GCC S.A.B. De C.V

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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09/17/2025, 05:13 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:

☑ USD

(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

GCC is an international construction materials company founded in 1941 in Chihuahua, Mexico. We produce Portland Limestone Cement (PLC), Ordinary Portland Cement (OPC), mortar, ready-mix concrete, concrete blocks, aggregates, and a range of innovative construction solutions, including specialty cements Cement—a fine powder with hydraulic, aesthetic, and durability properties—is essential in the construction industry. It acts as a bonding agent, and when mixed with aggregates and water, it forms ready-mixed concrete. Concrete is highly valued for its high compressive strength and ease of casting, making it one of the most attractive building materials. We are a vertically integrated company, with operations stretching from the state of Chihuahua in northern Mexico through the United States. Our distribution network and sales territory reach as far as Canada, and we have a growing presence throughout Latin America In 2020, GCC committed to driving down the CO_2 footprint of our operations and products, with the ambition to deliver Net Zero Carbon concrete by 2050. This commitment aligns with the global industry's collective ambition for a Net Zero Carbon future, as articulated by the Global Cement and Concrete Association (GCCA). GCC is also an active member of the Cámara Nacional del Cemento (CANACEM) and the Portland Cement Association (PCA). To further our sustainability goals, in 2022 GCC issued a sustainability-linked bond tied to a material sustainability performance target. In 2024, we strengthened our CO_2 emissions reduction strategy by increasing the use of natural gas in our plants and acquiring five compressed natural gas (CNG)-powered trucks, as natural gas has the lowest CO_2 emissions among our available fuels. Approximately 53% of our total thermal energy came from natural gas in 2024, up 6 percentage points from 2023. As a result of our energy optimization efforts, two of our plants—Pueblo, Colorado and Rapid City, South Dakota—were awarded the ENERGY STAR® certification by the United States Environmental Protection

Agency (EPA) in 2024. This certification is granted to the top 25% of facilities nationwide with the lowest electricity consumption among similar operations. GCC plans to continue progressing these and other efforts as we strive to reach our Net Zero goal by 2050.
[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

12/31/2024

(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:
☑ 2 years

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

Select from:
☑ 2 years

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

Select from:

☑ 2 years
[Fixed row]

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

1366700000

(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:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

US36165RAC97

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

MX01GC2M0006

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

GCC

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

254900WY9XL8033CKX68

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

☑ Mexico

☑ United States of America

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

Select all that apply

☑ Blended cement

☑ Portland cement manufacturing

☑ Clinker production
☑ Limestone quarrying
☑ Concrete production
☑ Aggregates production
☑ 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:
☑ All supplier tiers known have been mapped

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

GCC is currently prioritizing supplier engagement as part of the early phase of our environmental strategy, recognizing the significant contribution of suppliers to our Scope 3 emissions. While comprehensive engagement with all suppliers has not yet taken place, we have already initiated collaboration with a subset of suppliers as part of our phased approach. This sequencing allows us to focus our resources where the most immediate impact can be achieved.
[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?

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

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

(1.24.1.5) Primary reason for not mapping plastics in your value chain

Select from:

☑ Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)

(1.24.1.6) Explain why your organization has not mapped plastics in your value chain

At GCC, our primary focus remains on cement, ready-mix concrete, aggregates, and related construction solutions. Our environmental impact assessments and sustainability initiatives are centered on the materials and processes most relevant to these core products. While plastics have not historically played a significant role in our value chain, we recognize the importance of reducing plastic use and waste across all industries. As we accelerate our transition from fossil fuels to alternative energy sources, we are also taking a closer look at all materials used in our operations and supply chains—including plastics. We are committed to engaging with stakeholders to better understand the role of plastics in our broader value chain and to identify opportunities for reducing usage and improving waste management. Our goal is to ensure that our sustainability efforts align with global environmental objectives and reflect best practices across industries, supporting a more sustainable future for construction and beyond.
[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)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

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

Our short-term time horizon aligns with our routine financial and business planning. It helps us identify the necessary actions to be taken before 2030 and ensures we meet our sustainable development performance targets.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

6

(2.1.3) To (years)

15

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

The medium-term time horizon extends beyond our regular business planning, enabling us to consider the transitions needed between 2030 and 2050.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

16

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

This time frame is dedicated to our long-term investments, such as carbon capture and utilization/storage research and technology. It focuses on needs beyond 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

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(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

(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

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

In 2023, GCC completed the first set of climate scenario analysis. These scenario analysis were conducted in accordance with TCFD. The Chief Sustainability Officer oversees this annual analysis and involves participation from legal, operations, procurement, sales, planning, energy, finance, mining, and sustainability departments. GCC has four methodologies in place to identify, assess, and manage climate-related risks, which are: Enterprise Risk Management (ERM), a Climate Scenario Analysis, a Climate-Related Risk Report done by a third party, and a Property Loss Prevention Program done by the same third party. The scenario analysis is incorporated into our decision-making process and strategic management. The outcome of the analysis is a report and integration workshop where key stakeholders discuss how to integrate the findings into the business strategy. Results are then presented to senior management and include identified climate-related risks and opportunities, an assessment of our business strategy resiliency in the face of different climate scenarios, and recommendations for management.

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

☑ Risks

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(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

(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

☑ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ WRI Aqueduct

International methodologies and standards

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

Other

☑ Materiality assessment

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Policy

☑ Poor enforcement of environmental regulation

☑ Regulation of discharge quality/volumes

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Investors

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

GCC's operations are governed by rigorous environmental, health, and safety regulations in both the United States and Mexico. These laws require the company to obtain and maintain a variety of permits, licenses, registrations, and other official approvals to ensure full compliance. The regulations cover critical aspects of operations, including the emission of air pollutants, discharge of wastewater, and the handling, storage, and disposal of hazardous materials and waste. To meet these requirements, GCC invests in capital improvements and operational controls that support compliance and reflect its commitment to responsible and sustainable business practices

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

☑ Impacts

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ End of life management

(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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

International methodologies and standards

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

Other

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Materiality assessment

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Employees

☑ 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

Annually, the Sustainability Committee oversees the development and implementation of GCC's sustainability strategy and advises GCC's Board on related matters. Biodiversity is considered as one of the material topics with medium priority in our strategy, and we plan to integrate a more specific and defined strategic route in the next two years. We measure and audit indicators annually in compliance with GCCA guidelines for biodiversity.

Row 4

(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

☑ Impacts

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

International methodologies and standards

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Employees

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Audit and Corporate Practices Committee and Risk Oversight at GCC The Audit and Corporate Practices Committee at GCC is comprised of three independent members and three alternate directors appointed by the Board of Directors. The Committee Chair, however, is elected directly by GCC's shareholders. This Committee plays a critical advisory role to the Board, covering areas such as audit oversight, corporate governance, risk management, compliance, performance evaluation, and executive compensation. Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) GCC recognizes the diverse risks and uncertainties inherent in its operations and the regions in which it operates. To ensure long-term stability and success, the company has implemented a robust Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework designed to monitor, analyze, and mitigate risk exposures across the organization. This framework includes a strong focus on climate-related risks, aiming to: •Enhance business resilience •Address both human and physical risk factors •Improve the risk profile of all plants •Strengthen loss prevention programs •Maximize premium discounts through risk improvement •Position the company favorably for future insurance renewals •Integrated Risk Governance GCC adopts a coordinated, enterprise-wide approach to risk management. This includes the identification, assessment, monitoring, and mitigation of risks. The Board of Directors regularly reviews strategic risks, threats, and opportunities, with executive leadership fully engaged in embedding risk management into the company's strategy, operations, and culture. The Board also receives regular updates from committees that evaluate economic, environmental, and social impacts. These insights are discussed during Board meetings. The CEO is responsible for reviewing and approving related reports, while the Vice President for Energy and Sustainability ensures that all material topics are adequately addressed. Risk Management Process Risk Identification GCC continuously identifies potential risks and scenarios that could materially impact its business, operations, or financial performance. A dedicated risk department leads this effort, supported by annual third-party assessments conducted by FM Global. These site visits evaluate climate-related risk preparedness at each plant, followed by detailed quarterly reports outlining areas for improvement. Risk Assessment Identified risks are regularly evaluated based on their likelihood and potential impact, ensuring that the company remains responsive to evolving risk landscapes. Risk Management GCC uses heat maps to visualize and prioritize risks, enabling the development of targeted mitigation strategies and

informed decision-making. Risk Control The company continuously monitors the implementation of risk mitigation strategies to reduce or eliminate threats, prevent losses, and optimize resource allocation.

Row 5

(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

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream 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:

☑ Every two years

(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

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

International methodologies and standards

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

☑ Life Cycle Assessment

Other

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

☑ Wildfires

☑ Heat waves

☑ Cold wave/frost

☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

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

Chronic physical

☑ Heat stress

☑ Water stress

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

☑ Changes to national legislation

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

Reputation

☑ 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

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

*GCC evaluates the exposure of its main locations to physical risks and natural hazards through a "Property Loss Prevention Program" (PLPP). This program is conducted by FM Global, GCC's global property insurer, in collaboration with site experts and operations staff. Each location's probability of occurrence and financial impact of identified risks are assessed. To determine the likelihood of climate-related events (natural hazards), FM Global utilizes proprietary maps of windstorms, flooding, seismic activity, wildfires, etc., based on data from NASA, research centers, universities, and other governmental sources, primarily based in the United States. The financial impact is categorized into two terms: "Loss Expectancies-Property Damage" and "Loss Expectancies-Time Element." "Loss Expectancies-Property Damage" estimates the cost of physical damage to equipment or infrastructure, while "Loss Expectancies-Time Element" evaluates production loss and the cost of restoring original production. The recovery time and collateral damage are calculated using the formula: LE-TE = (BI * (T/12 months) * % Exposure LE-TE: Loss-Expectancy Time-Element BI: Annual reported Incomes T: Estimated stoppage time % Exposure: percentage of participation of the specific equipment/building over the total site's production. FM Global also considers historical loss data, average recovery times, and research on building reconstruction and equipment replacement. Additionally, FM Global provides recommendations to mitigate financial impacts, along with remediation costs to eliminate or reduce the risk of physical damage from acute or chronic climate-related events. Recommendations from the PLPP are prioritized and evaluated based on three criteria: 1. Financial loss expectancy should the risk occur 2. Risk improvement ratios, defined as the ratio of loss expectancy to the cost of implementing the recommendation 3. Specific catastrophe risks Once a recommendation is implemented, the loss expectancy for property damage and time element can be reduced or eliminated. The completion*

of recommendations is followed up on annually and re-evaluated when accomplished. Industry Scrutiny and Litigation: GCC recognizes that the cement industry is under increased scrutiny due to its high levels of greenhouse gas emissions. This scrutiny and overall stigmatization of the cement industry poses a risk as investors and stakeholders more deeply examine the sector. Stigmatization of Sector: We recognize that cement is a hard-to-abate sector, which can lead to reputational risks. To address this, we actively monitor stakeholder expectations and invest in low-carbon technologies such as carbon capture, alternative binders, and low-carbon fuels. We also engage in industry collaborations and maintain a clear decarbonization roadmap to ensure transparency and leadership in the transition to a low-carbon economy.
[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

