing for long-term concrete durability currently underway, we are prepared to offer novel cementitious materials as part of our sustainable low-carbon solutions. At the same time, we continue to advance in innovative ways to improve our carbon footprint, focusing on the valorization of industrial byproducts and demolition wastes, enhanced use of recycled concrete and aggregates, materials with improved durability for extended service life, as well as carbon capture utilization and sequestration, and hydrogen technologies. With our Venture Capital initiative, launched in 2023, we aim to further foster innovation within the construction ecosystem, by investing up to €40 million in the medium term and forging partnerships that will give us early exposure to disruptive technologies and bolster our growth strategy. The initiative aligns with the Group's objectives to integrate innovative products, services, and materials into our operations and solutions, seeking to drive growth and competitiveness while also accelerating our sustainability and digitalization goals.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We are considering the impact of regulation on the future viability of our investments, specifically concerning the risk of carbon leakage and the potential impact of regulations on production costs through carbon pricing (EU ETS Phase IV, changes in benchmark and free allocation). As per our CO2 initiative, we prioritize CO2 abatement measures at BU and Group level based on internal criteria, including internal 'carbon price', considering current and future trends

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

As energy management and resource efficiency are closely connected to the sector's decarbonization roadmap, the Group is investing in energy-efficient equipment (e.g. grate coolers and five-stage preheaters with a pre-calciner and new burners). Similarly, the regular inspections of equipment and timely preventive maintenance, the careful selection of fuels, the use of mineralizers, and process optimization have helped sustain the Group's strong performance in thermal energy consumption. More specifically, with the development and implementation of process diagnostic tools, we monitor and briefly evaluate performance in critical sections of our cement plants regularly. Also in 2022, we put into operation an innovative method of combustion optimization with the use of hydrogen in cement clinker kilns developed by UTIS, a hydrogen technology company at our Zlatna Panega cement plant, and will soon also start applying the injection of small quantities of hydrogen to enhance combustion at our pyro lines in our Kamari cement plant in Greece, Antea cement plant in Albania, Pennsuco cement plant in the USA and Apodi, our joint venture plant in Brazil. One of the key investments towards this goal is the new €26 million pre-calciner unit in the Kamari plant, Greece. Its installation started in late 2021 and was completed in June 2023. Additional investments of ca. €14 million are currently under various stages of development which will further improve the storage, handling, and feeding infrastructure of the Zlatna Panega plant in Bulgaria, the Beni Suef plant in Egypt, and the Thessaloniki plant in Greece. In recent years, the reduction of electrical consumption was achieved through the installation of advanced equipment such as low-energy vertical roller mills, roller presses and dynamic separators, or motors with inverters as well as the replacement of electrostatic precipitators with low-energy-consumption bag filters. In Bulgaria, the plant's decarbonization roadmap was supported by the energy efficiency study carried out by VDZ (Verein Deutscher Zementwerke), the association for the German cement industry. The Group's clinker capacity covered with ISO 50001 or energy audits represents 85.7% of its total clinker production, exceeding the target of 85% set for 2025.

Row 5

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Internal price on carbon

(7.55.3.2) Comment

The use of market-based carbon mechanisms can incentivize decarbonization at the lowest cost. An appropriate carbon price, as well as long-term predictability, allows companies to make the investments needed to reduce their CO2 emissions. They direct financial resources wherever it is most economical to reduce emissions. An internal price is a tool for the evaluation of the different scenarios and identification of low-carbon opportunities. Carbon pricing is a key factor in promoting low-carbon investments in alternative fuels, energy-efficient technologies, and new products, but also in innovative technologies like Carbon Capture and Storage. Therefore, TITAN is using internal carbon pricing in its strategic planning. We stress test using various forecasts for CO2 prices (€60–110/EUA until 2030) in the EU and use lower prices outside the EU. This approach allows us to assess the risks and opportunities arising from the GHG regulatory environment and the transition to net zero. Furthermore, by its CapEx policy, TITAN utilizes carbon pricing to make informed decisions about investments in climate change. The company evaluates each CapEx project based on its contribution towards the Company's decarbonization goals and assesses the risk of its financial returns being impacted by increasing CO2 prices. By doing so, TITAN is ensuring that its investments align with its commitment to a sustainable future.

Row 6

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Partnering with governments on technology development

(7.55.3.2) Comment

In December 2023 TITAN signed a Grant Agreement with the EC for IFESTOS, TITAN Group's groundbreaking Carbon Capture project in Greece after the project was selected for Grant Agreement preparation in the context of the third call for large-scale projects under the EU Innovation Fund. IFESTOS, the largest project of its kind in Europe, will advance TITAN's decarbonization journey, expedite the sector's green transition, and substantially contribute to promoting carbon capture technology throughout the continent. IFESTOS was among 8 selected projects from 98 applications in its category across Europe. H2CEM is the only project for the cement sector that has been approved within the second Important Project of Common European Interest (IPCEI) "Hy2Use", following rigorous assessment by the European Commission, for activities related to research and innovation, first industrial deployment, and construction of relevant infrastructure in the hydrogen value chain. With the goal to enhance the substitution of fossil fuels with green hydrogen and other sustainably sourced fuels powered by renewable energy sources, at TITAN cement plants in Greece. We printed the first concrete structure in Greece, using the first ever 3D concrete printer made entirely in Greece, at TITAN's Elefsina plant. Along with our partners in the research project 3BUILD, we successfully completed four years of laboratory and pilot-scale testing, to develop the prototype 3D printer and the innovative "printing ink", based on a highly optimized cement mix. At the same time, we proceeded with a full-scale printing demonstration in the USA, utilizing commercial printers and in house printing solutions.

Row 7

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

In 2023, TITAN continued engaging with its employees and communities on the topic of climate change, primarily through workshops and invited lectures to increase awareness, encourage optimal use of resources and energy, inform on technology development towards carbon mitigation, and organize activities, both business and societal related, towards climate change mitigation and adaptation. Furthermore, localized actions include promotion through internal platforms (internal network, emails, announcement boards) to all employees on the benefits of reduced use of plastics, responsible use of water, safe driving with reduced fuel consumption and carpooling, as well as the optimal use of electrical home-devices.
[Add row]

(7.64) Disclose your organization's best available techniques as a percentage of Portland cement clinker production capacity.

	Total production capacity coverage (%)
4+ cyclone preheating	*96.4*
Pre-calciner	*73.3*

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Group of products or services

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

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Internal classification of low-carbon products (applicable for cements and masonry cements) according to their gross footprint in comparison to baseline Ordinary Portland Cement embodied gross CO2 performance

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Cement and concrete

☑ Other, please specify :Cements types with lower carbon footprint than OPC types and valorized fly ash as a low-carbon construction product to be used as a replacement for Portland cement in concrete mixes.

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

TITAN offers a wide range of cement and concrete products to its customers, to fulfill the growing demand for sustainable construction in all areas of activity. Concerning cement products, a significant part of our portfolio includes products manufactured with clinker content lower than that of Type I or CEM I cements, prepared by valorizing materials such as fly ash, blast furnace slag, and pozzolans. Such products allow for all the benefits associated with concrete use mentioned above while allowing for direct reductions in CO2 emissions, energy consumption, and natural raw material use in cement manufacturing. Also, TITAN offers, through its subsidiary Separation Technologies LLC (ST), valorized fly ash for use in concrete, a product with very low associated carbon emissions, allowing for enhanced emission reduction in the value chain. Moving forward, we will continue to accelerate the introduction of green products (specific CO2 emissions at least 25% less than OPC) to its markets, as per its commitment to increase its portfolio by 2030, the share of green products by increasing it from 16 to approximately 62% of its total product offering.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Cement and cementitious products with optimized carbon footprint, enabling emissions reductions during manufacturing stage

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

Select from:

☑ Cradle-to-gate

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

Cement types and other cementitious products, produced by TITAN Group, are manufactured with variable (low) embodied carbon footprint.

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

As reference product, we used an Ordinary Portland Cement (OPC), consisting of 95% clinker and 5% gypsum, with fixed embodied carbon footprint

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

Select from:

☑ Cradle-to-gate

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

1390674

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Our calculation of avoided gross emissions was based on the difference in emissions (in gross kgs CO2 / t cement) between reference Ordinary Portland Cement and low-carbon cement types (our products with at least less 25% less carbon footprint than baseline OPC footprint) produced in TITAN Group business units. We calculated the gross CO2 emissions of the reference OPC cement by using the world weighted average gross CO2 emissions (in gross kgs CO2 / t clinker) excluding CO2 from on-site power generation for Grey clinker production during 2020, according to the GNR project (Average of GNR figures for EU28, USA, Egypt, and the Middle East weighed against Group production in those geographic areas). We calculated the gross CO2 emissions of the low carbon cement types by using the CO2 emissions for Grey clinker production in each business unit during 2024 and compared them with reference OPC gross carbon footprint.

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

20.4

Row 2

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Group of products or services

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

Select from:

☑ The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Cement and concrete

☑ Other, please specify :low carbon cement acc to EU Taxonomy

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

The turnover for Taxonomy-aligned products based on climate change mitigation criteria reached 4.9% of the total turnover of the Group in 2024, whereas the proportion of capital expenditures (CapEx) and operating expenditures (OpEx) reached 28.3% and 4.9%, respectively.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Cement and cementitious products with optimized carbon footprint, enabling emissions reductions during manufacturing stage.

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

Select from:

☑ Cradle-to-gate

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

About the scope of economic activities which were eligible for assessment in 2024 according to the Taxonomy Regulation, we covered the manufacture of cement clinker, cement or alternative binder (code 3.7 “Manufacture of cement” according to the Taxonomy Regulation), and the production and sale of fly ash (code 5.9 “Material recovery from non-hazardous waste” respectively).

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

In its reporting on Taxonomy-aligned figures related to the above KPIs, TITAN conducted the review and assessment of expenditures on all products and project activities which were related to the eligible economic activities in 2024. The assessment methodology adhered to the technical criteria for the substantial contribution to the environmental objectives which are determined by the Regulation for the climate change mitigation, explicitly for meeting the threshold values (469kgCO2/t).

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

Select from:

☑ Cradle-to-gate

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

519875

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Our calculation of avoided gross emissions was based on the difference in emissions (in gross kgs CO2 / t cement) between reference Ordinary Portland Cement and taxonomy aligned cement types (our products with a footprint lower than 469kg/ton cement) produced in TITAN Group business units. We calculated the gross CO2 emissions of the reference OPC cement by using the world weighted average gross CO2 emissions (in gross kgs CO2 / t clinker) excluding CO2 from on-site power generation for Grey clinker production during 2020, according to the GNR project (Average of GNR figures for EU28, USA, Egypt, and the Middle East weighed against Group production in those geographic areas). We calculated the gross CO2 emissions of the low carbon cement types by using the CO2 emissions for Grey clinker production in each business unit during 2023 and compared them with reference OPC gross carbon footprint.

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

4.9
[Add row]

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:
☑ Hydro

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:
☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Project name HPP N.Plastiras ID 520803961103733467 Country Greece Capacity 129.9MW Location L.Plastiras, Karditsa, Greece

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

22635

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:
☑ Voluntary offsetting

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2024

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

Select from:

☑ Purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other regulatory carbon crediting program, please specify :EECS GO

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

Select all that apply

☑ Standardized Approaches

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

Select all that apply

☑ No risk of reversal

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

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :A CO2 leakage risk assessment is not required for projects that create Guarantees of Origin (GOs).