Oversight and assessment of environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities ultimately lie with GCC's Board of Directors.Our Board of Directors meets at least every three months and on an as-needed basis. In 2024, Board held six meetings and discussed sustainability-related topics at four of those meetings. Climate-related topics discussed during board meetings included budgeting, expenditures, corporate targets, transition plans, and risk management. The Chairman of the Board leads the review of strategic threats, opportunities, and risks, including environmental and climate-related considerations. One Board member oversees the integration of sustainability and climate-related issues into the company's overall business strategy. GCCA's Board of Directors is committed to reducing the impacts of cement production and advancing the industry-wide roadmap for net-zero cement and concrete. We work to reduce the impact we have on the environment, particularly in nearby communities, through conscious water and waste management along with our efforts to restore biodiversity in the reclamation processes. GCC's management plays a significant role in assessing and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities. The Sustainability Committee oversees the development and implementation of GCC's sustainability strategy and advises the Board on related matters. In 2020, the Sustainability Committee oversaw GCC's commitment to and publication of our carbon intensity reduction goal by the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi), which was verified in 2023. The Committee also oversees our broader CO2 strategy, considering GCC's environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities. This includes GCC's interaction with water, waste, and biodiversity. The Sustainability Committee is led by our CEO and CSO and includes seven other members: the Presidents of our US and Mexico divisions, the Chief Technical Operations Officer, the Chief Financial and Planning Officer, the VP of Expansion Projects, the Energy and Procurement Director, and the Sustainability Manager. The Committee meets monthly to discuss the progress of GCC's climate strategy and reviews and approves overall sustainability performance. GCC's Sustainability Team is responsible for monitoring and helping implement the company's sustainability strategy and low-carbon transition. A significant part of the team's responsibility is working collaboratively with other departments (Planning, Finance, Human Resources, Innovation, Research and Development, Energy, Sales, and Technical Operations, among others) to analyze social and climate-related risks and opportunities that the company may face.
[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

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

We recognize the essential importance of natural capital and our relationship with nature for a sustainable world. For this reason, we have stated our climate ambitions and strive to incorporate good land stewardship and biodiversity practices into our actions. As active members of the GCCA, we apply the mitigation hierarchy approach to the management of biodiversity risks and opportunities in our cement, concrete and aggregates operations. This means that our biodiversity principles are aimed at avoiding unacceptable impacts, minimizing any impacts that may occur and mitigating any residual impacts to the local biodiversity through rehabilitation. Because of GCC's dedication to mitigating negative impact to biodiversity, we've implemented a rehabilitation plan for 46.4% of the quarries at our cement plants. For example, in December 2023 we completed a five-year reclamation project at Tijeras' oldest quarry. It was a 22-acre reclamation project, designed jointly with the local community as a recreational area that fosters biodiversity and contributes to bringing wildlife back into the area. Reclamation and close-out plans are required by state law. The project included intentional design to preserve habitat for wildlife, including high walls to promote bird nesting and lizard inhabitants and wildlife dens to provide animal shelter, and the main sediment pond, that retains water, also serves as a drinking hole for wildlife in the area. There is also another area that collects water to be a source for the wild animals. For reporting local impacts, we use the GCCA "Sustainability Guidelines for Quarry Rehabilitation and Biodiversity Management." For reporting the number of Locations in Physical Climate Risk (drought severity) we identify the number of locations (prior year location geocoordinate data) which are at “High” risk of drought severity expressed as a percentage of the total number of locations using the World Resource Institute’s (WRI) Aqueduct Risk Atlas.

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

Select from:

☑ No, we have a list/geospatial map of priority locations, but we will not be disclosing it

[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

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Definition of effect by Executive Committee or shareholder request

(2.4.7) Application of definition

A negative effect is also considered substantive if it is formally designated as such by the Executive Committee or upon request by shareholders.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Definition of effect by Executive Committee or shareholder request

(2.4.7) Application of definition

A positive effect is also considered substantive if it is formally designated as such by the Executive Committee or upon request by shareholders.

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ 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:

☑ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

(2.4.7) Application of definition

The negative effect is considered to be substantive if it is lower than 2% over the total expected yearly EBITDA results every year within a 10-year period or affects GCC's competitiveness.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ 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:

☑ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

(2.4.7) Application of definition

The positive effect is considered to be substantive if it is higher than 2% over the total expected yearly EBITDA results every year within a 10-year period or affects GCC's competitiveness.

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ 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

(2.4.7) Application of definition

The negative effect is considered to be substantive if it is lower than 10% over the total expected yearly EBITDA results.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ 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

(2.4.7) Application of definition

The positive effect is considered to be substantive if it is higher than 10% over the total expected yearly EBITDA results.

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:

☑ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

A positive effect is considered substantive if it exceeds 5% of the projected annual EBITDA of a business unit over each year within a 10-year period, or if it significantly enhances GCC's competitive position.

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:

☑ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

A negative effect is considered substantive if it leads to a reduction of more than 5% in the projected annual EBITDA of a business unit over each year within a 10-year period, or if it significantly undermines GCC's competitive position.
[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

GCC's approach to water management includes full compliance with water regulations in both Mexico and the United States. The company operates under the requirements of the National Water Commission (CONAGUA) in Mexico and the Clean Water Act (CWA) in the U.S., which require sites to operate under general or site-specific permits. These permits set site-specific limits to maintain the health of the receiving water body and its aquatic species, and require periodic sampling and reporting. GCC's environmental management system includes actions to monitor water quality, manage water withdrawal and discharge, and comply with all

applicable regulations. This involves identifying and managing potential pollutants in water discharges to ensure they do not have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health.
[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:
☑ Oil

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Aquatic ecosystems: Oil can form surface films that block sunlight, reducing oxygen exchange and harming aquatic life. Toxicity: Even trace amounts can be toxic to fish and invertebrates, affecting reproduction and growth. Human health: If oil enters drinking water sources, it can pose risks through ingestion or skin contact.

(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

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Oil and grease are explicitly regulated and monitored. For example, our Montana Department of Environmental Quality permit for the Trident (Three Forks) facility requires quarterly grab samples for oil and grease, with a strict prohibition on any discharge that causes a visible oil sheen in receiving waters. Monthly checks are made in areas where oil is used to evaluate and fix any possible issues in infrastructure before they occur.

Row 2

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Pathogens

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

GCC must be vigilant about E. coli in its water systems because E. coli is a key indicator of fecal contamination and the potential presence of harmful pathogens in drinking water. Regulatory requirements from both state and federal agencies mandate routine monitoring for total coliforms and E. coli, as their presence can signal a risk to human health, especially for non-transient populations such as employees who regularly consume water at the facility. Immediate reporting of any positive E. coli result is required, and failure to control or respond to contamination can result in regulatory violations, enforcement actions, and, most importantly, threats to the safety of water consumers at GCC facilities

(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

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

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

To minimize the risk of E. coli contamination, GCC implements a multi-barrier approach that includes source water protection, regular disinfection (using sodium hypochlorite or similar agents), and ultraviolet (UV) treatment before water enters the distribution system. Routine sampling for total coliforms and E. coli is conducted at representative locations within the distribution system, with results documented and retained for regulatory review. If a positive E. coli result is detected, GCC is required to immediately notify the appropriate regulatory agency, conduct follow-up sampling, and implement corrective actions such as system flushing, increased disinfection, or infrastructure repairs. Additionally, maintaining a minimum disinfectant residual throughout the distribution system, regular operator training, and strict recordkeeping are essential components of GCC's procedures to ensure ongoing compliance and protect public health.

Row 3

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Inorganic pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Heavy metals (e.g., arsenic, lead, mercury): Toxic even at low concentrations, can bioaccumulate and cause neurological, developmental, and organ damage. Nitrates/Nitrites: Can contribute to eutrophication. Other metals (e.g., chromium, cadmium): May cause kidney damage, cancer, or other chronic illnesses.

(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

☑ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

GCC's groundwater and surface water monitoring programs include a comprehensive suite of inorganic parameters. These include metals (e.g., aluminum, arsenic, beryllium, boron, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, copper, iron, lead, lithium, manganese, mercury, nickel, selenium, vanadium, zinc), nutrients (nitrite, nitrate, total nitrogen, total phosphorus), and general water quality indicators (pH, total dissolved solids, conductivity, temperature).
[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, only within our direct operations

(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:

☑ Evaluation in progress

(3.1.3) Please explain

Through our ongoing value chain assessment, GCC has identified water scarcity as a potential upstream risk. While our current focus is primarily on climate-related concerns, as indicated by our recent materiality assessment, we recognize the importance of water-related risks in our value chain. As we continue to develop and refine our value chain mapping, we anticipate a more comprehensive understanding and reporting of water-related risks in the future.

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

Plastic-related risks do not significantly impact our operating costs or sales; therefore, we do not consider them to have a substantive effect on the company. [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:

☑ Risk3

(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

☑ Mexico

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

In Mexico, there is a growing emphasis on reducing carbon emissions, with carbon pricing mechanisms being implemented or planned to incentivize emission reductions. This is especially true at the sub-national level where specific Mexican and US states are enacting carbon taxation laws. Given that carbon pricing poses a substantial financial risk for GCC, we assess the risk associated with transitioning to carbon pricing regulations in both countries. The establishment of a carbon price, as outlined in various scenarios, or the implementation of more stringent emissions trading systems than currently in place, presents a risk to our bottom line.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased asset value or asset useful life leading to write-offs, asset impairment or early retirement of existing assets

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-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-high

(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

243081048.9

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

243081849.89

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

78000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

As government institutions in our operational areas start to implement carbon taxes, GCC is still assessing the overall impact of these evolving laws on our operations. Many of these carbon taxes are currently proposed and have not yet been enacted into law, which we consider short-term risks. We believe that several state-level laws in Mexico are likely to affect us in the near future. Our financial impact calculations account for those taxes that are most likely to be implemented.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Greater compliance with regulatory requirements

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

600000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of calculations is based on proposals from suppliers, which allows us to determine the expenses involved in updating these plants with newer and more efficient technology. We anticipate that this would be a one-time cost.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We are actively working to reduce our emissions, thereby mitigating the financial impact risk of current and emerging carbon pricing regulations. Our Scope 1 and 2 emission reduction initiatives include accelerating our efforts on alternative fuels by targeting a fuel substitution rate of at least 40% in all our precalciner kilns. This involves investing in co-processing equipment, permits, and process improvements. By substituting coal with non-recyclables and biomass fuels, we aim to reduce our carbon emissions by 42 kg CO2/ton of cement by 2030. Regarding our fuel mix, we anticipate a further reduction of 133 kg CO2/ton of cement by switching our plants from coal to natural gas by 2030. Increasing the production of blended cement will reduce our clinker content from the current 88% to 80% by 2030. Replacing clinker in our final product with alternative materials such as limestone and/or calcined clay will result in a 37 kg CO2/metric ton reduction in our carbon emissions, helping us achieve our 2030 target. While we are focused on our 2030 target in the short to mid-term, we are also committed to our 2050 net-zero ambition. Achieving this goal will require effective carbon capture, usage, and storage (CCUS) technologies, as approximately 48% of our total CO2 footprint is generated from the chemical reaction when limestone is calcined in the kiln. We are actively researching and engaging with various CCUS companies to ensure that when new technologies become available, we can quickly implement the best solutions for each of our plants.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Introduction of regulatory standards for previously unregulated contaminants

(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

☑ Mexico

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Unknown

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

GCC's operations are subject to strict laws and regulations governing environmental protection, health, and safety in the United States and Mexico. These environmental, health, and safety laws and regulations generally require the Company to obtain and comply with various permits, licenses, registrations, and other approvals (including environmental protection standards regarding, among other things, emission of air pollutants, wastewater discharges, use and handling of hazardous materials or waste), as well as incur capital expenditures in connection with its compliance efforts. Even though GCC continuously strives to comply with environmental, health, and safety laws and regulations, related permits, and other requirements, there can be no assurance that its operations will at all times comply. The enactment of new environmental, health and safety laws and regulations, related permits, and other requirements, there can be no assurance that its operations will at all times comply. The enactment of new environmental, health and safety laws and regulations, the more stringent interpretation or enforcement of existing requirements, or the imposition of liabilities under such laws and regulations, could force GCC to incur costs for compliance, capital expenditures, or liabilities relating to damages claims or limit its current or planned operations, any of which could have a material adverse effect on its business, results of operations, and financial condition.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased compliance 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

(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:

☑ High

(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

GCC realizes that lack of water means a big threat to our direct activities in the United States and especially on both sides of Mexico, creating higher regulatory pressure as water gets less. A situation, when it comes to the world's climate and population rise, is causing water stress more and more regions, and they expect that the governments will bring in stricter rules to manage water resources most properly. The possible rigidity of such legislation is a risk which may entail costs and problems at our end, as it requires new methods that we could apply to meet the new standard. One of the expected outcomes of the new water regulations and the real chance of water deficiency threatening the activities of GCC could aim for higher operational costs due to investments in water-saving technologies and infrastructure upgrades. In terms of production, inability of water due to restriction of water to uses may necessitate production schedules to be set up. The company's requirement to meet the compliance guidance could become a hurdle that might require additional control systems and reporting mechanisms. Besides, the lack of water resources could even interrupt the supply chain if companies involved the problem, the raw materials could be readily available. Risk of GCC failing to tackle these threats indeed its reputation and relationships with investors, however, it could also serve as a turning point for setting up something new to drive more sustainable practices and improve the durability and competitiveness. One of the expected outcomes of the new water regulations and the real chance of water deficiency threatening the activities of GCC could aim for higher operational costs due to investments in water-saving technologies and infrastructure upgrades. In terms of production, inability of water due to restriction of water to uses may necessitate production schedules to be set up. The company's requirement to meet the compliance guidance could become a hurdle that might require additional control systems and reporting mechanisms. Besides, the lack of water resources could even interrupt the supply chain if companies involved the problem, the raw materials could be readily available. Risk of GCC failing to tackle these threats indeed its reputation and relationships with investors, however, it could also serve as a turning point for setting up something new to drive more sustainable practices and improve the durability and competitiveness.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Greater compliance with regulatory requirements

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

160260.62

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The calculations of costs for the water-related risks represent potential capital expenditures that GCC has evaluated as part of our strategy in an intend to prevent these risks. As water scarcity and regulatory pressures increase, we will continue exploring investments in technologies and infrastructure designed to enhance water efficiency and sustainability in our operations

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

To prepare for upcoming wastewater regulations, GCC is implementing comprehensive strategies to ensure compliance and environmental sustainability. We are exploring investments in wastewater treatment systems that effectively neutralize high pH levels and remove contaminants such as stone, sand, and toxic metals. GCC is also adopting on-site filtration techniques to treat and reuse water, reducing the need for third-party treatment services. Additionally, we are closely monitoring regulatory updates and training staff on best practices for wastewater management to avoid fines and enhance operational efficiency. By taking these proactive measures, we aim to minimize environmental impact and align with stringent regulatory standards.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Changes to regulation of existing products and services

(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

☑ Mexico

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Governments worldwide are implementing policies and regulations to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and transition to cleaner energy sources. This could lead to increased compliance costs or penalties, making some of GCC's assets unviable. GCC aims to reduce emissions to 530 kg CO2/kg clinker by 2030, and failing to meet this target could result in a loss of sales. Low thermal efficiency kilns, particularly, could become unviable as emission regulations tighten. GCC has one wet kiln at its Trident plant. The wet process of cement manufacturing involves grinding raw materials into slurry, mixing with water, and then feeding them into the kiln for drying and calcination to form clinker. This technology is outdated and less efficient compared to modern dry kiln technologies. The cement industry has shifted towards dry kiln processes, which offer better energy efficiency, lower emissions, and higher product quality. Lower thermal efficiency is linked to higher emissions of air pollutants, and the additional energy required to remove moisture increases fuel consumption, leading to higher greenhouse gas emissions.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased asset value or asset useful life leading to write-offs, asset impairment or early retirement of existing assets

(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

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

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(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

131,000,000.00

(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)

16391340.6

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

177901439.93

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The financial impact figure represents the potential loss in EBITDA (Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation, and Amortization) that we could anticipate if these plants become obsolete and cease functioning. It serves as an important indicator to assess the potential risks associated with the plant's operational status and highlights the significance of investing in upgrades and efficient technology to mitigate any adverse financial consequences.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Implementation of environmental best practices in direct operations

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

650000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of calculations is based on proposals from suppliers, which allows us to determine the expenses involved in updating these plants with newer and more efficient technology. We anticipate that this would be a one-time cost.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

GCC's strategy for reducing emissions centers on optimizing the thermal energy efficiency of our cement kilns through ongoing enhancements. Key elements of our approach include: 1.Leveraging our established collaboration with the US Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) ENERGY STAR Industrial Program. This partnership enables us to: a), Closely monitor our energy consumption, b) Establish and pursue short-term efficiency targets, c)Benchmark our performance against industry peers 2.Increasing the utilization of biogenic fuels in our production processes 3. Reducing the clinker factor in our cement, thereby lowering the carbon intensity of our product 4. Investing in and implementing carbon capture technologies Through these initiatives, we aim to significantly decrease our carbon footprint while maintaining product quality and operational efficiency. Our multifaceted approach allows us to address emissions reduction from various angles, ensuring a comprehensive and effective strategy.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Other acute physical risk, please specify :Extreme weather

(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

☑ Mexico

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Unexpected disruptions to production units, whether partial or complete, caused by natural disasters like floods or cyclones, may substantially affect sales and financial outcomes. Production schedules and cycles dictate the necessary inventory levels at each facility. An unforeseen shutdown at any plant could deplete inventory to a critical point, jeopardizing service in its target market. Likewise, poor management of supply stocks—failing to ensure sufficient supplies during high-demand periods while minimizing excess costs during slower times—could severely impact the company's operations, performance, and financial health by hindering its ability to fulfill orders for cement, ready-mix concrete, and other products. This vulnerability also encompasses supply chain challenges, and we are currently assessing the monetary implications of tangible risks within our supply network.

(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

(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:

☑ High

(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

497000000.00

(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)

105000000

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

497000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

GCC assesses their main locations' exposures to physical risks and natural hazards with a "Property Loss Prevention Program" (PLPP). This program is conducted by FM Global, GCC´s global property insurer, with the collaboration of site experts and operations staff. The potential financial impact figure was provided by FM Global as the value of business interruption exposed to physical risks. We are actively working on improving our financial analysis for climate-related risks to improve our potential financial impact figures in the future.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Improve maintenance of infrastructure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

10900000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Our insurance provider, FM Global, completes an annual study on GCC's operations to determine potential costs associated with responding to these physical risks. The cost to respond to this risk is an estimation based on FM Global's findings.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

In response to physical risks issues, GCC dedicates funds to upgrade physical structures and modify organizational guidelines. Specifically, we are implementing improvements like strengthened roof sealants, flood barriers, and advanced waterproofing techniques. Regarding policy changes, our aim is to develop crisis procedures for diverse climate-related incidents, encompassing inundations, sub-zero temperatures, and extreme blizzards. Furthermore, we propose to devise and execute a comprehensive Inundation Crisis Management plan.
[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:
☑ Revenue

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

131000000

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

Select from:
☑ 91-99%

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

254600000

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

Select from:

☑ 91-99%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

GCC confronts financial risks linked to climate change, encompassing both transitional and physical aspects, which impact revenue-generating facilities. The potential transitional risk, estimated at $131 million, pertains to plants utilizing outdated technology that may face new environmental or emissions regulations, necessitating skilled upgrades to maintain compliance and viability. Physical risks, valued at $254.6 million, represent potential revenue losses due to climate-related disruptions in operations or supply chains, stemming from severe weather events or water scarcity. To mitigate these challenges, GCC must focus on technological modernization, enhanced sustainability practices, and bolstering infrastructure resilience to safeguard financial stability and ensure long-term operational continuity.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ CAPEX

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

160262.6

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

Select from:
☑ 100%

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.6) Amount of CAPEX in the reporting year deployed towards risks related to this environmental issue

160260.62

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

GCC is also funding the infrastructure and water management. GCC incurred 160260.62 in 2024 for water Capital Expenditure (CapEx) which is aimed at improving our water efficiency and resiliency in our operations. Those are risk mitigating, regulatory compliant, revenue protecting investments in our more sustainable and resilient facilities.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

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

593009535

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

Select from:

☑ 91-99%

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ 91-99%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

GCC acknowledges that a substantial portion of its revenue, specifically 92.7%, originates from regions experiencing water scarcity. This figure is derived from an assessment of total sales generated by facilities situated in areas facing severe water stress. To address these challenges, the company has implemented measures resulting in a 14% reduction in annual water withdrawal and a 25% decrease in water consumption. Furthermore, GCC is actively collaborating with nearby communities to guarantee that its operations neither strain local water resources nor contaminate water discharged into the environment. In the near future, we will disclose the physical risk impacts related to water.
[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

United States of America

☑ Bravo

(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

5

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:
☑ 71-80%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The Rio Bravo (also known as the Rio Grande) is important to GCC because it intersects with several of the company’s operational and environmental considerations. GCC has facilities located in river basins such as the Rio Grande, and understanding water availability and risks in these regions is essential for compliance and sustainability reporting. The river's proximity influences groundwater sourcing, water treatment strategies, and risk mitigation planning, especially in drought-prone areas. Additionally, GCC includes the river's actions in our scenario analysis and planning, which demonstrates the importance of the river to our operations.

Row 3

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America
☑ Other, please specify :Arkansas and White river basin

(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:
☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The Arkansas River and White River Basin is important to GCC because it encompasses the region around GCC’s Pueblo, Colorado cement plant. This facility is directly tied to water-related operational risks on the Arkansas River, particularly in areas of high water stress.