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

None

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Canceled Guarantees of origin are part of EECS GO

Row 2

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:
☑ Hydro

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:
☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Project name HPP Kastraki ID 520803963103733430 Country Greece Capacity 320MW Location Potamos Acheloos, Agrinio, Aetolia-Acarnania, Greece

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

19511

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:
☑ Voluntary offsetting

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2024

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

Select from:

☑ Purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other regulatory carbon crediting program, please specify :EECS GO

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

Select all that apply

☑ Standardized Approaches

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

Select all that apply

☑ No risk of reversal

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

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :A CO2 leakage risk assessment is not required for projects that create Guarantees of Origin (GOs).

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

None

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Canceled Guarantees of origin are part of EECS GO

Row 3

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:
☑ Hydro

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:
☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Project name HPP Kremasta ID 520803963103733485 Country Greece Capacity 437MW Location Potamos Acheloos, Agrinio, Aetolia-Acarnania, Greece

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

12817

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:
☑ Voluntary offsetting

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2024

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

Select from:

☑ Purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other regulatory carbon crediting program, please specify :EECS GO

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

Select all that apply

☑ Standardized Approaches

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

Select all that apply

☑ No risk of reversal

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

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :A CO2 leakage risk assessment is not required for projects that create Guarantees of Origin (GOs).

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

None

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Canceled Guarantees of origin are part of EECS GO
[Add row]

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

All our sites measure water withdrawal volumes through flow meters installed in place, ensuring consistent and accurate monitoring. For water sourced from utility providers (e.g., local companies supplying drinking water), volumes are tracked using the invoices issued by these providers. Readings and recordings of water withdrawal volumes are typically conducted monthly, supporting reliable data collection and performance oversight.

(9.2.4) Please explain

An Integrated Water Management System (IWMS) has been developed and applied in the Group sites. The objective of the system is to set common principles, definitions and indicators for the measurement, evaluation and standardized reporting of performance, with the target to improve efficiency, under the framework of water conservation and protection. The tools-components of the WMS include (at each site): (i) the Water Flow Diagram, (ii) the External Water Balance, (iii) the Water Quality Database and (iv) the Water Management Guidelines. The IWMS is in full alignment with the cement sector guidelines (Ref.: GCCA Sustainability Guidelines for the monitoring and reporting of water in cement manufacturing). Under this framework all sites measure and record the volume of their water

withdrawal by source, on a regular basis (i.e. usually per month). Data is consolidated at Group Corporate level on annual basis and included in the Integrated Annual Report.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

All our sites measure water withdrawal volumes by source through flow meters installed in place, ensuring consistent and accurate monitoring. For water sourced from utility providers (e.g., local companies supplying drinking water), volumes are tracked using the invoices issued by these providers. Readings and recordings of water withdrawal volumes are typically conducted every month, supporting reliable data collection and performance oversight.

(9.2.4) Please explain

An Integrated Water Management System (IWMS) has been developed and applied in the Group sites. The objective of the system is to set common principles, definitions and indicators for the measurement, evaluation and standardized reporting of performance, with the target to improve efficiency, under the framework of water conservation and protection. The tools-components of the WMS include (at each site): (i) the Water Flow Diagram, (ii) the External Water Balance, (iii) the Water Quality Database and (iv) the Water Management Guidelines. The IWMS is in full alignment with the cement sector guidelines (Ref.: GCCA Sustainability Guidelines for the monitoring and reporting of water in cement manufacturing). Under this framework all sites measure and record the volume of their water withdrawal by source, on a regular basis (i.e. usually per month). Data is consolidated at Group Corporate level on annual basis and included in the Integrated Annual Report.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water withdrawals quality is monitored at the site level through spot sampling and testing at an accredited laboratory. The frequency of quality monitoring is usually on a quarterly basis. The parameters monitored vary and depend on the intended use of water, but mainly include pH, TSS, Temperature, Hardness.

(9.2.4) Please explain

An Integrated Water Management System (IWMS) has been developed and applied in the Group sites to monitor and optimize the water use and to report water data in a consistent way, according to the practices and guidelines of the cement sector. Under this framework the majority of sites monitor the quality of their water withdrawal on a regular basis (e.g. quarterly). The parameters monitored vary and depend on the intended use of water, but mainly include pH, TSS, Temperature, Hardness etc. In some sites/operations (e.g. aggregates), the quality of withdrawn water is not monitored as it is of no importance. However, the water withdrawal quality is monitored at 100% of the sites where this aspect is important and relevant. The quality data for the water withdrawals is collected and recorded at site level and is not consolidated at group corporate level for reporting purposes.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The volume of water discharge is measured through flow meters installed “in-place” or through calculations based on the known water uses and respective discharges. Readings and recording of water discharge volumes is usually made on a monthly basis.

(9.2.4) Please explain

An Integrated Water Management System (IWMS) has been developed and applied in the Group sites. The objective of the system is to set common principles, definitions and indicators for the measurement, evaluation and standardized reporting of performance, with the target to improve efficiency, under the framework of water conservation and protection. The tools-components of the WMS include (at each site): (i) the Water Flow Diagram, (ii) the External Water Balance, (iii) the Water Quality Database and (iv) the Water Management Guidelines. The IWMS is in full alignment with the cement sector guidelines (Ref.: GCCA Sustainability Guidelines for the monitoring and reporting of water in cement manufacturing). Under this framework all sites monitor the volume of their water discharge by destination on a regular basis (i.e. usually per month). Data is consolidated at Group Corporate level on annual basis and included in the Integrated Annual Report.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The volume of water discharge by destination is measured through flow meters installed “in-place” or through calculations based on the known water uses and respective discharges. Readings and recording of water discharge volumes are usually made monthly.

(9.2.4) Please explain

An Integrated Water Management System (IWMS) has been developed and applied in the Group sites. The objective of the system is to set common principles, definitions and indicators for the measurement, evaluation and standardized reporting of performance, with the target to improve efficiency, under the framework of water conservation and protection. The tools-components of the WMS include (at each site): (i) the Water Flow Diagram, (ii) the External Water Balance, (iii) the Water Quality Database and (iv) the Water Management Guidelines. The IWMS is in full alignment with the cement sector guidelines (Ref.: GCCA Sustainability Guidelines for the monitoring and reporting of water in cement manufacturing). Under this framework all sites monitor the volume of their water discharge by destination on a regular basis (i.e. usually per month). Data is consolidated at Group Corporate level on annual basis and included in the Integrated Annual Report.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The volume of water discharge is measured through flow meters installed "in-place" or through calculations based on the known water uses and respective discharges, on monthly basis. The allocation of the water discharge volumes per treatment method is made on yearly basis at the corporate level.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Under the framework of our IWMS all sites monitor on regular basis the quantity of treated water that is discharged. The treatment methods include: sedimentation tanks for reducing suspended solids and oil separation/removal; cooling process to reduce temperature; specific facilities for treating sewage water to reduce pH, BOD, COD, microbiological load and/or other elements according to regulatory requirements. Appropriate treatment of discharged water is essential for our operations, in order to ensure that the discharged quality and quantity fully complies with the standards and local regulations. Reporting of discharged water is made by destination and not by treatment method.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water discharge quality is monitored at the site level through spot sampling and testing at an accredited laboratory. The monitoring frequency, parameters, and reporting vary and depend on the site-specific permit conditions and/or other local regulatory requirements, but usually is on a yearly or biannual basis. Standard quality parameters include TSS and pH, but may also include Temperature, BOD, COD, Oil & Grease, microbiological load, and others according to national or regional regulations.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Under the framework of our IWMS all sites monitor the quality of the discharged water. The monitoring frequency, parameters and reporting vary and depend on the site-specific permit conditions and/or other local regulatory requirements, but usually is on a yearly or biannual basis. Standard quality parameters include TSS and pH, but may also include Temperature, BOD, COD, Oil & Grease, microbiological load and other according to national or regional regulations. The quality data for the water discharge is collected and recorded at site level.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water discharge quality is monitored at the site level through spot sampling and testing at an accredited laboratory. The monitoring frequency, parameters and reporting vary and depend on the site-specific permit conditions and/or other local regulatory requirements, but usually is on a yearly or biannual basis. The emissions to water refer mainly to nitrates. Phosphates, pesticides and other substances listed under the EU Water Framework Directive are not relevant in our activities.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Under the framework of our IWMS all sites monitor the quality of the discharged water. The monitoring frequency, parameters and reporting vary and depend on the site-specific permit conditions and/or other local regulatory requirements, but usually is on a yearly or biannual basis. Monitoring of emissions in the discharged water refers mainly to nitrates and is not a permit requirement at all sites. However, this parameter is monitored at 100% of the sites where this aspect of water discharge quality is important and relevant. Phosphates, pesticides and other substances listed under the EU Water Framework Directive are not relevant in our activities. The quality data for the water discharge is collected and recorded at site level.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water discharge quality is monitored at the site level through spot sampling and testing at an accredited laboratory. The monitoring frequency, parameters, and reporting vary and depend on the site-specific permit conditions and/or other local regulatory requirements, but usually is on a yearly or biannual basis.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Under the framework of our IWMS all sites monitor the quality of the discharged water. The monitoring frequency, parameters, and reporting vary and depend on the site-specific permit conditions and/or other local regulatory requirements, but usually is on a yearly or biannual basis. Monitoring of temperature in the discharged water is not a permit requirement at all sites. However, this parameter is monitored at 100% of the sites where this aspect of water discharge quality is important and relevant.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The volume of water consumption at each site is measured with the use of the water balance, as the difference between water withdrawal and water discharge. Withdrawal and discharge volumes are measured with flow meters. Measuring of the water consumption volumes is usually made on a monthly basis.

(9.2.4) Please explain

An Integrated Water Management System (IWMS) has been developed and applied in the Group sites to monitor and optimize the water use and to report water data in a consistent way, according to the practices and guidelines of the cement sector. The tools-components of the WMS include (at each site): (i) the Water Flow Diagram, (ii) the External Water Balance, (iii) the Water Quality Database and (iv) the Water Management Guidelines. Under this framework all sites monitor and record the volume of their water consumption, on a regular basis (i.e. usually per month). Water consumption is calculated as the difference between the total water withdrawal and the total water discharge according to the GCCA Sustainability Guidelines for the monitoring and reporting of water in cement manufacturing. Data is consolidated at Group Corporate level on annual basis and included in the Integrated Annual Report.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The volume of water recycled/reused is measured through flow meters installed “in-place” or through calculations (e.g. pump rated capacity multiplied by hours of operation etc.). Readings and recording of water recycled/reused volumes is usually made on a monthly basis.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Under the framework of our IWMS all sites monitor and record the volume of their recycled/reused water, on a regular basis (i.e. usually per month). Data is consolidated at Group Corporate level on annual basis and included in the Integrated Annual Report. Water recycling is important in our cement operations, since this practice reduces the needs in freshwater withdrawal as well as the quantity of discharged water. The total amount of recycled water used in our cement operations is approx. 2.7 times the total quantity of the water withdrawal, and it reaches around 73% of the total water demand.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The provision of WASH services to our employees is measured through an in-house built tool that is used in our environmental internal audits on an annual basis.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We ensure that access to drinking water and sanitation is provided at the workplace at all our operations and sites, including direct and indirect employees, according to TITAN standards. This provision is related to hygiene and is monitored through the ISO 45001 standard, which is applied and certified at 100% of our cement plants and more than 86% of the ready-mix concrete and aggregates plants, excluding US where all TITAN activities conform to the requirements of the relevant OHS bodies. The provision of WASH is also part of internal audits performed by Group Health & Safety at all cement plants and sampled non-cement activities on annual basis. In 2024, we updated our evaluation of our integrated and grinding cement facilities based on selected criteria outlined in the self-assessment tool provided by the WASH4Work initiative. According to this assessment, all reviewed facilities provided access to WASH at an appropriate level of standards for all our employees and contractors.
[Fixed row]

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

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

40160.53

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Water withdrawal accounting by source and reporting is made according to the GCCA Sustainability Guidelines for the monitoring and reporting of water in cement manufacturing. The volume of the water withdrawal, sourced from surface and groundwater resources, is in most cases directly measured with water flow meters installed at the withdrawal points, whereas municipal water volume is usually determined by invoices or bills from the water supply company. In very few cases where direct measurements are not possible, water withdrawal is calculated by multiplying the pump manufacturer-rated capacity and the pump operating hours. Compared

to the previous reporting year, our total water withdrawal quantity at the Group level was higher by approximately 2.2%, which is mainly due to increased business activities and production rates in our operations in the USA. Due to the continuous efforts to further decrease the water withdrawal volume, lower water withdrawal is expected at the Group level in the next 5-year period (as per the threshold values we have defined). Thresholds considered for comparison with the previous reporting year: - About the same: Change less than +/-2% - Higher/Lower: Change between +/-2% and +/-5% - Much Higher/Lower: Change more than +/-5%

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

28049.72

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Water discharge accounting by destination and reporting is made according to the GCCA Sustainability Guidelines for the monitoring and reporting of water in cement manufacturing. The volume of the water discharge is measured with water flow meters installed at the discharge points or is calculated by measurements or water balance. Compared to the previous reporting year, our total water discharge quantity at the Group level showed a small decrease by approximately 1.6%, which is

mainly due to more efficient water use in some cement plants and aggregates sites. Connecting with the implementation of our ESG targets towards 2025, a further decrease is expected in the next 5-year period (as per the threshold values we have defined). Thresholds considered for comparison with previous reporting year: - About the same: Change less than +/-2% - Higher/Lower: Change between +/-2% and +/-5% - Much Higher/Lower: Change more than +/-5%

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

12110.81

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Water consumption accounting and reporting are made according to the GCCA Sustainability Guidelines for the monitoring and reporting of water in cement manufacturing. The volume of water consumption is calculated as the difference between water withdrawal and water discharge. However, it is also cross-checked through the water balance of the operating site, by measuring with flow meters the use of water for different purposes. Compared to the previous reporting year, our total water consumption quantity at the Group level was higher by approximately 12.4%, as a combined result of the higher water withdrawal - due to the higher

production rates in our USA operations - and the lower water discharge volumes due to more efficient water use in some cement plants and aggregates sites. However, our initiatives and investments in facilities and systems over the past two decades have resulted in substantial improvements in water management. As a result, the specific water consumption at cement plants has significantly decreased, and the Group performance for 2023 remains well above our 2025 target (214.6l/t vs. target 280l/t cementitious product). The avoided water consumption in the period 2003-2024 is estimated at 48.9 million m3. There will be continuous efforts to further decrease the water consumption volume, and it is expected that at the Group level, it will be reduced at about the same pace in the next 5-year period (as per the threshold values we have defined). Thresholds considered for comparison with previous reporting year: - About the same: Change less than +/-2% - Higher/Lower: Change between +/-2% and +/-5% - Much Higher/Lower: Change more than +/-5%
[Fixed row]

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

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

10207

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

25.42

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

As part of our efforts for the sustainable management of water resources, risk analysis is performed regularly, with the use of widely accepted tools and methodologies, to identify facilities operating in areas with water scarcity and other risks related to climate change. Therefore, in 2023 we completed an updated water risk assessment for all TITAN Group sites with the use of Aqueduct, a tool developed by the World Resources Institute (WRI) and which is one of the most reliable, widely accepted, and robust communication tools for water-related risks. A total of 164 sites were assessed, including 14 cement plants (and their attached quarries), 3 cement grinding plants, 21 quarries for aggregates and industrial minerals, and 126 ready-mix units. The coordinates of each operation site were inputted in the tool and the potential water risks were assessed based on the different indicators provided by the tool. From the Aqueduct indicators, the focus for our assessment was mostly on the indicator Baseline Water Stress, as per the CDP Reporting Guidance and the standards of the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB). This indicator measures the ratio of total water withdrawals to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. Our assessment identified those Group sites that operate in water-stressed areas, namely the areas of 'High' baseline water stress (indicator at 40-80%) and the areas of 'Extremely High' baseline water stress (indicator >80%) according to the Aqueduct definitions. In 2024 the volume of water withdrawn from areas with water stress was in absolute figures lower than the previous year (reduced by 2.2%). This was the result of more efficient water use, following the enhancement of water recycling and water reuse practices that were applied in a few of our sites. The percentage of water withdrawn from areas with water stress over the total volume of water withdrawal at the Group level reached 25.4%, also reduced from the previous reporting year by approximately. 1.2 units. The results of this and also future water risk assessments, along with the evaluation of local conditions at the sites operating in water-stressed areas, will be used to identify related risks and opportunities and make the appropriate decisions to further enhance our practices for sustainable water management, which are expected to contribute in a lower proportion of the water withdrawn from water-stressed areas in the next 5-year period (as per the threshold values we have defined). Thresholds considered for comparison with the previous reporting year: - About the same: Change less than +/-2 units - Higher/Lower: Change between +/-2 units and +/-5 units - Much Higher/Lower: Change more than +/-5 units [Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1735.48

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Fresh surface water is relevant to our operations, since at many sites the needed water quantities are partially or fully covered by surface water sources. The accounting and reporting of surface freshwater is made according to the GCCA Sustainability Guidelines for the monitoring and reporting of water in cement manufacturing. The total volume of fresh surface water is directly measured with flow meters and in 2024 included: 1,318.97 megaliters from rivers/lakes; 255.80 megaliters from harvested rainwater; and 160.71 megaliters from quarry water collected and used. The total volume of fresh surface water withdrawal at Group level was increased by 53.2% compared to the previous reporting year, mainly due to increased business activities and production rates in our operations in the USA. Thresholds considered for comparing with previous reporting year: - About the same: Change less than +/-2% - Higher/Lower: Change between +/-2% and +/-5% - Much Higher/Lower: Change more than +/-5%

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1316.13

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Seawater is relevant to our operations, since it is used at few sites to cover partially the needed water quantities. The accounting and reporting of brackish/sea water is made according to the GCCA Sustainability Guidelines for the monitoring and reporting of water in cement manufacturing. The volume of brackish/seawater withdrawal is directly measured with flow meters. In 2024 the total volume of brackish/seawater at Group level was at about the same level with the previous reporting year (slight decrease by 0.4%). Thresholds considered for comparing with previous reporting year: - About the same: Change less than +/-2% - Higher/Lower: Change between +/-2% and +/-5% - Much Higher/Lower: Change more than +/-5%

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

35240.82

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Groundwater is relevant to our operations, since at the majority of sites the needed water quantities are partially or fully covered by groundwater. The accounting and reporting of groundwater is made according to the GCCA Sustainability Guidelines for the monitoring and reporting of water in cement manufacturing. These guidelines do not make a distinction between renewable groundwater and non-renewable groundwater. Therefore, the total groundwater volume is reported in this category. The volume of groundwater withdrawal is directly measured with flow meters, and in 2024, it was about the same at the Group level as the previous reporting year (slight decrease by 1.1%). Thresholds considered for comparing with previous reporting year: - About the same: Change less than +/-2% - Higher/Lower: Change between +/-2% and +/-5% - Much Higher/Lower: Change more than +/-5%

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

This source of water withdrawal is not relevant to our operations. The accounting and reporting of groundwater is made according to the GCCA Sustainability Guidelines for the monitoring and reporting of water in cement manufacturing. These guidelines do not make a distinction between renewable groundwater and non-renewable groundwater. Furthermore, at all of our sites where we withdraw groundwater, the respective resources are located at shallow depths and thus are considered renewable.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

This source of water withdrawal is not relevant to our operations, since there is no water produced/entrained from our activities. The accounting and reporting of water is made according to the GCCA Sustainability Guidelines for the monitoring and reporting of water in cement manufacturing. These guidelines do not include produced/entrained water in the water withdrawal sources, as it is non-relevant to the cement sector.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1868.1

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Water from third-party sources is relevant to our operations, referring mainly to municipal water for domestic use (drinking and sanitation) for our direct and indirect employees. The accounting and reporting of water from third-party sources is according to the GCCA Sustainability Guidelines for the monitoring and reporting of water in cement manufacturing. In 2024, the total volume of water from third-party sources included: 1,353.70 megaliters of municipal water; and 514.40 megaliters of wastewater. It was increased by 18.4% from the previous reporting year, mainly due to increased business activities and production rates in our operations in the USA. The total volume of third-party water withdrawal is measured through the invoices submitted by the respective providers. Thresholds considered for comparing with previous reporting year: - About the same: Change less than +/-2% - Higher/Lower: Change between +/-2% and +/-5% - Much Higher/Lower: Change more than +/-5%
[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

26119.92

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Water discharge to fresh surface water bodies (rivers, lakes) is relevant to our operations, since these are the recipients of water discharges at the majority of our sites. Appropriate treatment of discharged water is ensured in all cases, so that its quality fully complies with the standards and local regulations. The accounting and reporting of water discharge to surface water bodies is made according to the GCCA Sustainability Guidelines for the monitoring and reporting of water in cement manufacturing. The total volume of water discharge to surface water bodies is measured with water flow meters, or it is calculated by measurements or water balance. In 2024, it was about the same as the previous reporting year (slight decrease by 1.5%), following the same practices in our facilities. Thresholds considered for comparing with previous reporting year: - About the same: Change less than +/-2% - Higher/Lower: Change between +/-2% and +/-5% - Much Higher/Lower: Change more than +/-5%

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1316.13

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Water discharge to sea is relevant to our operations, since some of our used water is discharged back to the sea. Appropriate treatment of discharged water is ensured at all cases, so that the discharged quality and quantity fully complies with the standards and local regulations. The accounting and reporting of water discharge to sea is made according to the GCCA Sustainability Guidelines for the monitoring and reporting of water in cement manufacturing. The total volume of water discharge to sea is measured with water flow meters, and in 2024 was at Group level at about the same level with the previous reporting year (slight decrease

by 0.4%). Thresholds considered for comparing with previous reporting year: - About the same: Change less than +/-2% - Higher/Lower: Change between +/-2% and +/-5% - Much Higher/Lower: Change more than +/-5%

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

23.56

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Water discharge to groundwater is relevant to our operations, since some of our used water is discharged back to the aquifer. Appropriate treatment of discharged water is ensured at all cases, so that the discharged quality and quantity fully complies with the standards and local regulations. The accounting and reporting of water discharge to groundwater is made according to the GCCA Sustainability Guidelines for the monitoring and reporting of water in cement manufacturing. The total volume of water discharge to groundwater bodies is measured with water flow meters or it is calculated by measurements or water balance. In 2024, at Group level it was much lower than the previous reporting year (20.3% decrease), owned mainly to more efficient water use in some of our sites. Thresholds considered for comparing with previous reporting year: - About the same: Change less than +/-2% - Higher/Lower: Change between +/-2% and +/-5% - Much Higher/Lower: Change more than +/-5%