Row 4

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

☑ Mississippi River

(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:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The location near this major river system highlights how crucial it is to manage water, to use water, and to follow environmental rules in this specific location. The Missouri River Basin one of the biggest river systems in the US, provides water for farming, industry, and homes across many states. For GCC's cement plant,handling water resources well is key not just to keep things running, but also to lower possible risks tied to water shortages and stricter regulations.
[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?

	Water-related regulatory violations	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No	*In 2024, GCC didn't have any fines or penalties related to water.*

[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
☑ Mexico carbon tax
☑ Mexico pilot ETS

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

Mexico pilot ETS

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

34

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

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/01/2024

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/31/2024

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

1071876.47

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

0

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

3155092

(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

Our plants in Chihuahua and Samalayuca are part of the Mexican Pilot ETS.
[Fixed row]

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

Mexico carbon tax

(3.5.3.1) Period start date

01/01/2024

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

12/31/2024

(3.5.3.3) % of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

34

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

0

(3.5.3.5) Comment

The carbon tax in Mexico, which applies to various fossil fuels including coal, diesel, and gasoline, is computed based on the CO2 emissions associated with these energy sources. This calculation is used to ascertain the proportion of Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions subject to taxation. The majority of the total Scope 1 emissions covered by this tax primarily stem from the utilization of coal in our Mexican facilities. The Mexican ETS is in the pilot phase, during which no tax is applied.

[Fixed row]

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

GCC has crafted an emissions reduction strategy specifically for the Mexico Division, outlining a CO2 reduction roadmap for each kiln in our cement facilities. A dedicated team, comprising members from corporate planning, energy, technical, cement operations, and sustainability, has been established to monitor and track the progress of this strategy. The strategy emphasizes four key areas: thermal and electric efficiency, alternative fuel utilization, blended cement, and carbon capture and storage. This team also identifies mitigation initiatives from a technical perspective and assesses the economic viability of each initiative at each facility, categorizing them into short-, medium-, and long-term execution. The Chief Sustainability Officer coordinates this effort, allocating resources to consolidate all emissions and energy information at the corporate level. Managing a climate change strategy under CO2 regulation necessitates close monitoring of all actions within the plants, including the use of various fuels, raw materials for clinker production, and the mix of cementitious products in the portfolio. For instance, the Mexican Pilot ETS provides a framework for meticulous emissions monitoring and a verification process that translates into adaptation and mitigation initiatives at plants. Beyond the mandatory monitoring, reporting, and verification required by the Mexican Pilot ETS, cement plants also track their CO2 emissions using the GCCA protocol. All monitoring activities undergo internal control and third-party verification annually. To comply with and anticipate regulations, GCC continues to implement an environmental management system that involves continuous monitoring and evaluation of activities to minimize their environmental impact. As a case study, GCC's Chihuahua Plant, part of the Mexican Pilot ETS program, boasts a history of environmental certifications and achievements that have prepared GCC for mitigating and managing risks from evolving regulations. These certifications and achievements include: •Certificate of Verification of GHG Calculation 2022 by Address Green •Company certification by the Government of the State of Chihuahua since 2009 •Socially Responsible Enterprise since 2004 •ISO 9001 and ISO 14001 certified since 2001.

(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?

Climate change

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

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

Water

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental opportunities

Select from:

☑ Evaluation in progress

(3.6.3) Please explain

As a responsible producer of cement and concrete, we recognize that our practices around water use, diversion, and discharge have far-reaching impacts—not only on future water availability but also on the sustainability of our operations and the health of surrounding communities and ecosystems. We are dedicated to managing water responsibly and efficiently, and we actively pursue opportunities to incorporate renewable and recycled water sources into our processes.
[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

Energy source

☑ Use of carbon capture and storage

(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

☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

One of GCC's key technology-related risks involves the adoption of carbon capture technologies. We are actively investing in feasibility studies and have already taken important initial steps toward implementation. Based on our preliminary evaluations, cryogenic carbon capture has emerged as the most suitable option for our facilities. This technology offers several advantages, including lower water consumption, a compact equipment footprint, and the ability to capture all major pollutants from the kiln stack. However, early adoption of emerging technologies carries inherent risks. These include potential limitations in performance and functionality, higher upfront costs, compatibility challenges with existing systems and infrastructure, limited technical support and expertise, and market uncertainty—where rapid innovation could render early solutions obsolete or less competitive.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Returns on investment in low-emission technology

(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:

☑ More likely than not (50–100%)

(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

GCC is actively pursuing strategic partnerships to support the development and deployment of carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS) technologies. These collaborations span researchers, consultants, carbon capture technology providers, carbon transportation and storage companies, and utilities. Given that approximately 48% of our total CO_2 emissions result from the calcination of limestone in the kiln, CCUS will be essential to achieving our long-term decarbonization goals. To prepare for future implementation, we are conducting in-depth research and engaging with a range of CCUS providers. This proactive approach ensures that as new technologies mature, we will be positioned to rapidly adopt the most effective solutions tailored to the specific needs of each of our plants.

(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)

9500000

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

65000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

GCC is evaluating the implementation of carbon capture technology at one or more of its facilities. The potential financial implications can be illustrated with the following scenario: If a plant produces 1 million tonnes of cement annually and has an emissions factor of 690 kg of CO_2 per tonne, it would emit approximately 690,000 tonnes of CO_2 each year. Under the 45Q tax credit program, which provides $85 per tonne of sequestered CO_2, the facility could earn substantial tax incentives. Additionally, if a portion of the captured carbon is sold on the voluntary carbon market—estimated at $10 per tonne—the total potential revenue could reach approximately $95 per tonne of CO_2 captured. While the 45Q tax credits are available for a 12-year period, the combined value of tax credits and voluntary market sales makes the project financially viable. After accounting for maintenance costs, the estimated net revenue is around $15 per tonne. This figure does not include any potential premium from marketing zero-carbon cement, which could further enhance profitability by appealing to environmentally conscious consumers.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

55200000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The company is currently exploring different vendors for the technology and the estimate is based on early bids for technology vendors. The cost figure does not include fixed CAPEX through the construction of these facilities as prices vary with vendors and technology. One vendor estimated a high-end cost of ~$50 annually per tonne of CO2 captured through increased electricity, operations, permitting, and maintenance. Also included is a $30 transportation cost per tonne, derived from numbers published by the U.S. Government's OSTI. For a 690,000 capture facility with those numbers, annual costs would be around $55,200,000. All our financial figures are currently estimates. We are actively working with various technology vendors to establish a price for the implementation. Additionally, we are diligently developing calculations that are closely aligned with our operations and the reality of our business. This presents an opportunity that we will address in the coming year. As we progress with these efforts, we aim to ensure accuracy and transparency in our financial projections and technological advancements.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

GCC made a screening study and technology selection by exploring different partnerships including researchers, consultants, carbon capture technology providers, carbon transportation companies, carbon storage companies and utilities companies. Currently, we successfully completed the design and pre-FEED (Front End Engineering Design) study so now we are moving to the FEED phase.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

☑ Use of low-carbon energy sources

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Mexico

☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

GCC is transitioning its electricity consumption toward renewable sources such as wind and solar. In parallel, we are advancing an alternative fuel strategy aimed at reducing coal dependency and increasing the use of sustainable fuel options. To support this shift, we are investing in permitting and processing infrastructure that will expand our capacity to utilize alternative fuels—ultimately helping to lower our overall carbon footprint.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced indirect (operating) 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

(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

Opportunities arise from our fifteen-year fixed-price wind energy agreement and cost savings from optimizing fuel mixes in each plant while pursuing emission reduction. These strategies—boosting renewable electricity and increasing fuel substitution for cement production—will reduce scope 1 and 2 emissions and support our climate strategy and goals. Furthermore, using alternative fuels like biomass and non-recyclables can provide a lower cost of thermal energy for the kilns.

(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)

20000000

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

63919379

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

To assess the potential financial impact of its 2030 sustainability roadmap and SBTi targets, GCC conducted a case study analyzing fuel mix scenarios across its facilities. The study compared current fuel costs with projected costs under the 2030 roadmap for each plant. The resulting financial impact estimate reflects the cumulative fuel mix savings at current prices, representing potential cost reductions between now and 2030. GCC has already integrated renewable energy at several facilities, including Rapid City, Trident, and Samalayuca. In 2023, the company signed a power purchase agreement (PPA) with a supplier in Odessa, securing 100% renewable electricity for that site. Additionally, a 15-year fixed-price wind energy agreement signed in 2020 supplies 50% of the electricity used at the Rapid City cement plant, reducing its annual CO_2 emissions by approximately 50,000 metric tons. This agreement is currently supported by an operational wind farm.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

19916052

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

In previous years, total employee benefit expenses were approximately 196,200,000 for about 3,100 employees, averaging 63,208 per employee. The annual cost to realize this opportunity was calculated as 13 new employees multiplied by 63,208 per employee, multiplied by 2 (for each GCC division). We are working on improving our financial impact figures and estimates in future reporting to better capture additional costs and trade-offs. Also to consider integrating renewable energy into our operations we calculated an estimation to cover one of our plants with 100% renewable energy, figuring out the cost to cover a yearly energy use of 35,586 MWh from our Trident plant in the USA with solar panels, a rough estimation about how many we'll need and how much they'll cost to buy. If each solar panel can

produce 350 watts and works for about 5 hours of peak sunlight each day, considering the whole system working at 80% efficiency. This would mean each panel can generate about 511.25 kWh in a year. To meet the total energy need, we'd need around 69,610 panels. On average If each watt costs about 0.75, and we need a total of 24,363,500 watts (or 24.36 MW), we're considering spending about 18,272,625 just on the panels.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

GCC is investing in permits and processing equipment to increase our use of natural gas, biogenic fuels and in the long term the use of hydrogen, which will reduce our overall carbon footprint. Also, Our 2030 alternative fuel strategy includes short-, medium-, and long-term internal milestones. These milestones involve developing a corporate business unit (one company per division) to manage alternative fuels. These units will drive the development of our waste management strategy, increase the thermal substitution rate, maximize alternative fuel usage, and support our 2030 sustainability goals across all plants. We have a phased approach to implement our alternative fuel corporate management team, which includes plans to hire three salaried managers (a US fuel marketer and two fuel operations managers) and ten hourly employees in operations and maintenance. This plan will be adopted locally for each of our divisions.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

☑ Increased demand for certified and sustainable materials

(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

☑ Mexico

☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

GCC recognizes a growing gap between the demand for low-carbon cement and its current market supply. To address this, we are expanding our low-carbon product portfolio, with a particular focus on blended cements. Our Portland Limestone Cement (PLC), which emits approximately 7% less CO_2 than general-use cement, is a key part of this strategy. Notably, GCC's PLC has been approved by the Texas Department of Transportation for use in roadway construction, positioning us to meet evolving customer and regulatory expectations. The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act—a $1.2 trillion federal initiative that includes $550 billion in new surface transportation funding—presents a significant opportunity for GCC. This five-year plan supports large-scale investments in roads, bridges, railways, and public infrastructure, all of which rely heavily on cement. According to the Global Cement and Concrete Association (GCCA), demand for concrete is expected to rise due to population growth, urbanization, and the material's critical role in sustainable development and clim transformational efforts in roads, bridges, railroads, and domestic building, all of which require cement. According to the GCCA, the societal need for concrete is expected to grow due to population growth and urbanization, concrete's role in sustainable development, and its contribution to resilience and climate adaptation plans. Consequently, GCC anticipates increased revenue and sales from low-carbon cement alternatives.