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

590.11

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Water discharge to third-party destinations (off-site) is relevant to our operations, since this is mainly related to the discharge of sewage water to the municipal sewage network (or via truck) for off-site treatment, plus the water quantities withdrawn and supplied to third parties (without being used at our facilities). The accounting and reporting of water discharge to third-party destinations is made according to the GCCA Sustainability Guidelines for the monitoring and reporting of water in cement manufacturing. In 2024, the total volume of water discharge to third parties decreased by 8.5% compared to the previous reporting year, due to increased efficiency in some of our facilities. It included: 133.76 megaliters for off-site treatment; and 456.35 megaliters for third-party use. Thresholds considered for comparing with previous reporting year: - About the same: Change less than +/-2% - Higher/Lower: Change between +/-2% and +/-5% - Much Higher/Lower: Change more than +/-5%
[Fixed row]

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

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

175.49

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Tertiary treatment of discharged water is relevant to our operations and applies to the majority of our cement plants for treating mainly sewage waste water with specific treatment methods (chemical and biological) to reduce pH, BOD, COD, microbiological load and/or other elements and thus ensuring that at all cases the quality and quantity of discharged water fully complies with the standards and local regulations. Based on all our activities, the tertiary treatment is applied in less than 10% of our Group operating sites, since the sites of smaller scale, like ready-mix, aggregates, etc., normally send their sewage water for treating by a third party (e.g. municipal waste water network). Reporting of discharged water is made by destination and not by treatment method in line with the GCCA Sustainability Guidelines for the monitoring and reporting of water in cement manufacturing. The volume of water treated by the tertiary method at Group level was lower by 30.2% than the previous reporting year due to smaller quantities of domestic water use in some of our plants. Discharge volumes treated at tertiary level are expected to remain the same in the upcoming years, as no significant changes are being planned for the production processes and/or domestic use of water. Thresholds considered for comparing with previous reporting year: - About the same: Change less than +/-2% - Higher/Lower: Change between +/-2% and +/-5% - Much Higher/Lower: Change more than +/-5%

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

0

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

All water that receives secondary treatment in our sites is also treated at the tertiary level before being discharged according to local regulations. Therefore, the quantity of the secondary treatment is reported as zero, and the percentage of our sites is less than 1%.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

2629.98

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 91-99

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Primary treatment of discharged water is very relevant to our operations and applies to the vast majority of our Group activities and operating facilities. Primary treatment consists of the operation of different levels of sedimentation tanks and is the minimum standard method applied for reducing suspended solids and oil separation/removal to ensure that in all cases the quality and quantity of discharged water fully complies with the local regulations. Reporting of discharged water is made by destination and not by treatment method in line with the GCCA Sustainability Guidelines for the monitoring and reporting of water in cement manufacturing. In 2024, the volume of water treated by the primary method at the Group level was lower by 11.3% than the previous reporting year, mainly due to smaller quantities of water used in a few of our facilities. Discharge volumes treated at the primary level are expected to remain the same in the upcoming years, as no significant changes are being planned for the production processes and/or domestic use of water. Thresholds considered for comparing with previous reporting year: - About the same: Change less than +/-2% - Higher/Lower: Change between +/-2% and +/-5% - Much Higher/Lower: Change more than +/-5%

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

24682.5

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Water discharge to the natural environment without treatment is limited to a very small number of aggregates operations, less than 2% of the Group operating sites, where water is used in the process for washing, screening and classifying particle sizes for the aggregates production. The discharged water that contains particles of inert raw materials is disposed to former excavated pits where natural sedimentation takes place, in compliance with the local permit conditions and regulations. Reporting of discharged water is made by destination and not by treatment method in line with the GCCA Sustainability Guidelines for the monitoring and reporting of water in cement manufacturing. In 2024, the volume of the water discharged to natural environment without treatment was at about the same level with the previous reporting year. Discharge volumes to natural environment without treatment may see a small increase in the upcoming years, due to projected increase in the production of finished materials. Thresholds considered for comparing with previous reporting year: - About the same: Change less than +/-2% - Higher/Lower: Change between +/-2% and +/-5% - Much Higher/Lower: Change more than +/-5%

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

561.75

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 31-40

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Water discharge to third party destinations (off-site) is relevant to our operations, since this is mainly related to the discharge of sewage water to municipal sewage network (or via truck) for off-site treatment, followed at around 30-40% of our sites, plus the water quantities withdrawn and supplied to third parties (without being used at our facilities), as followed at few of our sites. Usually, the third party applies tertiary treatment of this water in accordance with the local standards and regulations. Reporting of discharged water is made by destination and not by treatment method in line with the GCCA Sustainability Guidelines for the monitoring and reporting of water in cement manufacturing. In 2024, the volume of water discharge to third parties without treatment was lower by 10.5%, due to smaller quantities of domestic water used at a few of our facilities. Discharge volumes to a third party without treatment are expected to remain the same in the upcoming years, as no significant changes are projected in the domestic use of water. Thresholds considered for comparing with previous reporting year: - About the same: Change less than +/-2% - Higher/Lower: Change between +/-2% and +/-5% - Much Higher/Lower: Change more than +/-5%

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

No other treatment technique is applied in our facilities.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.10) Provide details of your organization’s emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

(9.2.10.1) Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tons)

12.3

(9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included

Select all that apply
☑ Nitrates

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

Under the framework of our IWMS, all sites monitor the quality of the discharged water. The monitoring frequency, parameters, and reporting vary and depend on the site-specific permit conditions and/or other local regulatory requirements, but usually is on a yearly or biannual basis. Monitoring of emissions in the discharged water refers mainly to nitrates and is not a permit requirement at all sites. However, this parameter is monitored at 100% of the sites where this aspect of water discharge quality is important and relevant. Nitrates may enter the water used in the manufacturing process or the water runoffs at our sites. Phosphates, pesticides, and other substances listed under the EU Water Framework Directive are not relevant in our activities. The quality data for the water discharge is collected and recorded at the site level. In all our sites, appropriate treatment methods for the wastewater are applied before it is discharged from our premises. The treatment methods include sedimentation tanks for reducing suspended solids and oil separation/removal; a cooling process to reduce temperature; and specific facilities for treating sewage water to reduce pH, BOD, COD, microbiological load, and/or other elements according to regulatory requirements.
[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

11

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

☑ 1-25

(9.3.4) Please explain

The water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities that have been identified as relevant and material to our company are mainly related to physical risks due to climate change, namely drought, flooding, and water stress. Excessive water use in areas facing drought and/or water stress risks, as a result of our activities and those of others in the watershed, may cause degradation of freshwater resources (groundwater or surface water), which in turn would result in higher costs due to disruption to our operations, increased operating costs, as new water sources may need to be secured, whereas there would be also reputational risks due to reactions from local stakeholders. Shortage of water may lead to disruption or production loss of our final product (concrete), both in direct operations and also downstream for our customers, who mix our products (cement and aggregates) with water to produce concrete. Coastal flooding has been identified as the most significant physical risk due to climate change in terms of its potential impact on the Group's cement activities. Efficient and sustainable water use constitutes also an opportunity, since they have a positive financial impact due to related cost savings, and also benefits from the reduction of our environmental impact/footprint on water resources. These risks have been assessed for all Group operating facilities, but priority is given to cement plant sites since the cement production activities use the greatest quantities of water compared to the rest of the Group's activities. According to this assessment, we have identified 11 facilities across our Group with substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, in 6 countries: Albania, Bulgaria, Egypt, Greece, Serbia, and Turkey. These represent approx. 4.2% of our total facilities company-wide (11 out of 263 defined as operational units in the Group).

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, but we are planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

According to our Group Procurement Policy, suppliers are expected to embrace environmental protection as a high-priority issue and to actively engage in producing goods in an environmentally friendly manner and with the lowest possible impact on nature, including impact on water. They are also encouraged to adopt environmental management systems, preferably based on ISO 14001. In this respect, we have set respective ESG criteria for the assessment of our key suppliers, defined as critical suppliers, who represent a significant percentage (>80%) of the total spending of the Group. Among others, our ESG criteria include water-related issues as part of the suppliers' environmental management practices. Under this framework, our upstream value chain is assessed for its water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities. However, we have not been able to make this assessment at the facility level of our suppliers. Such a process will be part of our continuous efforts in the near future.
[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

KMR (Kamari)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Greece

☑ Other, please specify :Greece

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

38.13

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

23.53

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

405.43

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

5

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

396.71

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

3.72

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

2.15

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

2.15

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

403.28

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The facility is located in a water-stressed area according to the assessment made with the WRI Aqueduct tool, and also faces drought risk according to the scenario-modelling assessment of the Group's climate-related risks and opportunities we have made in line with the implementation of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) framework. The total volume of water withdrawal is directly measured with flow meters. The accounting of water discharge is made according to the GCCA Sustainability Guidelines for the monitoring and reporting of water in cement manufacturing. The total volume of water consumption is calculated as: total water withdrawal minus total water discharge. Withdrawal from freshwater sources refers to harvested rainwater. Withdrawal from third-party sources refers to a municipal supplier. Discharge to a third party refers to off-site treatment. Thresholds considered for comparing with previous reporting year: - About the same: Change less than +/-2% - Higher/Lower: Change between +/-2% and +/-5% - Much Higher/Lower: Change more than +/-5%

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

ELS (Elefsis)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Greece

☑ Other, please specify :Attica

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

38.04

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

23.53

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

18.39

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

10.93

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

7.46

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

18.39

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The facility is located in a water-stressed area according to the assessment made with the WRI Aqueduct tool, and also faces drought risk according to the scenario-modelling assessment of the Group's climate-related risks and opportunities we have made in line with the implementation of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) framework. The total volume of water withdrawal is directly measured with flow meters. The total volume of water consumption is calculated as: total water withdrawal minus total water discharge. Withdrawal from third-party sources refers to a municipal supplier. Thresholds considered for comparing with previous reporting year: - About the same: Change less than +/-2% - Higher/Lower: Change between +/-2% and +/-5% - Much Higher/Lower: Change more than +/-5%

Row 3

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 5

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

ANT (Antea)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Albania

☑ Other, please specify :Ishmi

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

41.55

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

19.72

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

216.57

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

216.46

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0.11

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

9.05

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

9.05

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

207.52

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The facility is located in a water-stressed area according to the assessment made with the WRI Aqueduct tool, and also faces drought risk according to the scenario-modelling assessment of the Group's climate-related risks and opportunities we have made in line with the implementation of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) framework. The total volume of water withdrawal is directly measured with flow meters. The accounting of water discharge is made according to the GCCA Sustainability Guidelines for the monitoring and reporting of water in cement manufacturing. The total volume of water consumption is calculated as: total water withdrawal minus total water discharge. Withdrawal from third-party sources refers to a municipal supplier. Thresholds considered for comparing with previous reporting year: - About the same: Change less than +/-2% - Higher/Lower: Change between +/-2% and +/-5% - Much Higher/Lower: Change more than +/-5%