(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

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

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(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

GCC sees opportunity in the development of low-carbon product offerings. Creating low-carbon cement presents numerous opportunities. It allows companies to meet growing market demand for sustainable building materials, aligning with global trends towards greener construction practices. By reducing CO_2 emissions, our customers can also achieve regulatory compliance and benefit from potential tax incentives. Additionally, low-carbon cement may enhance GCC's reputation as an environmentally responsible leader, attracting eco-conscious customers and investors. This innovation supports long-term sustainability goals and contributes to the fight against climate change. Increasing the production of blended cement will reduce our clinker content from the current 88% to 80% by 2030. By replacing clinker in our final product with alternative materials such as limestone and Supplementary Cementitious Materials (SCMs), we will avoid 37 kg of CO_2 emissions per metric ton of cement, helping us achieve our 2030 target.

(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)

30000000

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

836895000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

GCC is committed to expanding revenue from low-carbon cement in the coming years. As part of this strategy, we aim to transition 100% of our cement operations to Portland Limestone Cement (PLC) by 2025. To estimate the potential annual financial impact, we assumed full conversion of our 5.8 million metric tons (MMT) of cement capacity to PLC, applying a rate of $120 per ton. Additionally, we included a 10% increase in capacity at the same rate to account for limestone sales, resulting in a comprehensive revenue projection. Beyond low-carbon cement, growing markets tied to sustainable development initiatives offer further opportunities for increased sales and revenue. A notable example is GCC's partnership with Van Eaton Ready Mix to supply concrete for the Western Spirit Wind Project—the largest single-phase renewable power buildout in U.S. history. This project includes 377 GE wind turbines, each requiring approximately 350 cubic yards of concrete for its base. To minimize the carbon footprint, GCC and Van Eaton will deploy portable plants, replicating successful strategies used in previous wind farm developments in the north-central region. The wind project will be constructed alongside the Western Spirit Transmission Line, a 150-mile, 345kV AC line designed to connect New Mexico's wind resources to the broader electricity grid across the western U.S. This initiative exemplifies how GCC continues to grow revenue while positioning its products as integral to global climate solutions. We are actively working to refine our financial impact estimates in future reporting to better account for additional costs and trade-offs associated with these initiatives.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

552000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

To estimate the cost of realizing this opportunity, we conducted a case study evaluating an 11% return on investment capital for U.S. blended cements. We assumed 85% uptime, a clinker capacity of 410,000 tons per year, a 1P rate on finish mills of 22 stph, and a PLC rate on finish mills of 24 tph. The design ability to produce all products on all mills totaled $7 million. This resulted in a $7 price increase to recover variable costs and $2 per ton for capital recovery, leading to a total price change of $9 per ton for financial recovery. With our current cement production capacity at 5.8 million metric tons (MMT), the annual cost of realizing this opportunity was calculated by multiplying the production capacity by $9 per ton. We are working on improving our financial impact figures and estimates in future reporting to better capture additional costs and trade-offs.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

GCC is accelerating our efforts on alternative fuels by targeting a fuel substitution rate of at least 40% in all our precalciner kilns. We are investing in co-processing equipment, permits, and process improvements to achieve this goal. By substituting coal with non-recyclables and biomass fuels, we aim to reduce our carbon emissions by 42 kg CO_2 per ton of cement by 2030. Additionally, we anticipate a further reduction of 133 kg CO_2 per ton of cement by switching our plants from coal to natural gas by 2030. Increasing the production of blended cement will reduce our clinker content from the current 83.7% to 80% by 2030. Replacing clinker with alternative materials such as limestone and calcined clay will help us avoid 37 kg CO_2 per metric ton of cement, aiding in achieving our 2030 target. While we are focused on our 2030 targets in the short to midterm, we are also committed to our 2050 net-zero ambition. Achieving this goal will require effective carbon capture, usage, and storage (CCUS) since about 48% of our total CO_2 footprint comes from the chemical reaction when limestone calcinates within the kiln. We are actively researching and engaging with various CCUS companies to quickly implement the best solutions for each of our plants as new technologies become available.
[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:
☑ CAPEX

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

52605241.74

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

Select from:

☑ 51-60%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Our total CAPEX investments in 2024 amounted to 336.9 million, of which 52.6 million was dedicated to low-carbon decarbonization projects. Our key decarbonization initiatives focused on alternative fuels at Samalayuca and renewable energy at Trident. As a result of these efforts, we achieved a record 3.03% reduction in CO2 emission intensity compared to 2023. This was accomplished by increasing the production of 1L Cement at our Pueblo, Rapid City, Trident, and Samalayuca plants. Additionally, in 2024, we continued to increase our use of natural gas in Mexico to displace the use of coal for our operations.
[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:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

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

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ No

[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 Executive Officer (CEO)
☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)
☑ Chief Operating Officer (COO)
☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)
☑ Other C-Suite Officer

(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

☑ Individual role descriptions

(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 and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

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

☑ 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

☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

In 2024, the Board of Directors convened six times, with sustainability-related topics featured in four of those meetings. These discussions covered key areas such as sustainability metrics, performance against targets, progress on carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS) initiatives, and external ratings and reports. The Board also receives quarterly sustainability updates from the CEO. GCC's governance structure includes a Sustainability Executive Committee, composed of the CEO, seven members of the Senior Leadership Team (SLT), and the Corporate Sustainability Manager. This committee is co-led by the CEO and the Chief Sustainability and Innovation Officer (CSO), who also oversees Corporate Health and Safety, Innovation, and R&D. Supporting this committee is a dedicated Corporate Sustainability Team, which includes the R&D, Innovation, and Climate Change Managers, along with the Environmental Directors from both the U.S. and Mexico. This team is responsible for overseeing and supporting the implementation of GCC's low-carbon transition strategy, led by the CSO, who is a member of the SLT. Sustainability responsibilities, including emissions reduction activities, are embedded into the roles of senior leaders and are reflected in individual performance

evaluations. In alignment with GCC's strategic focus on decarbonization, sustainability considerations have been integrated into multiple governance routines across the organization.

Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

☑ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(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

☑ Individual role descriptions

(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

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Sustainability responsibilities—including water management—are fully embedded within the roles of our Senior Leadership Team and are reflected in individual performance evaluations. Water is not only a critical input for our operations but also a shared resource that demands responsible stewardship. While we continue to strengthen the integration of water-related considerations into our operational and strategic decision-making, this topic is already addressed through several core governance mechanisms. These include site-level water monitoring programs, compliance with local and national water regulations, and alignment with broader sustainability performance targets. Our commitment is to evolve this integration in a more structured and impactful way. We are working to embed water stewardship into our enterprise risk management framework, capital planning processes, and long-term sustainability roadmap. This includes identifying water-related risks and opportunities, improving water-use efficiency, and enhancing transparency through consistent reporting. By advancing these efforts, we aim to ensure that water stewardship remains a foundational pillar of our sustainability agenda—supporting both environmental resilience and long-term business continuity.

Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply
☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)
☑ Chief Operating Officer (COO)
☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(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
☑ Individual role descriptions

(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

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

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

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Sustainability, including biodiversity, is a stated responsibility for our senior leadership team and is included in individual performance evaluations. GCC's impact on biodiversity is minimal, but it's within our governance mechanisms to include and strategically plan for biodiversity topics.
[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

☑ 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

☑ Postgraduate education (e.g., MSc/MA/PhD in environment and sustainability, climate science, environmental science, water resources management, forestry, etc.), please specify

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

☑ 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

☑ Postgraduate education (e.g., MSc/MA/PhD in environment and sustainability, climate science, environmental science, water resources management, forestry, etc.), please specify

Experience

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

[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 Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues

☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Chief Executive Officer (CEO) plays a central role in driving the company's climate and sustainability agenda. He chairs the Sustainability Committee and provides regular updates to the Board of Directors, ensuring strategic oversight and accountability. The CEO is responsible for overseeing the execution of GCC's CO_2

reduction plans and projects, monitoring global emissions, and tracking progress toward corporate climate goals. In addition to operational oversight, the CEO actively evaluates the effectiveness of sustainability initiatives across the organization and plays a key role in identifying and managing climate-related risks and opportunities. His leadership ensures that climate considerations are embedded into GCC's decision-making processes and long-term strategy.

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

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

(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

GCC's Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) is responsible for integrating water-related risks and opportunities into the company's overall business strategy. We are actively working to integrate a more defined and comprehensive water program to develop effective strategies.

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

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

(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:

☑ Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

While we primarily concentrate on climate and water challenges, the CSO makes sure that fundamental biodiversity factors are woven into our operations. This involves keeping an eye on how quarrying activities affect local ecosystems and ensuring adherence to applicable regulations.

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

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues

☑ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(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:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

GCC's Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) plays a pivotal role in shaping the company's climate strategy and advancing its broader sustainability agenda. Reporting directly to the CEO, the CSO leads the integration of climate-related risks and opportunities into GCC's overall business strategy through comprehensive risk assessments, scenario analysis, and strategic planning. The CSO is responsible for developing, implementing, and monitoring GCC's Science-Based Targets and oversees the execution of a robust transition plan to meet these goals. This includes leading emissions reduction initiatives and tracking progress against key climate metrics. In addition, the CSO manages major capital and operational investments in low-carbon products and services, including oversight of research and development initiatives. The CSO also leads GCC's Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Storage (CCUS) research team, which is tasked with advancing innovative technologies to reduce the company's carbon footprint. Beyond internal operations, the CSO actively engages with policymakers, industry associations, and stakeholders across the value chain to address climate-related challenges and influence CO_2 regulatory frameworks. The CSO also plays a key role in evaluating climate-related aspects of mergers, acquisitions, and divestitures to ensure alignment with GCC's long-term sustainability objectives. This role is further supported by the Sustainability Committee—co-led by the CEO and CSO—which includes senior leaders from across the organization and meets monthly to review progress on climate strategy and sustainability performance 2.
[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

15

(4.5.3) Please explain

GCC recognizes the significant risks and opportunities that climate change poses to its business model, making it a strategic priority. To reinforce this commitment, GCC has implemented climate-linked financial incentives for senior leadership and board members, encouraging proactive engagement in climate action. Compensation at GCC is aligned with the company's long-term sustainability strategy. Each year, the Executive Team's compensation structure—including the specific objectives that support this strategy—is reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors. Employees are rewarded through a combination of short- and long-term incentives, based on their contributions toward achieving climate and sustainability goals.