Row 4

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 6

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

ZLT (Zlatna Panega)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Bulgaria

☑ Danube

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

43.09

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

24.17

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

228.62

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

171.01

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

43.49

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

14.12

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

53.76

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

51.09

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

2.67

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

174.86

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The facility faces drought risk according to the scenario-modelling assessment of the Group's climate-related risks and opportunities we have made in line with the implementation of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) framework. The total volume of water withdrawal is directly measured with flow meters. The accounting of water discharge is made according to the GCCA Sustainability Guidelines for the monitoring and reporting of water in cement manufacturing. The total volume of water consumption is calculated as: total water withdrawal minus total water discharge. Withdrawal from freshwater sources refers to water from lake. Withdrawal from third party sources refers to municipal supplier. Discharge to third party refers to water supplied to third party without being used by TITAN. Thresholds considered for comparing with previous reporting year: - About the same: Change less than +/-2% - Higher/Lower: Change between +/-2% and +/-5% - Much Higher/Lower: Change more than +/-5%

Row 5

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 3

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

PTR (Patras)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Greece

☑ Other, please specify :Northern Peloponnese

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

38.33

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

21.85

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1661.13

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

1316.13

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

344.93

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0.07

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

1316.13

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

1316.13

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

345

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The facility is located in a water-stressed area according to the assessment made with the WRI Aqueduct tool, and also faces drought and coastal flooding risk according to the scenario-modelling assessment of the Group's climate-related risks and opportunities we have made in line with the implementation of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) framework. The total volume of water withdrawal is directly measured with flow meters. The accounting of water discharge is made according to the GCCA Sustainability Guidelines for the monitoring and reporting of water in cement manufacturing. The total volume of water consumption is calculated as: total water withdrawal minus total water discharge. Withdrawal from third-party sources refers to a municipal supplier. Thresholds considered for comparing with previous reporting year: - About the same: Change less than +/-2% - Higher/Lower: Change between +/-2% and +/-5% - Much Higher/Lower: Change more than +/-5%

Row 6

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 8

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

MAR (Marmara)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Turkey

☑ Other, please specify :Marmara

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

41.01

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

27.97

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

3.67

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

3.55

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0.12

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

1.06

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

1.06

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

2.61

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The facility is located in a water-stressed area according to the assessment made with WRI Aqueduct tool, and also faces drought risk according to the scenario-modelling assessment of the Group's climate-related risks and opportunities we have made in line with the implementation of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) framework. The total volume of water withdrawal is directly measured with flow meters. The accounting of water discharge is made according to the GCCA Sustainability Guidelines for the monitoring and reporting of water in cement manufacturing. The total volume of water consumption is calculated as: total water withdrawal minus total water discharge. Withdrawal from third party sources refers to municipal supplier. Discharge to third party refers to off-site treatment. Thresholds considered for comparing with previous reporting year: - About the same: Change less than +/-2% - Higher/Lower: Change between +/-2% and +/-5% - Much Higher/Lower: Change more than +/-5%

Row 7

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 4

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

TSN (Thessaloniki)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Greece

☑ Other, please specify :Central Macedonia

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

40.7

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

22.95

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

254.27

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

194.18

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

60.09

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

19.6

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

19.6

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

234.67

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The facility is located in a water-stressed area according to the assessment made with the WRI Aqueduct tool, and also faces drought risk according to the scenario-modelling assessment of the Group's climate-related risks and opportunities we have made in line with the implementation of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) framework. The total volume of water withdrawal is directly measured with flow meters. The accounting of water discharge is made according to the GCCA Sustainability Guidelines for the monitoring and reporting of water in cement manufacturing. The total volume of water consumption is calculated as: total water withdrawal minus total water discharge. Withdrawal from third-party sources refers to a municipal supplier. Thresholds considered for comparing with previous reporting year: - About the same: Change less than +/-2% - Higher/Lower: Change between +/-2% and +/-5% - Much Higher/Lower: Change more than +/-5%

Row 8

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 7

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

TKT (Tokat)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Turkey

☑ Other, please specify :Yesilirmak

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

40.1

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

36.29

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

172.77

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

15.54

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

145.34

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

11.89

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

19.16

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

19.16

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

153.61

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The facility faces drought risk according to the scenario-modelling assessment of the Group's climate-related risks and opportunities we have made in line with the implementation of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) framework. The total volume of water withdrawal is directly measured with flow

meters. The accounting of water discharge is made according to the GCCA Sustainability Guidelines for the monitoring and reporting of water in cement manufacturing. The total volume of water consumption is calculated as: total water withdrawal minus total water discharge. Withdrawal from freshwater sources refers to harvested rain water. Withdrawal from third party sources refers to municipal supplier. Thresholds considered for comparing with previous reporting year: -About the same: Change less than +/-2% - Higher/Lower: Change between +/-2% and +/-5% - Much Higher/Lower: Change more than +/-5%

Row 9

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 9

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

KJR (Kosjeric)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Serbia

☑ Other, please specify :West Morava

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

44.01

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

19.89

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

103.62

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

65.76

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

37.86

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

37.86

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

37.86

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

65.76

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The facility is located in a water-stressed area according to the assessment made with the WRI Aqueduct tool. The total volume of water withdrawal is directly measured with flow meters. The accounting of water discharge is made according to the GCCA Sustainability Guidelines for the monitoring and reporting of water in cement manufacturing. The total volume of water consumption is calculated as: total water withdrawal minus total water discharge. Withdrawal from freshwater sources refers mainly to harvested rainwater. Withdrawal from third-party sources refers to a municipal supplier. Thresholds considered for comparing with previous reporting year: - About the same: Change less than +/-2% - Higher/Lower: Change between +/-2% and +/-5% - Much Higher/Lower: Change more than +/-5%

Row 10

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 10

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

ALX (Alexandria)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Egypt

☑ Nile

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

31.14

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

29.84

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

296.17

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

1.02

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

295.15

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

11.23

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

284.94

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The facility is located in a water-stressed area according to the assessment made with the WRI Aqueduct tool, and also faces coastal flooding risk according to the scenario-modelling assessment of the Group's climate-related risks and opportunities we have made in line with the implementation of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) framework. The total volume of water withdrawal is directly measured with flow meters. The accounting of water discharge is made according to the GCCA Sustainability Guidelines for the monitoring and reporting of water in cement manufacturing. The total volume of water consumption is calculated as: total water withdrawal minus total water discharge. Withdrawal from third-party sources refers to a municipal supplier. Discharge to a third party refers to off-site treatment. Thresholds considered for comparing with previous reporting year: - About the same: Change less than +/-2% - Higher/Lower: Change between +/-2% and +/-5% - Much Higher/Lower: Change more than +/-5%

Row 11

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 11

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

BSF (Beni Suef)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Egypt

☑ Nile

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

29.05

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

31.17

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

576.69

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

576.69

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

576.69

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The facility is located in a water-stressed area according to the assessment made with WRI Aqueduct tool. The total volume of water withdrawal is directly measured with flow meters. The accounting of water discharge is made according to the GCCA Sustainability Guidelines for the monitoring and reporting of water in cement manufacturing. The total volume of water consumption is calculated as: total water withdrawal minus total water discharge. Withdrawal from freshwater sources refers to water from river. Thresholds considered for comparing with previous reporting year: - About the same: Change less than +/-2% - Higher/Lower: Change between +/-2% and +/-5% - Much Higher/Lower: Change more than +/-5%
[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Total withdrawal volumes were reported in the ESG key performance statements section of the IAR 2024. Our IAR 2024 has been verified under the ESRS standard.

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Total withdrawal volumes by source were reported in the ESG key performance statements section of the IAR 2024. Our IAR 2024 has been verified under the ESRS standard.

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

All sites monitor the quality of their water withdrawal on a regular basis (e.g., biannually). The parameters monitored vary and depend on the intended use of water. The quality data for the water withdrawals is collected and recorded at the site level and is not consolidated at the group corporate level for reporting purposes. There is no compliance or disclosure requirement to verify the quality data for water withdrawals.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Total discharged volumes were reported in the ESG key performance statements section of the IAR 2024. Our IAR 2024 has been verified under the ESRS standard.

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Total discharged volumes by destination were reported in the ESG key performance statements section of the IAR 2024. Our IAR 2024 has been verified under the ESRS standard.

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

There is no compliance or disclosure requirement to verify the quantity of the water discharge according to the level it is treated. Reporting of the quantity of the discharged water is made by destination and not by treatment method.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

The analyses are verified by certification schemes at local level.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

ESRS (see p.130 of IAR2024)
[Fixed row]

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

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

2644040000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

65836.78

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

Considering the anticipated growth of our revenue in the coming years and our actions and targets to enhance sustainable water management, it is expected that our water withdrawal efficiency, as measured through this indicator, is going to further improve/increase.
[Fixed row]

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

(9.13.1) Products contain hazardous substances

Select from:
☑ No

(9.13.2) Comment

According to our Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for cement, Cement does not undergo any hazardous reactions. Cement will not decompose into any hazardous products. The product is not hazardous to the environment. Ecotoxicological tests conducted on Portland cement using Daphnia magna and Selenastrum coli have shown little toxicological impact. Consequently, LC50 (lethal concentration) and EC50 (effective concentration) values could not be determined. Additionally, there is no indication of sediment phase toxicity. Cement is a mixture according to REACH and is not subject to registration. Cement clinker is exempt from registration (Art 2.7 (b) and Annex V.10 of REACH). The following substances of cement are already registered under the REACH (EU Regulation): Flue Dust, Fly Ash, FeSO4 as declared in the SDS of our products in the EU.
[Fixed row]

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

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.14.2) Definition used to classify low water impact

Our rationale for engaging with our customers is related to information sharing and knowledge about our products and relevant certification schemes. An example of this type of engagement is the third-party verified Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs), to mark our product and process excellence, disclosing the information that customers need for sustainable construction. Since 2021, TITAN Greece has completed a full Life Cycle Assessment (LCA), according to ISO 14040 and ISO 14044, for all cement products produced in Greece, and developed an Environmental Product Declaration (EPD), according to EN 15804, for each separate cement product at plant level, as well as for most commercial ready mixed concretes. In 2024, TITAN Greece updated several EPDs for cement with an improved carbon footprint and published new EPDs for concrete. Moreover, TITAN published environmental product declarations for the quarries of Zoforoi, Rethymno, Volos, Leros, and Agrinio, completing the issuance of EPDs for all of the Company's aggregate quarries in Greece. Recently, TITAN America also published EPDs for cement products on the ASTM platform and masonry cements. Adocim in Turkey also published 2 EPDs for cement. The LCA, as well as the EPDs, are assessed and reviewed by an independent and nominated body and published in The International EPD® System. EPD is designed to communicate the environmental impact (including water-related issues) of a product through its lifecycle. Example: https://www.titan.gr/en/products-and-services/documents-and-brochures. Furthermore, TITAN offered in-house expertise to customers, assisting them in the development of Life Cycle Assessment and third-party EPDs for their products. Currently, most of our top ten bulk cement customers in Greece have published EPDs with TITAN's assistance or are in the process of getting certified. The water-related indicator used in EPD refers to the net use of freshwater (FW), measured in m3 per unit of product. Among all our cement products in Greece, and according to their EPDs, the portland-composite cement types CEM II/B-M (W-P-LL) 32,5 N and CEM II/B-M (P-LL) 32,5 R produced at Thessaloniki Plant, present the lowest FW (0.659m3/t of product) and are thus classified as low water impact cement types for our benchmarking. Extending our water reduction efforts in our portfolio of cementitious products, an investigation on tailor-made additives that can reduce the water demand of our cement has taken place. These additives, due to their nature and special components contained, can provide a "lubricant" effect to the regular cement components, thus reducing their conventional water affinity when applied in concrete and mortar systems. This is especially pronounced in cements that exhibit a comparatively high-water demand (33% or more). Such additives are continuously being

tested in our low-clinker products, and in specific cases have started being used on an industrial scale with good results. Tests are being conducted not only with water reducers but also with new generation strength enhancers specifically designed for low clinker cements, which offer the ability to decrease the specific surface of cement, thus indirectly reducing water demand. As a result, the water used – for achieving the same product workability - is significantly reduced, by sometimes more than 10%, which on an annual basis can constitute an impactful water saving for our verticalized operations as well as our clientele.

(9.14.4) Please explain

The Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) is developed to communicate the environmental impact (including water-related issues) of a product through its lifecycle in a streamlined and comparable format, and enables building designers to make educated decisions about the products they use. This way we raise awareness among our customers and business partners about using types of cement based on EPD detailed data. The respective indicators used in this scheme allow for the declaration of the potential environmental impact from the manufacturing of each product, and through their comparison, the evaluation of that product with the lower environmental footprint. With this approach of comparing the water-related indicators of the EPDs, we have evaluated that the portland-composite cement types CEM II/B-M (W-P-LL) 32,5 N and CEM II/B-M (P-LL) 32,5 R (produced at Thessaloniki Plant) are the lowest water impact products among all our cement products in Greece.
[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

	Target set in this category
Water pollution	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water withdrawals	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

	Target set in this category
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Other	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Business activity

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Product water intensity

☑ Reduction per unit of production

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/30/2020

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2003

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

491

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

280

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

214.6

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

131

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target is that by 2025 we reach a specific water consumption of our cement and cementitious production activities below 280l/t of cementitious product. This is one of the ESG Group targets set in 2020 with the target year of 2025, having as a baseline year 2003, and covers our cement operations at the Group level, with no exclusions.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Our initiatives and investments in facilities and systems over the past years have resulted in substantial improvement in the efficiency of water management. Actions that have been realized in this direction include: the implementation of Integrated Water Management System at all Group sites, the installation of systems for water recycling, the maintenance and upgrade of water networks to minimize losses, enhancing good practices for water reuse and rainwater harvesting, plus campaigns for increasing awareness of our direct and indirect employees for sustainable water management. As a result of all these efforts, the specific water consumption at our group cement plants has significantly decreased and the Group's performance in 2024 remained well above the 2025 target (214.6l/t vs. the target 280l/t cementitious product), so the target is already considered achieved. However, continuous efforts are needed to keep this very good performance.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

The target is that by 2025 we reach a specific water consumption of our cement and cementitious production activities below 280l/t of cementitious product. This is one of the ESG Group targets set in 2020 with the target year of 2025, having as a baseline year 2003, and covers our cement operations at the Group level, with no exclusions. It aims to address our material issue of responsible sourcing and enhance our efforts toward efficient and sustainable water stewardship in our operations. This target is considered important for monitoring our performance regarding our efficiency in water use and overall sustainable water management and is in alignment with the SDG 6.4 and SDG 6.5 of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

Row 2

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 3

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Business activity

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☑ Reduction in total water withdrawals

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/30/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2020

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

7753263.0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

7559431.0

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

7176212

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

298

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target is that by 2025 we reach total water withdrawal in our cement and cementitious production activities below 7,559,431m3/year. This target has 2020 as baseline year and covers our cement operations at the Group level, with no exclusions.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

In 2024 we continued to have this target achieved, since the total water withdrawal in our cement plants decreased to 7,176,212m3. This was the result of more efficient water management and the enhancement of water recycling practices in few of our cement plants. The increase in the quantities of recycled and /or reused water means respective decrease in the needs for freshwater withdrawal.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

The target is that by 2025 we reach total water withdrawal in our cement and cementitious production activities below 7,559,431m3/year.This target has 2020 as baseline year and covers our cement operations at the Group level, with no exclusions. It aims to address our material issue of responsible sourcing and enhance our efforts toward efficient and sustainable water stewardship in our operations. This target is considered important for monitoring our performance regarding our efficiency in water use and overall sustainable water management and is in alignment with the SDG 6.4 and SDG 6.5 of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

Row 3

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 2

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Business activity

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water recycling/reuse

☑ Increase in water use met through recycling/reuse

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/30/2020

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2020

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

66.6

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

70.0

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

72.51

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target is that by 2025 we cover 70% of the water demand of our cement and cementitious production activities with recycled water. This target has 2020 as baseline year and covers our cement operations at the Group level, with no exclusions.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

The first year for the measurement of performance according to this indicator and target was the year 2020. Over the last years this indicator has been gradually increasing, and in 2024 it reached 72.5%, thus the target continued to have been achieved this year. This was the result of enhanced practices and new installations for water recycling and water reuse applied in few of our cement plants.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

The target is that by 2025 we cover 70% of the water demand of our cement and cementitious production activities with recycled water. This is one of the ESG Group targets set in 2020 (which is also the baseline year) with the target year of 2025, covering our cement operations at the Group level, with no exclusions. It aims to address our material issue of responsible sourcing and enhance our efforts toward efficient and sustainable water stewardship in our operations and is in alignment with the SDG 6.4 and SDG 6.5 of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. Water recycling is very important and is largely applied in our cement operations, mainly in cooling the equipment. The operation of recycling facilities in most of our sites has become the best practice for minimizing the quantity of freshwater withdrawal. It is therefore essential to aim for the highest possible coverage of the total water demand (defined as the sum of the water withdrawal plus the water recycled) of a site with recycled water.

Row 4

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 4

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Business activity

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

☑ Other WASH, please specify :Maintain provision of access to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) at an appropriate level of standards for all our employees and contractors

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

05/30/2023

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

01/30/2023

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

90

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

100

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

100

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

100

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target is that by 2025 we maintain the provision of access to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) at an appropriate level of standards for all our employees and contractors at 100% of our integrated and grinding cement plants, as we have assessed in early 2023, which has been considered as the baseline year. This target covers our cement operations at the Group level, with no exclusions.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

We ensure that access to drinking water and sanitation is provided at the workplace at all our operations and sites, including direct and indirect employees, according to TITAN standards. This provision is related to hygiene and is monitored through the ISO 45001 standard, which is applied and certified at all our cement plants, excluding US where all TITAN activities conform to the requirements of the relevant OHS bodies. The provision of WASH is also part of internal audits performed by Group Health & Safety at all cement plants and sampled non-cement activities on annual basis. In 2024, we performed an evaluation of our integrated and grinding cement facilities based on selected criteria outlined in the self-assessment tool provided by the WASH4Work initiative. According to this assessment, all reviewed facilities (100%) provided access to WASH at an appropriate level of standards for all our employees and contractors.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene is a human right according to the UN SDG 6. We ensure that access to drinking water and sanitation is provided at the workplace at all our operations and sites, including direct and indirect employees, according to TITAN standards. In 2024, we performed an evaluation of our integrated and grinding cement facilities based on selected criteria outlined in the self-assessment tool provided by the WASH4Work initiative. According to this assessment, all reviewed facilities provided access to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) at an appropriate level of standards. The target is that by 2025 we maintain the provision of access to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) at this level of standards for all our employees and contractors, at 100% of our integrated and grinding cement plants. This target covers our cement operations at the Group level, with no exclusions and is in alignment with the SDG 6.1 and SDG 6.2 of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

Row 5

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 5

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Business activity

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water pollution

☑ Reduction in concentration of pollutants

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/30/2020

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2020

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

99

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

100

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

100

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

100

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The objective is to maintain COD, BOD, Nitrates, Oil, phosphorus (P), nitrogen (N), and other inorganic pollutants concentrations below the thresholds established by the applicable water discharge permits.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Minimize discharge volume and nutrient load by repurposing treated water for operational uses such as cooling systems, dust suppression, and raw material processing. Increase recycling.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

The target is to ensure that concentrations of COD, BOD, Nitrates, Oil, phosphorus (P) and nitrogen (N), and other inorganic pollutants in discharged water consistently remain below the maximum allowable thresholds defined by site-specific environmental permits, in alignment with national regulatory frameworks. [Add row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

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

(10.1.1) Targets in place

Select from:

☑ Yes

(10.1.2) Target type and metric

Plastic goods/products

☑ Eliminate single-use plastic products

(10.1.3) Please explain

In 2020, we set a target to achieve 100% elimination of single-use plastics among our employees across the Group. We ran the first campaign in the Headquarters and Titan Greece. It resulted in a 75% reduction (kgSuP/employee) compared to 2020. After the evaluation of this initiative, in 2025, we will roll out a similar campaign across our Group with a 100% SUP target. This campaign will raise awareness of responsible plastic use among our employees and also provide them with alternatives that can be easily incorporated into their daily routines.
[Fixed row]

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

Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Non applicable to our industry

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Non applicable

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Non applicable to our industry

Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Non applicable to our industry

Provision/commercialization of services that use plastic packaging (e.g., food services)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Non applicable to our industry

Provision of waste management and/or water management services

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Non applicable to our industry

Provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Non applicable to our industry

Other activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

In 2020 we implemented a single-use plastics campaign focused on the Greece region, which resulted in a 75% reduction (kgSuP/employee) compared to 2020. In 2025 we will roll out a similar campaign across our Group with a 100% SuP target. This campaign will raise awareness of responsible plastic use among our employees and also provide them with alternatives that can be easily incorporated into their daily routines.
[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☑ Land/water protection

☑ Land/water management

☑ Species management

☑ Education & awareness

☑ Law & policy

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	Select from: ☑ Yes, we use indicators	*Select all that apply* ☑ State and benefit indicators

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
		☑ Response indicators

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

The sites of high biodiversity value are determined through risk assessment for all Group sites, with the use of available tools such as the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) at the corporate level. Impacts of our operations on biodiversity are assessed through the process of the overall Environmental Impact Assessment that is made at the local level on a regular basis, depending on the legislation requirements in each country. In this context, the local BUs are motivated to further assess the biodiversity value of the areas they operate, understand the biodiversity risks and opportunities, engage with their local stakeholders, and develop appropriate site-specific Biodiversity Management Plans as required. Based on this assessment we have identified activities of our organization that are inside or near legally protected areas.

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

The sites of high biodiversity value are determined through risk assessment for all Group sites, with the use of available tools such as the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) at the corporate level and also based on national/regional designations at the local level. None of our sites is located inside or near UNESCO World Heritage sites.

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:
☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

The sites of high biodiversity value are determined through risk assessment for all Group sites, with the use of available tools such as the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) at the corporate level and also based on national/regional designations at the local level. None of our sites is located inside or near UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves.

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:
☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

The sites of high biodiversity value are determined through risk assessment for all Group sites, with the use of available tools such as the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) at the corporate level and also based on national/regional designations at the local level. None of our sites is located inside or near Ramsar sites.