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

5

(4.5.3) Please explain

GCC understands the importance of water governance and engages in activities related to water conservation and water reduction in our products. Specifically, our strategic plan identifies eco-efficiency associated with lower water consumption as being key to our success. Our strategic leadership's long-term employee incentive plan is tied to our strategic plan.
[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

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

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

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Board approval of climate transition plan

Emission reduction

☑ Reduction in emissions intensity

(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 CEO's compensation remains directly tied to the achievement of GCC's sustainability goals. This alignment reinforces executive accountability for climate performance and incentivizes leadership to prioritize and oversee key initiatives that support the company's Science-Based Targets. These include CO_2 reduction projects, global emissions budgeting, and the execution of GCC's five-year strategic roadmap for decarbonization. Performance against these sustainability-linked targets is assessed annually and integrated into the CEO's variable compensation structure. This approach ensures that climate-related outcomes are embedded in executive decision-making and long-term planning. GCC's Long-Term Incentive Plan (LTIP), implemented in 2019, continues to serve as a cornerstone of the company's executive compensation framework. The LTIP grants restricted stock with a five-year vesting period, aligning executive performance with GCC's strategic objectives. It supports long-term value creation, executive wealth growth, and employee retention, while reinforcing the company's commitment to sustainable growth.

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

GCC's Chief Executive Officer (CEO) remains fully aligned with and deeply engaged in the company's climate performance. The CEO chairs the Sustainability Executive Committee and plays a central role in overseeing the development and execution of GCC's CO_2 reduction plans, including the implementation of projects required to meet its Science-Based Targets. The CEO also monitors global emissions performance and reports quarterly to the Board of Directors on climate-related progress and risks. The CEO's compensation is directly linked to climate performance through GCC's long-term incentive plans, reinforcing accountability for achieving emissions reduction goals and advancing the company's low-carbon transition. As part of GCC's broader commitment to environmental stewardship and community well-being, the company continues to identify, prevent, and control the environmental impacts of its operations. This is achieved through a disciplined environmental management system and full compliance with applicable environmental regulations across all jurisdictions in which GCC operates.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

(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

GCC maintains two types of long-term incentive plans designed to align employee objectives with company performance and to support talent retention and cultural alignment: 1. Real Stock Plan (Performance Shares) This plan is granted annually and is linked to a multiple of the executive's monthly salary. It includes a minimum

performance threshold and is designed to drive efforts toward achieving strategic results. The vesting period ranges from four to five years, during which the executive must maintain an active employment relationship with GCC or its subsidiaries to receive the shares. The performance indicator is designated annually by the Chairman of the Board of Directors and is tied to value creation and company growth. For 2022, 2021, and 2020, the designated metric was Return on Capital Investment (ROIC). This indicator may vary annually and can include both quantitative and qualitative criteria. Total shares allocated: 2023: 428,722 2022: 502,964 2021: 476,447 Related expense (USD): 2023: $5,012 2022: $1,774 2021: $2,060 2. Matching Share Option Plan This plan complements the short-term incentive program. Eligible employees may elect to purchase GCC shares using part or all of their short-term incentive bonus. The company matches this investment based on the following structure: Up to 50% of the bonus: 100% match 50.1% to 75%: 125% match More than 75%: 150% match The company's matching shares are granted at the market price on the grant date and are subject to a three-year sale restriction. This plan is also granted annually. Shares acquired by employees: 2024: 181,350 2023: 134,065 2022: 206,227 Company matching shares: 2024: 268,643 2023: 200,764 2022: 304,799

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

Our senior leadership's incentives are based on our strategic plan, which highlights the importance of water consumption. To this end, GCC understands the centrality of water, which is recognized in our financial statements as the pursuit of "eco-efficiency, lower water consumption." GCC seeks the transcendence of the company by maintaining the essential balance between economic, social and environmental objectives. To achieve this, GCC focuses on the implementation of global best practices related to sustainability throughout the organization.

Climate change

(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

☑ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

Engagement

☑ Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program 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

GCC's Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) received financial incentives tied to nine sustainability-related initiatives. These initiatives were part of the company's broader climate transition strategy and included: •Leading training and communication efforts around GCC's sustainability and CO_2 reduction strategies •Engaging key internal and external stakeholders in climate-related strategic planning •Developing and promoting CO_2 reduction strategies aligned with GCC's 1.5°C transition pathway •Advancing implementation of emissions reduction initiatives •Overseeing employee awareness campaigns on environmental issues •Supporting performance against environmental targets and sustainability indices (e.g., CDP Climate Change score) These incentives were delivered through GCC's Short-Term Incentive Plan and were structured as a percentage of the CSO's salary. This approach reinforces the CSO's accountability for delivering measurable progress on climate goals and ensures alignment between executive performance and the company's long-term sustainability objectives.

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

The projects that our CSO is incentivized on are integral to our engagement strategy, ensuring that GCC employees and key stakeholders are well-informed about our sustainability initiatives and our goals to achieve Science-Based Targets. The Chief Sustainability Officer at GCC leads the organization's climate strategy, with each performance indicator directly supporting this objective.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Senior-mid management

☑ Management group

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

(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 variable compensation for Divisional Presidents is tied to achieving our emissions reduction targets. Performance related to these incentives is reviewed annually.

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

Incentivized projects are integral to our overall reduction strategy aimed at meeting our Science-Based Targets. By supporting and encouraging leadership through these incentives, GCC is better positioned to achieve our climate targets.

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Achievement of climate transition plan

(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

GCC's Chief Technology Officer (CTO) received variable compensation tied to multiple sustainability-related key performance indicators (KPIs). These included: •Achieving specific CO_2 reduction targets as part of GCC's climate transition plan •Advancing the company's CO_2 reduction roadmap, including technology deployment and operational improvements •Refining and implementing KPIs to monitor and manage global CO_2 emissions across operations •Performance against these KPIs is reviewed at least annually and is linked to GCC's Short-Term Incentive Plan. These incentives are designed to ensure that the CTO's leadership directly supports the company's Science-Based Targets and broader decarbonization strategy

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

Incentivized projects are integral to our overall reduction strategy aimed at meeting our Science-Based Targets. By supporting and encouraging leadership through these incentives, GCC is better positioned to achieve our climate targets.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Facility/Unit/Site management

☑ Facilities manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

(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 variable compensation for GCC's business unit managers is tied to achieving our emissions reduction and efficiency improvement targets, which include alternative fuel utilization and clinker ratio considerations. Performance related to these incentives is reviewed annually.

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

Incentivized projects are integral to our overall reduction strategy aimed at meeting our Science-Based Targets. By supporting and encouraging leadership through these incentives, GCC is better positioned to achieve our climate targets.
[Add row]

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

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

[Fixed 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
☑ World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)
☑ Other, please specify :GCCA, PCA and CANACEM

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

Global Cement and Concrete Association (GCCA) Climate Ambition: GCC is a founding member of the GCCA, with our CEO serving on its Board of Directors. In 2020, the GCCA introduced its 2050 Climate Ambition, reflecting the commitment of its member companies to reduce the CO2 footprint of their operations and products, aiming for carbon-neutral concrete by 2050. In 2021, the GCCA launched the GCCA Concrete Future and published the 2050 Cement and Concrete Industry Roadmap for Net Zero Concrete. GCC fully supports both the 2050 Climate Ambition and the 2050 Cement and Concrete Industry Roadmap for Net Zero Concrete. Portland Cement Association (PCA) Roadmap to Carbon Neutrality: GCC is also a member of the PCA. The President of GCC of America is on the PCA's Board of Directors and was the Chairman of the PCA Board when the PCA released its Roadmap to Carbon Neutrality. GCC aligns with this Roadmap and the PCA's climate initiatives. World Business Council for Sustainable Development: GCC is a member of the Private Sector Studies Commission for Sustainable Development (CESPEDES), the Mexican chapter of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), and part of the Business Coordinating Council (CCE). CESPEDES was established to address the sustainable development challenges arising from Mexico's integration into global markets. It represents various extraction, manufacturing, and consumer businesses united in tackling sustainable development challenges. Cámara Nacional del Cemento (CANACEM): GCC actively collaborates with CANACEM, Mexico's national cement association, to advance sustainable public policy related to climate change. In 2023, GCC contributed to the development of CANACEM's 2030 Roadmap, which outlines key climate objectives for the industry
[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

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

Sustainability Strategy.pdf

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

Select from:

☑ No

(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

GCC actively engages with leading climate change initiatives, demonstrating leadership and collaboration to develop industry roadmaps for carbon-neutral cement and concrete. Our CEO, who is also a Board Member, serves on the Board of the Global Cement and Concrete Association (GCCA). The GCCA Board of Directors is dedicated to reducing the environmental impacts of cement production and advancing the industry-wide roadmap for net zero cement and concrete. The President of GCC America is a board member of the Portland Cement Association (PCA) and has played a crucial role in the visionary leadership that developed a carbon-neutral roadmap for the industry. Additionally, our Chief Sustainability Officer was one of five Task Group Leaders for PCA's Climate and Sustainability Council, driving PCA member companies' commitments to achieve carbon neutrality across the cement and concrete value chain. Also, we engage in lobbying efforts at State and Federal levels, providing feedback on laws, policies, rulemakings, and other procedures that are intended to positively impact the environment. We have advocated for keeping tax credits related to decarbonization and carbon capture to help support those developing industries, advocated for the use of alternative materials in cement, and other items in coordination with larger groups like the American Cement Association and CANACEM
[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

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:

☑ Yes, and they have changed 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

In 2021, the Portland Cement Association (PCA) published a roadmap aiming for carbon-neutral concrete by 2050. The President of GCC America, who also serves on the PCA board of directors, played a key role in developing this roadmap. We have aligned our approach to net-zero CO2 with the PCA roadmap. Our Chief Sustainability Officer serves as the PCA's Environmental and Energy Committee chairperson, spearheading efforts to achieve carbon neutrality across the cement and concrete value chain. The roadmap outlines opportunities and impacts throughout the cement life cycle, monitoring progress, and specific policy levers to drive industry changes. Additionally, we have included educational resources, such as specific policies and positions from the PCA CEO, to mitigate the climate impact of our products and services in internal communication materials and newsletters.

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

622696.81

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

We collaborate with other PCA (Portland Cement Association) member companies to lobby the government for regulations aligned with our sustainability goals. By doing so, we aim to encourage the United States to fund green initiatives, including advancements in low-carbon and low-water innovations within the cement sector

(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 and Concrete Association (GCCA)

(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:

☑ Yes, and they have changed 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

GCC, as an active member of the Global Association of Cement and Concrete Producers (GCCA), joined our industry peers in declaring a collective ambition for carbon-neutral concrete by 2050 to address the global climate challenge and water-related reporting. GCCA members are collaborating with various stakeholders, including policymakers, governments, investors, researchers, and end-users, to develop a realistic road map that aligns with global expectations and promotes effective climate action. Currently, our CEO is on the GCCA Board of Directors, and our Chief Sustainability Officer co-chairs the Best Practices Group, which focuses on sustainability aspects. We have also adopted GCCA's guideline indicators, covering carbon emissions, other emissions, biodiversity, water, and health & safety.