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

The sites of high biodiversity value are determined through risk assessment for all Group sites, with the use of available tools such as the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) at the corporate level. The impacts of our operations on biodiversity are assessed through the process of the overall Environmental Impact Assessment that is made at the local level regularly, depending on the legislation requirements in each country. In this context, the local BUs are motivated to further assess the biodiversity value of the areas they operate, understand the biodiversity risks and opportunities, engage with their local stakeholders, and develop appropriate site-specific Biodiversity Management Plans as required. Based on this assessment, we have identified activities of our organization that are inside or near Key Biodiversity Areas.

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

The sites of high biodiversity value are determined through risk assessment for all Group sites, with the use of available tools such as the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) at the corporate level. The impacts of our operations on biodiversity are assessed through the process of the overall Environmental Impact Assessment that is made at the local level regularly, depending on the legislation requirements in each country. In this context, the local BUs are motivated to further assess the biodiversity value of the areas they operate, understand the biodiversity risks and opportunities, engage with their local stakeholders, and develop appropriate site-specific Biodiversity Management Plans as required. Based on this assessment, we have identified activities of our organization that are inside or near other areas important for biodiversity, like areas for the protection of terrestrial and/or freshwater ecosystems (wetlands).
[Fixed row]

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Lake Belt Plan - Littoral Shelf Areas

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

2385.2

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Mining activities - extraction of raw materials

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Project design

☑ Scheduling

☑ Operational controls

☑ Abatement controls

☑ Restoration

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

As long as the area is mined, a lake is created. The quarry pits are subject to conservation easements after completion of mining operations. The easements may allow for activities consistent with water management and environmental protection (e.g., restoration/creation of mitigation areas, recreation, and wellfield protection). After completion of mining, a Littoral Marsh must be created along all lake perimeters, whereas invasive species are removed to allow for re-colonization by native species and increase foraging habitats for wading birds.

Row 2

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Conservation area for gopher tortoise

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Mining activities - extraction of raw materials

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Project design

☑ Scheduling

☑ Operational controls

☑ Abatement controls

☑ Restoration

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Operations would have to encroach on the burrows of the Gopher Tortoise, which is an endangered species in Florida. The quarry had to plan and implement, beforehand, the relocation of tortoises to a nearby and safe, ‘no-mining’ preservation area.

Row 3

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Corkscrew Wetlands

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

243.4

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Mining activities - extraction of raw materials

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Project design

☑ Scheduling

☑ Operational controls

☑ Abatement controls

☑ Restoration

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Wetlands to be maintained through the mining sequence; areas to mitigate with specific grading needs; requirements of water flow control by the end of the mining sequence. Creation of littoral shelves with planting of specific native species.

Row 4

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Bulgaria

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Karlukovo (NATURA 2000 - SCI)

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

95.1

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Mining activities - extraction of raw materials

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Project design

☑ Scheduling

☑ Operational controls

☑ Abatement controls

☑ Restoration

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

The site is partly inside a NATURA 2000 SCI protected area. Biodiversity Management Plan is in place with specific objectives and targets, actions and responsibilities, stakeholders engagement and monitoring plan. Actions include: rehabilitation of depleted benches with planting of native species, relocation and re-plantation of specific orchid species.

Row 5

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Greece

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Oros Paiko, Stena Apsalou Kai Moglenitsas (NATURA 2000 - SPA)

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

30.8

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Mining activities - extraction of raw materials

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Project design

☑ Scheduling

☑ Operational controls

☑ Abatement controls

☑ Restoration

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

The site is inside a NATURA 2000 SPA protected area. Biodiversity Management Plan is in place with specific objectives and targets, actions and responsibilities, stakeholder engagement, and a monitoring plan. Actions include: rehabilitation of depleted benches with planting of native species, relocation, and protection measures for tortoise species.

Row 6

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Category IV-VI

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Greece

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Profitis Ilias (Angelianon-Prinou-Alfa) Wildlife Refugee

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

30.5

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Mining activities - extraction of raw materials

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Project design

☑ Scheduling

☑ Operational controls

☑ Abatement controls

☑ Restoration

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

The site is inside a Wildlife Refugee area, designated by local legislation. Biodiversity Management Plan is in place with specific objectives and targets, actions and responsibilities, stakeholder engagement, and a monitoring plan. Actions include: - Rehabilitation with the use of endemic species - Protection of species with the installation of appropriate boxes for bats - Restriction of mining and limitation of grazing at certain habitats - Public awareness and dissemination of the project’s results (development of a comprehensive educational package for schools visiting the site) - Fully functional educational package, including signboards, leaflets, presentations and educational path - All staff responsible for the implementation of the environmental awareness through appropriate training

Row 7

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Category IV-VI

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Greece

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Diapori Dimou Lerou Nisou Lerou Wildlife Refugee

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

29.2

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Mining activities - extraction of raw materials

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Project design

☑ Scheduling

☑ Operational controls

☑ Abatement controls

☑ Restoration

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

The site is inside a Wildlife Refugee area, designated by local legislation. Biodiversity Management Plan is in place with specific objectives and targets, actions and responsibilities, stakeholders engagement and monitoring plan. Actions include: - Soil improvement, corrosion inhibition, habitat expansion with increase in surface of total phriganic vegetation on site - Construction of watering sites to provide water for wild life - Fencing to prevent grazing - Preservation of rocky coastline

Row 8

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Category IV-VI

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Greece

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Petalas (Amfilochias-Kechrinias-Papadatou-Stanou) Wildlife Refugee

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

96.1

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Mining activities - extraction of raw materials

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Project design

☑ Scheduling

☑ Operational controls

☑ Abatement controls

☑ Restoration

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

The site is inside a Wildlife Refugee area, designated by local legislation. Biodiversity Management Plan is in place with specific objectives and targets, actions and responsibilities, stakeholder engagement, and monitoring plan. Actions include: - Raise awareness of local communities to avoid overgrazing and logging of old-growth oak trees and wild pears - Construction of watering sites to provide water for wild horses - Thickening of the oak tree forest - Fencing of rehabilitated area to protect from grazing

Row 9

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Greece

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Korinthiakos Kolpos (NATURA 2000 -SCI)

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:
☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Mining activities - extraction of raw materials

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:
☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply
☑ Project design
☑ Scheduling
☑ Operational controls
☑ Abatement controls
☑ Restoration

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

The site is adjacent to a NATURA 2000 SCI protected area. Biodiversity Management Plan is in place with specific objectives and targets, actions and responsibilities, stakeholders engagement and monitoring plan.

Row 10

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Greece

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Perifereiaki Zoni C Ethnikou Parkou Ygrotopon Ton Limnon Koroneias - Volvis Kai Ton Makedonikon Tempon

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

30.6

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Mining activities - extraction of raw materials

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Project design

☑ Scheduling

☑ Operational controls

☑ Abatement controls

☑ Restoration

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

The site is partly inside a protected area. Biodiversity Management Plan is in place with specific objectives and targets, actions and responsibilities, stakeholder engagement, and a monitoring plan.
[Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Business strategy

☑ Sustainable finance taxonomy aligned spending/revenue

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ Other general verification standard, please specify :ESRS

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Limited assurance in accordance to ESRS standards of eligible, both aligned and non-aligned, as well as non-eligible percentage related to revenue, CapEx and OpEx both amounts and percentage of total amounts (p.103-112 of the attached IAR 2024 file). Assurance statement report (p.318-322 of the attached IAR 2024 file).

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

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Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Other data point in module 7, please specify :Total net Scope 1 emissions

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ Other general verification standard, please specify :ESRS

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Limited assurance in accordance to ESRS standards of total net Scope 1 emissions (p.124 of the attached IAR 2024 file). Assurance statement report (p.318-322 of the attached IAR 2024 file).

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

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Row 3

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Governance

☑ Environmental policies

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ Other general verification standard, please specify :ESRS

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Limited assurance in accordance to ESRS standards of Climate Change Policy (p.115 of the attached IAR 2024 file). Assurance statement report (p.318-322 of the attached IAR 2024 file).

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

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Row 4

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Consolidation approach

☑ Consolidation approach

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ Other general verification standard, please specify :ESRS

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Limited assurance in accordance to ESRS standards of consolidation approach (p.88 of the attached IAR 2024 file). Assurance statement report (p.318-322 of the attached IAR 2024 file).

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

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Row 5

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security

☑ Other data point in module 9, please specify :Total water consumption from water stressed areas

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ Other general verification standard, please specify :ESRS

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Limited assurance in accordance to ESRS standards of the total water volume consumed from water stressed areas (p.130 of the attached IAR 2024 file). Assurance statement report (p.318-322 of the attached IAR 2024 file).

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

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Row 6

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security

☑ Other data point in module 9, please specify :Total water consumption

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ Other general verification standard, please specify :ESRS

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Limited assurance in accordance to ESRS standards of the total water volume consumed (p.130 of the attached IAR 2024 file). Assurance statement report (p.318-322 of the attached IAR 2024 file).

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

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Row 7

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security

☑ Other data point in module 9, please specify :Total water recycled/reused

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ Other general verification standard, please specify :ESRS

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Limited assurance in accordance to ESRS standards of the total water volume recycled/reused (p.130 of the attached IAR 2024 file). Assurance statement report (p.318-322 of the attached IAR 2024 file).

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

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Row 8

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Governance

☑ Environmental policies

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ Other general verification standard, please specify :ESRS

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Limited assurance in accordance to ESRS standards of the Environmental policy (p.128 of the attached IAR 2024 file). Assurance statement report (p.318-322 of the attached IAR 2024 file).

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

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Row 9

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Disclosure of risks and opportunities

☑ Financial effect of environmental risks

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ Other general verification standard, please specify :ESRS

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Limited assurance in accordance to ESRS standards (p.130 of the attached IAR 2024 file). Assurance statement report (p.318-322 of the attached IAR 2024 file).

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

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Row 10

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security

☑ Other data point in module 9, please specify :Specific water consumption per ton of cementitious product

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ Other general verification standard, please specify :ESRS

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Limited assurance in accordance to ESRS standards of the specific water consumption per ton of cementitious product (p.130 of the attached IAR 2024 file). Assurance statement report (p.318-322 of the attached IAR 2024 file).

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

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Row 11

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security

☑ Other data point in module 9, please specify :Water demand covered by recycled water

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ Other general verification standard, please specify :ESRS

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Limited assurance in accordance to ESRS standards of the water demand covered by recycled water (p.130 of the attached IAR 2024 file). Assurance statement report (p.318-322 of the attached IAR 2024 file).

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

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Row 12

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Consolidation approach

☑ Consolidation approach

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ Other general verification standard, please specify :ESRS

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Limited assurance in accordance to ESRS standards of consolidation approach (p.88 of the attached IAR 2024 file). Assurance statement report (p.318-322 of the attached IAR 2024 file).

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

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Row 13

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Business strategy

☑ Scenario analysis

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ Other general verification standard, please specify :ESRS

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Limited assurance in accordance to ESRS standards of the scenario analysis (p.130 of the attached IAR 2024 file). Assurance statement report (p.318-322 of the attached IAR 2024 file).

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

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Row 14

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security

☑ Facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ Other general verification standard, please specify :ESRS

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Limited assurance in accordance to ESRS standards (p.129 of the attached IAR 2024 file). Assurance statement report (p.318-322 of the attached IAR 2024 file).

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

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Row 15

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Business strategy

☑ Transition plans

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ Other general verification standard, please specify :ESRS

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Limited assurance in accordance to ESRS standards of the percentage of quarry sites with rehabilitation plans (p.133 of the attached IAR 2024 file). Assurance statement report (p.318-322 of the attached IAR 2024 file).