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

34037

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

We recognize the significance of the Paris Agreement and, as GCC, are dedicated to safeguarding our planet. By being part of the Global Cement and Concrete Association (GCCA), we align with the global industry to achieve the shared objective of carbon-neutral concrete by 2050. GCCA promotes industry-wide standards and best practices related to water stewardship, and foster policy advocacy for sustainable cement and concrete use of water. In supporting the endeavors of the GCCA, we impact majorly on associated water regulations positively, focusing on water conservation, enhancements in water productivity, and minimization of our operations' influence on local water resources. Thus, this engagement enables us to collaborate with other industry leaders and stakeholders in driving real change to see that the cement industry continues to operate responsibly and sustainably in relation to water resources

(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

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

Row 4

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☑ Other trade association in North America, please specify :CANACEM

(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:

☑ Yes, and they have changed 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 company also maintains a strong and consistent presence within La Cámara Nacional del Cemento (CANACEM), which represents, promotes, and safeguards the interests of Mexico's cement industry. CANACEM actively supports initiatives that foster economic development, safety, sustainability, and innovation. Our Chief Technical Operations Officer serves on CANACEM's Board of Directors, reinforcing our leadership role in the industry. In collaboration with CANACEM, we have contributed to defining its strategic objectives for 2030, ensuring alignment with long-term sustainability and growth goals.

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

18636.13

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

GCCA promotes industry-wide standards and best practices related to water stewardship, and foster policy advocacy for sustainable cement and concrete use of water. In supporting the endeavors of the GCCA, we impact majorly on associated water regulations positively, focusing on water conservation, enhancements in

water productivity, and minimization of our operations' influence on local water resources. Thus, this engagement enables us to collaborate with other industry leaders and stakeholders in driving real change to see that the cement industry continues to operate responsibly and sustainably in relation to water resources

(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 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 :Innovandi (GCCA)

(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:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current 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

GCC joined the Cement Sustainability Initiative in 2012, and the Global Cement and Concrete Association in 2018. Since then, our R&D team has actively participated in Innovandi, the Global Cement and Concrete Research Network of the GCCA, which aims to accelerate global collaboration on cement and concrete innovation

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

18855.04

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

GCC is an active member of the GCCA Innovandi Open Challenge, partnering with global startups to drive innovation and decarbonization in construction. Our R&D team evaluated over 90 startups, supporting the goal of net-zero concrete by 2050. Beyond the Open Challenge, GCC’s technical experts contribute to both Core and Partner projects, collaborating with academic and industry leaders. Currently, 10 Core Projects are underway, tackling key areas such as AI-driven cement optimization, concrete carbonation and corrosion, and the performance of low-carbon cements using supplementary materials.

(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

☑ GRI

☑ IFRS

☑ TCFD

☑ Other, please specify :SASB AND GCCA

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Emission targets

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Public policy engagement

☑ Water accounting figures

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Integrated Report Section 2, Pg 43-61 Page 128 Section 2.1-2.3 Section 2.2 Section 2.1 Pages- 29,55, 94-95 5.6.4 Section 6.4 - Page 179 Pages 29,131 Pages 34, 179 Page 182

(4.12.1.8) Comment

All section and page references are sourced from the 2024 Integrated Report https://investorcloud.s3.amazonaws.com/gcc/InformacionFinanciera/InformacionAnual/GCC-integrated-report-2024-.pdf

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In voluntary communications

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Emission targets

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Public policy engagement

☑ Water accounting figures

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Voluntary communications.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Our voluntary communication is published via social media.
[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:
☑ Every two years

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

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

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Other stakeholder and customer demands driving forces, please specify :Stakeholder and customer demands

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

Relevant technology and science

☑ Other relevant technology and science driving forces, please specify :Relevant technology and science

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The following main parameters and assumptions from IEA were used to conduct a qualitative analysis of this scenario: - Much lower demand for fossil fuels - Fast decarbonization of the electric system accompanied by high electrification of many sectors - Significant cost imposed on carbon - For the cement industry, much lower emissions are expected along with a stabilizing or decline in demand. - Key levers to lowering emissions are: Fuel switching; Including renewables, biofuels, waste-to-fuel, and biomass; Electrification of many aspects of the production and supply chain; Lowering the carbon intensity of production through lower clinker ratios, new materials or production routes such as pozzolans and clays, CCUS.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

In difference with IEA STEPS, we chose IEA NZE 2050 to better align our targets and state actions and to focus on transitional risks.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☑ WWF Water Risk Filter

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The RFS Water Scenarios tool used is built on several key assumptions, including the use of global datasets to represent local water risks and the application of industry-specific weightings to assess site vulnerability. It assumes that scenario pathways—Optimistic, Current Trend, and Pessimistic—capture a plausible range of future water-related risks through 2030 and 2050. However, uncertainties arise from the reliance on climate and socioeconomic projections, the limited resolution of global data for site-specific accuracy, and the incomplete modeling of reputational risks like media scrutiny. Constraints include fixed risk categories, capped risk score scales, and the inability to reflect real-time changes. These factors should be considered when interpreting the tool's outputs for strategic planning or investment decisions. All sites were modelled during scenario 2030 and 2050.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The scenarios chosen represent common climate models — RCP 2.6/4.5/SSP1, RCP 4.5/6.0/SSP2, and RCP6/8.5/SSP3.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA STEPS (previously IEA NPS)

(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

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:
☑ 2.5ºC - 2.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply
☑ 2025
☑ 2030
☑ 2040
☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Stakeholder and customer demands
☑ Other stakeholder and customer demands driving forces, please specify :Stakeholder and customer demands

Regulators, legal and policy regimes
☑ Global regulation

Relevant technology and science
☑ Other relevant technology and science driving forces, please specify :Relevant technology and science

Macro and microeconomy
☑ Other macro and microeconomy driving forces, please specify :Macro and microeconomy

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The following main parameters and assumptions from IEA were used to conduct a qualitative analysis of this scenario: - Emissions growth driven by emerging economies but stabilized by 2050. - Energy demand continues to grow. - Electricity demand grows by 80%. - The matrix shifts largely to renewables. - Coal and oil demand is reduced but natural gas demand increases. - Demand for cement increases due to a growth in population and urbanization. - Policies are implemented that hold US and Mexican governments to significant decreases in GHG emissions by 2030 (Mexico to reduce by 35%. US to reduce by 50%). - Other policies have been established to incentivize a transition (in Mexico ETS, heavy-duty transport changes, and energy efficiency; in the US many incentives were established to adopt energy efficiency, renewables, alternative fuels, CCUS, and low carbon materials). - Key technologies are expected to provide momentum if adopted such as green hydrogen, CCUS, and alternative materials in the cement industry.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

We chose IEA STEPS to brought up several areas of focus for the company in the near future and be worked over the time so we can be prepared for the implementations of new technologies and regulations in base of pricing mechanisms due to demand and climate change resilience.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 1.9

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ No SSP used

(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

☑ 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

2023

(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)

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer attention to impact

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) 1.9 scenario, published in IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report, focuses on limiting warming to below 1.5°C by 2100 to meet the aspirational goal of the Paris Agreement. It considers emissions aggressively decreasing starting between 2020 and 2030, and there is no peak in emissions after 2020. This physical climate scenario is aligned with the IEA NZE 2050 transition scenario's temperature outcome.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

We chose RCP 1.9 scenario to analyzed the best case to qualitatively assess GCC's resilience to the corresponding chronic and acute physical climate consequences.

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:

☑ No SSP used

(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

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.5ºC - 2.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(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

☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

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

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer attention to impact

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) 4.5 scenario, published in IPCC's Fifth Assessment Report, describes an intermediate stabilization pathway where emissions slowly decrease over time and temperature stays below 2.4°C by 2100. This physical climate scenario is aligned with the IEA STEPS transition scenario's temperature outcome.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

On the contrary from RCP 1.9, the RCP 4.5 was used as a worst-case to qualitatively assess GCC's resilience to the corresponding chronic and acute physical climate consequences.
[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

This exercise demonstrated GCC's stated business and sustainability strategies are resilient to the scenarios analyzed. Emissions reduction efforts and a goal of Net Zero CO2 are integrated into our business strategy which ensures we monitor our transition to a low-carbon economy as part of our core practices and not as a

separate effort. Our sustainability strategy and roadmap also supported the resilience of our business strategy as we move the company towards lower dependence on fossil fuels, higher energy efficiencies, and technologies that will allow us to mitigate transitional risks. GCC also has a strong program to identify, reduce and manage physical risks in partnership with our insurance provider. Based on this exercise, GCC plans to further evaluate next steps in the following areas to ensure proper preparedness measures are in place: •Fuel switching •Monitoring risks of extreme regulations for coal •Accelerating applications of CCUs •Intensifying sustainability strategy communication and climate disclosure efforts •Use of renewable energy For example, now the financial and strategic planning teams are now actively collaborating with the plants during the budgeting process to ensure alignment not only with monetary objectives but also with CO_2 emissions targets, in accordance with the sustainability roadmap.

Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

(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

GCC is preparing for water scarcity through a combination of infrastructure investments, regulatory compliance strategies, and operational efficiency improvements, as outlined in its integrated reporting. The company recognizes that water scarcity poses a material risk to its operations and supply chain, potentially disrupting production and increasing costs. In response, GCC is proactively investing in wastewater treatment systems to neutralize high pH levels and remove contaminants like sand and metals. It is also implementing on-site filtration and water reuse technologies to reduce reliance on external treatment services and conserve freshwater resources. These initiatives are supported by ongoing regulatory monitoring and staff training to ensure compliance with evolving environmental standards. Collectively, these actions reflect GCC's broader strategy to enhance water resilience and align with sustainability goals.
[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:

☑ No, but we plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

GCC owns and operates a coal mine, providing a reliable energy source for our operations. A relevant factor that differentiates our coal is its thermal efficiency. It is a specialized, high heat value coal, ideal for this specific industrial process. While the use of coal provides an important advantage protecting margins from price volatility, we're fully committed to our vision of mining our coal reserves to depletion, aligned with our long-term sustainability goals.

(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

We discuss our climate strategy in every interaction with investors. Our shareholders are represented through the Board and at the annual shareholder meeting. Additionally, investor feedback is obtained during meetings with our Senior Management and Investor Relations Department throughout the year. GCC included details on the company's low carbon transition plan in our Sustainability-Linked Financing quarterly presentations, our 2023 TCFD report, and the 2024 Integrated Report.

(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

In alignment with the GCCA Roadmap to net zero concrete and the PCA Roadmap to Carbon Neutrality, we are working on clinker and cement mitigation levers. In the mid-term, we focus on ready-mix production, construction, and re-carbonation of concrete. In the future, our strategy includes the potential to incorporate CO2 capture and more circular economy solutions, not only for energy, but also for intermediate and end products.