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

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Row 16

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Business strategy

☑ Transition plans

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ Other general verification standard, please specify :ESRS

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Limited assurance in accordance to ESRS standards of the percentage of affected quarry areas that have been rehabilitated (p.133 of the attached IAR 2024 file). Assurance statement report (p.318-322 of the attached IAR 2024 file).

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

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Row 17

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Business strategy

☑ Transition plans

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ Other general verification standard, please specify :ESRS

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Limited assurance in accordance to ESRS standards of the percentage of quarry sites with biodiversity management plans (p.133 of the attached IAR 2024 file). Assurance statement report (p.318-322 of the attached IAR 2024 file).

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

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Row 18

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Waste data

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ Other general verification standard, please specify :ESRS

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Limited assurance in accordance to ESRS standards of the percentage of the production covered by "Zero Waste to Landfill" certification (p.135 of the attached IAR 2024 file). Assurance statement report (p.318-322 of the attached IAR 2024 file).

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

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Row 19

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Other data point in module 7, please specify :Alternative raw materials use

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ Other general verification standard, please specify :ESRS

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Limited assurance in accordance to ESRS standards of the alternative raw materials used as a percentage of total raw materials consumed (p.135 of the attached IAR 2024 file). Assurance statement report (p.318-322 of the attached IAR 2024 file).

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

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Row 20

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Other data point in module 7, please specify :Specific net Scope 1 emissions per cementitious product

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ Other general verification standard, please specify :ESRS

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Limited assurance in accordance to ESRS standards of the specific net Scope 1 emissions per cementitious product (p.121 of the attached IAR 2024 file). Assurance statement report (p.318-322 of the attached IAR 2024 file).

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

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Row 21

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Other data point in module 7, please specify :Specific gross Scope 1 emissions per cementitious product

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ Other general verification standard, please specify :ESRS

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Limited assurance in accordance to ESRS standards of the specific gross Scope 1 emissions per cementitious product (p.121 of the attached IAR 2024 file). Assurance statement report (p.318-322 of the attached IAR 2024 file).

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

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Row 22

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Other data point in module 7, please specify :Scope 1 GHG emissions under regulated emission trading schemes

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ Other general verification standard, please specify :ESRS

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Limited assurance in accordance to ESRS standards of the percentage of the Scope 1 GHG emissions under regulated emission trading schemes (p.124 of the attached IAR 2024 file). Assurance statement report (p.318-322 of the attached IAR 2024 file).

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

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Row 23

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 1 and 2)

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ Other general verification standard, please specify :ESRS

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Limited assurance in accordance to ESRS standards of the year on year change in absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions (p.124 of the attached IAR 2024 file). Assurance statement report (p.318-322 of the attached IAR 2024 file).

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

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Row 24

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 3)

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ Other general verification standard, please specify :ESRS

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Limited assurance in accordance to ESRS standards of the year on year change in absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions (p.124 of the attached IAR 2024 file). Assurance statement report (p.318-322 of the attached IAR 2024 file).

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

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Row 25

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Progress against targets

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ Other general verification standard, please specify :ESRS

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Limited assurance in accordance to ESRS standards of the progress against targets (p.118 of the attached IAR 2024 file). Assurance statement report (p.318-322 of the attached IAR 2024 file).

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

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Row 26

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security

☑ Other data point in module 9, please specify :Progress against targets

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ Other general verification standard, please specify :ESRS

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Limited assurance in accordance to ESRS standards of the progress against targets (p.130 of the attached IAR 2024 file). Assurance statement report (p.318-322 of the attached IAR 2024 file).

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

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Row 27

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Consolidation approach

☑ Other data point in module 6, please specify :Progress against targets

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ Other general verification standard, please specify :ESRS

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Limited assurance in accordance to ESRS standards of the progress against targets (p.133 of the attached IAR 2024 file). Assurance statement report (p.318-322 of the attached IAR 2024 file).

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

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Row 28

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Other data point in module 7, please specify :Specific Scope 2 emissions per cementitious product

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ Other general verification standard, please specify :ESRS

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Limited assurance in accordance to ESRS standards of the specific Scope 2 emissions per cementitious product (p.121 of the attached IAR 2024 file). Assurance statement report (p.318-322 of the attached IAR 2024 file).

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

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Row 29

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Other data point in module 7, please specify :Specific Scope 3 emissions per cementitious product

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ Other general verification standard, please specify :ESRS

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Limited assurance in accordance to ESRS standards of the specific Scope 3 emissions per cementitious product (p.121 of the attached IAR 2024 file). Assurance statement report (p.318-322 of the attached IAR 2024 file).

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

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Row 30

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Other data point in module 7, please specify :Specific Scope 1, 2 and 3 CO2 emissions covering produced and purchased cement and clinker

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ Other general verification standard, please specify :ESRS

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Limited assurance in accordance to ESRS standards of the specific Scope 1, 2 and 3 CO2 emissions covering produced and purchased cement and clinker per cementitious product (p.121 of the attached IAR 2024 file). Assurance statement report (p.318-322 of the attached IAR 2024 file).

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

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Row 31

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Other data point in module 7, please specify :Clinker-to-cement ratio

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ Other general verification standard, please specify :ESRS

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Limited assurance in accordance to ESRS standards of the clinker content of the cement (p.118 of the attached IAR 2024 file). Assurance statement report (p.318-322 of the attached IAR 2024 file).

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

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Row 32

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Other data point in module 7, please specify :Percentage of production covered by ISO50001 or energy audits

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ Other general verification standard, please specify :ESRS

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Limited assurance in accordance to ESRS standards of the percentage of production covered by ISO50001 or energy audits per clinker production (p.118 of the attached IAR 2024 file). Assurance statement report (p.318-322 of the attached IAR 2024 file).

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

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Row 33

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Carbon removals

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ Other general verification standard, please specify :ESRS

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Limited assurance in accordance to ESRS standards of the carbon removals (p.125 of the attached IAR 2024 file). Assurance statement report (p.318-322 of the attached IAR 2024 file).

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

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Row 34

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ Other general verification standard, please specify :ESRS

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Limited assurance in accordance to ESRS standards of the electrical energy consumption (p.123 of the attached IAR 2024 file). Assurance statement report (p.318-322 of the attached IAR 2024 file).

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

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Row 35

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ Other general verification standard, please specify :ESRS

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Limited assurance in accordance to ESRS standards of the renewable electrical energy generation (p.123 of the attached IAR 2024 file). Assurance statement report (p.318-322 of the attached IAR 2024 file).

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

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Row 36

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ Other general verification standard, please specify :ESRS

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Limited assurance in accordance to ESRS standards of the renewable electrical energy consumption (p.123 of the attached IAR 2024 file). Assurance statement report (p.318-322 of the attached IAR 2024 file).

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

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Row 37

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Renewable fuel consumption

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ Other general verification standard, please specify :ESRS

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Limited assurance in accordance to ESRS standards of the renewable energy consumption (p.123 of the attached IAR 2024 file). Assurance statement report (p.318-322 of the attached IAR 2024 file).

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

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Row 38

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Fuel consumption

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ Other general verification standard, please specify :ESRS

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Limited assurance in accordance to ESRS standards of the fossil fuel energy consumption (p.123 of the attached IAR 2024 file). Assurance statement report (p.318-322 of the attached IAR 2024 file).

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

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Row 39

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Other data point in module 7, please specify :Alternative fuel substitution rate

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ Other general verification standard, please specify :ESRS

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Limited assurance in accordance to ESRS standards of the total alternative fuels consumption as a percentage of the total thermal energy consumption (p.116 of the attached IAR 2024 file). Assurance statement report (p.318-322 of the attached IAR 2024 file).

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

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Row 40

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Base year emissions

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ Other general verification standard, please specify :ESRS

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Limited assurance in accordance to ESRS standards of the base year emissions (p.124 of the attached IAR 2024 file). Assurance statement report (p.318-322 of the attached IAR 2024 file).

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

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[Add row]

(13.2) 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.

(13.2.1) Additional information

This comment refers to question 1.4. In alignment with the implementation of the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) this year, we have adopted the financial consolidation approach to define our reporting boundaries. Consequently, we have chosen to report on the year 2024 and the preceding year, rather than extending the reporting scope to include additional past years. Organization highlight: TITAN has signed a Grant Agreement with the EU Innovation Fund for 'IFESTOS', its pioneering Carbon Capture project in Greece, following its selection in July, in the context of the Fund's 3rd call for large-scale projects. The EU Innovation Fund, one of the world's largest funding programs for innovative low-carbon technologies, will support TITAN's project with a grant of €234 million.

IFESTOS represents the largest initiative of its kind in Europe, marking a monumental leap forward in TITAN's ambitious decarbonization journey. This project is poised to accelerate the green transformation of the Greek building materials industry and play a pivotal role in promoting carbon capture technology across the continent. IFESTOS, an integral component of TITAN's extensive decarbonization roadmap towards net zero by 2050, involves the construction of an innovative industrial-scale carbon capture facility at TITAN's flagship Kamari plant near Athens, Greece. Subject to permitting and regulation, this facility, the largest carbon capture project in Europe, will capture 1.9 million tons per year of CO2, significantly contributing to Greece's net zero roadmap. At the same time, the project will enable TITAN to produce approximately 3 million tons per year of zero-carbon cement to cater to the growing needs for green construction in the metropolitan area of Athens and beyond. This will make IFESTOS the largest cement carbon capture facility to be funded so far by the EU Innovation Fund. IFESTOS will form an integral part of a broader ecosystem that combines carbon capture with CO2 transportation and storage infrastructure. TITAN has already signed Memorandums of Understanding with potential technology and value chain partners and, following the Grant Agreement conclusion with the EU Innovation Fund, is steadily advancing across all fronts to mature and implement the project. TITAN Group announces the launch of a Sustainability-Linked Financing Framework (the "Framework") aligning TITAN's financial strategy with its GHG emission reduction targets validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). This Framework marks a pivotal step in accelerating the company's sustainable growth in line with its Strategy 2026. By aligning its financial strategy with its sustainability (ESG) targets, TITAN underscores its enduring commitment to upholding responsible business practices and creating long-term value for its stakeholders. The Framework paves the way for the future issuance of sustainability-linked notes tied to TITAN Group's sustainability performance targets. Future notes will finance general corporate purposes, including sustainable projects and decarbonization efforts towards TITAN's transition to net-zero emissions. Sustainalytics, a leading independent ESG research, ratings, and data firm, has issued a Second-Party Opinion report on the Framework. According to the report, the Framework aligns with the five core components of the Sustainability-Linked Bond Principles 2023. The selected key performance indicator (KPI) —gross scope 1 GHG emissions intensity (measured in kgCO2 emitted per tonne of cementitious product)— is considered "Very strong." Furthermore, TITAN Group's sustainability performance targets (SPTs) are deemed "Highly Ambitious" and consistent with the Paris Agreement and the 1.5°C scenario of the SBTi. You may find more information in TITAN's press release here: https://www.titan-cement.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/09/12092024_TITAN-Group-launches-Sustainability-Linked-Financing-Framework-to-accelerate-sustainable-growth_EN.pdf

(13.2.2) Attachment (optional)

Integrated_Annual_Report_2024_EN_WEB.pdf
[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Sustainability and Innovation Officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ Yes, CDP may share our Disclosure Submission Lead contact details with the Pacific Institute