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

Our decarbonization efforts are concentrated on four areas of improvement, three of them in the mid-term - improving thermal energy efficiency, lowering our clinker factor with blended cements, and increasing the use of alternative fuels - and carbon capture in the long-term. Lowering our clinker factor - GCC reduced clinker factor to a record 83.7% in 2024,marking three consecutive years of reductions We continue to explore innovative materials like natural pozzolans, by-products, and clays with the potential to substitute clinker while maintaining performance and enhancing the durability of our low-clinker cements. Increasing the use of alternative fuels- In 2024, we invested over US$7 million to enhance fuel flexibility in our cement plants, supporting our transition away from carbon-intensive fuels. Approximately 53% of our total thermal energy came from natural gas, up 6 percentage points from 2023, reflecting our strengthened fuel-switching strategy. We aim for all U.S. cement plants to be capable of running on 100% natural gas by 2026. Simultaneously, we are advancing the use of alternative fuels (AF)—which are more economical than fossil fuels and help conserve natural resources—by diverting over 72,000 tons of waste from landfills into AF. In line with our Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) commitment, we target 25% of our plants' thermal energy to come from carbon-neutral biomass by 2030. These efforts are overseen by our Corporate Energy Department, with close collaboration across Technical and Operations teams, to drive energy efficiency and reduce Scope 1 emissions, reinforcing our long-term decarbonization roadmap. Adopting carbon capture -Unavoidable process emissions from cement manufacturing contribute to over 50% of GCC's Scope 1 emissions, making carbon capture a vital component of our Net-Zero strategy. Since 2020, we have been developing a comprehensive carbon capture roadmap, beginning with a screening of technologies based on efficiency, resource needs, and CO_2 removal capacity. This evolved into a techno-economic assessment that considered plant characteristics, sequestration potential, and regulatory factors. As a result, our Odessa plant was identified as the most viable site for deployment. In 2024, we launched a Front-End Engineering Design (FEED) study at Odessa in partnership with a technology provider, while continuing to refine our criteria to guide future CCUS investments. This initiative aligns with the decarbonization roadmaps of the Portland Cement Association and the Global Cement and Concrete Association.

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

Sustainability Strategy.pdf

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

Select all that apply

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

☑ Other, please specify :Circular Economy - waste reduction

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

Our stated climate ambitions incorporate good land stewardship and biodiversity practices into our actions. We apply the mitigation hierarchy approach to the management of biodiversity risks and opportunities in our cement, concrete and aggregates operations, meaning our biodiversity principles are aimed at avoiding unacceptable impacts, minimizing any impacts that may occur and mitigating any residual impacts through rehabilitation. We are committed to responsible and efficient water management. This includes leveraging technology that reduces emissions and water consumption, such as dry kiln technology and cryogenic carbon capture, utilization and sequestration technology. Additionally, our quarry reclamation efforts, which restore natural ecosystems, provides carbon mitigation and establishes clean water sources for wildlife. GCC works with local and regional companies to use their waste materials as alternative raw materials and fuel for the production of cement. Our transition plan includes increasing the amount of alternative fuel used in the kiln for clinker production. sourcing these waste materials from local businesses diverts waste from landfills, decreases CO2 emissions by substituting waste for fossil fuels and reduces are dependency on non-renewable energy sources.
[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

☑ 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

In a low carbon future, changing customer behavior may result in decreased demand for cement and concrete. Additionally the reduction in fossil fuel activity may result in a reduction in oil-well cement demand. This has presented an opportunity, as there is a significant gap in the supply and demand for low-carbon cement. We continue to invest in low-carbon blended cement and believe there will be growing markets associated with sustainable development plans, resulting in additional sales and revenue potential.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(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

☑ Water

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

We could be significantly impacted by increased plant interruptions due to extreme weather. If our supply chain was unexpectedly interrupted - whether fully or partially - due to floods, cyclones, or other catastrophes, sales and financial results could be significantly affected. We have identified significant opportunity to use low carbon and/or low emissions raw materials. This includes utilizing materials such as biomass or waste for our thermal energy mix and innovative materials like pozzolans, by-products and clays to reduce our clinker factor in our product. We are in a process of mapping water value chain and have identified water stress areas to work further.

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

We are prioritizing R&D related to developing a low-carbon and low-water consumption product line, as we have identified a gap that will continue to grow between the supply and demand for low-carbon and water-efficient cement production. We are investing in water management to identify water value chain. We also invest significantly in alternative fuel technology to increase the proportion of waste products in our fuel mix, thereby avoiding disposal or pollution via landfills and waterways and lowering our Scope 1 emissions. Finally, we are actively investing in carbon capture utilization and sequestration technology to help us address unavoidable process emission in the cement manufacturing process.

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

☑ Water

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

We could be significantly impacted by increased plant interruptions due to extreme weather. If operations at any production unit were unexpectedly interrupted - whether fully or partially - due to floods, cyclones, or other catastrophes, sales and financial results could be significantly affected. GCC assesses its main locations' exposure to physical risks and natural hazards through the "Property Loss Prevention Program" (PLPP). This program, conducted by FM Global, our global property insurer, involves collaboration with site experts and operations staff. The potential financial impact figure provided by FM Global reflects the value of business interruption due to physical risks. We continue to increase our use of renewable energy, which provides an opportunity to negotiate advantageous contracts. Additionally, we are presented with the opportunity to optimize our fuel mix, resulting in cost savings and emissions reductions. We are in a process of mapping water value chain and have identified water stress areas to work further. Carbon capture strategy which began in 2020 considers water and steam resource requirement to screen different carbon capture technologies. Key sustainability initiatives include protecting water sources, stormwater runoff etc.
[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

☑ Direct costs

☑ Indirect costs

☑ Access to capital

☑ Capital allocation

☑ 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

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

Environmental risks and opportunities have influenced our financial planning in many ways including: -Renewable energy supply: We have long-term agreements in place with renewable energy suppliers, providing 100% solar energy for electricity for our Odessa plant and approximately 40% wind energy for electricity consumed at our Rapid City plant. Project of integration of solar energy into operations at Trident Plant was completed at the year end of 2024 and it is expected this will meet 22% of plan's energy requirements at the beginning of 2025. Additionally, we are focused on installing solar distributed generated energy in Mexico. As part of our long-term strategy, we aim to expand our solar generation capacity in other business units to achieve this by 2025. -Fuel Mix Composition: We have adopted a flexible fuel strategy and invested in our cement plants to use a variety of fuels, dependent on a variety of considerations such as technical feasibility, availability, cost of fuels, and cost of emissions. We now have five plants within our system adopting this capability, which resulted in reduced emissions. -Clinker factor: We are working to lower our clinker factor to lower our emissions, but also to address customer needs. For example, the blended cement at our Tijeras plant in New Mexico, provides a higher quality final product, which reduces the need for customers to add fly ash to their mix as a mitigant. This has the added dual benefit of lowering our CO2 intensity and aligning with our profitability objective. -Carbon Capture: We believe carbon capture is a viable long-term solution for the cement industry and have invested in developing a carbon capture strategy, including conducting research, a screening study and technology selection. In 2024, we initiated a Front-End Engineering Design (FEED) for Odessa in collaboration with a technology provider, with ongoing evaluation of scalability and feasibility. Additionally, we continue to refine our screening criteria to support future investment decisions on carbon capture deployment -Carbon pricing: A market-based price on carbon scheme has already impacted our financial planning with respect to direct costs. Currently, our operations in Mexico are influenced by an Emissions Trading System where a price on carbon is being established. Accordingly, we have incorporated a carbon price of $30/metric ton of Scope 1 emissions into our financial planning.
[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 ☑ Other methodology or framework	*Select from:* ☑ At the organization level only

[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:

☑ Other, please specify :Mexico

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

☑ Climate change mitigation

(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)

187772320.05

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

24.9

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

70

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

100

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

GCC categorizes certain products as low CO2 products, which include Portland limestone cement (PLC) and other blended cement. In the United States, low-carbon cement is noted as having 700kg of CO2/ton of cement or less. Due to country-specific context, our low-carbon cement products in Mexico are less than 600 kg of CO2 per ton of cement. To identify revenue that aligns with our transition plan, we employ a methodology that captures the percentage of sales from low CO2 products divided by our total sales from all products. This approach allows us to track the progress of our transition towards more sustainable product offerings. KPI's related our sustainability strategy are being verified by third party anually

Row 2

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Internal classification

(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)

52605241.74

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

23.3

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

70

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

100

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

Low-carbon and decarbonization CAPEX relates to projects focused on thermal energy efficiency, alternative fuels and renewable energy.
[Add row]

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

(5.4.3.2) Additional contextual information relevant to your taxonomy accounting

Mexico's Sustainable Taxonomy is a tool to classify transparency in practices related to social activities and human rights, environment and climate change, and governance.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.3.4) Please explain why you will not be providing verification/assurance information relevant to your taxonomy alignment in question 13.1

Mexican taxonomy is in early stages of implementation and does not directly provide official verification or certification for companies. However, companies can demonstrate their alignment with the taxonomy through various mechanisms such as sustainability reporting, obtaining some external verification, and by disclosing their progress. In GCC our material topics tied to our sustainability strategy are verified by a third-party anually.
[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

GCC has an R&D department that reports directly to the Chief of Sustainability and Innovation. This team works in conjunction with the Innovation, and operations and sales teams to incorporate innovative technologies and materials into production units and develop new, more sustainable products and processes aimed to achieve our 2030 and 2050 CO2 reduction and net-zero concrete targets.
[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:

☑ Large scale commercial deployment

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

30

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

6462846

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

30

(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 increased production of blended cement is projected to reduce our clinker content from its current 88% to 80% by 2030. In our journey to reduce CO2 emissions, our technical teams are constantly exploring innovative materials like natural pozzolans, by-products, and clays with the potential to substitute clinker while maintaining performance and enhancing the durability of our low-clinker cements. Our ongoing quest of materials is aligned with our overarching philosophy of reducing emissions throughout the entire lifecycle — from the extraction and production of raw materials, to their transportation, storage, and processing. These concerted efforts are in line with our commitment to the scope 3 methodology. We are committed to sourcing materials and implementing processes that minimize environmental impact at every stage, ensuring sustainability and responsibility in our operations. Internal validation of selected blended cements with enhanced performance for clinker factor reduction or ASR mitigation is in progress for Vitrpphyre quarry (besides El Gato) and Geofortis. Selected pozzolans from US were chosen for further testing. Test with admixtures in progress.

Row 2

(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)

3231423.15

(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

We are continuously innovating to introduce reliable, lower carbon and optimal cost energy alternatives to our operations to replace carbon-intensive fuels. We are particularly focused on investing to provide all our plants with the option of using natural gas, alternative fuels that contain carbon-neutral biomass, as well as renewable energy sources. In 2023 we made significant advancements in our CO2 emissions reduction strategy, with approximately 48% of our total thermal energy coming from natural gas, an improvement fo 13 percentage points compared to 2022. We have the goal of providing all our cement plants with the capacity to work 100% powered by natural gas by early 2026, and the flexibility to burn various types of fuels (coal, natural gas, biomass or alternative fuels), which contributes not only to our goal of lower emissions but also improves our competitiveness.This semester evaluation finished for the 3 projects with good results on research topics explored by master or doctorate thesis (Alternative fuels blends, Rheology improvement, Reactivity tests for pozzolans, etc.). Reactity tests for pozzolans (Master thesis) will be done by December. Work of Master thesis and Alternative fuels project (PhD thesis) will be presented in International seminar in Cancun, MX in August.

Row 3

(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:

☑ Applied research and development

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

35

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

7539987.35

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

34

(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

Due to high and unavoidable process emissions in the cement manufacturing process, GCC views carbon capture as a critical tool in reaching our net-zero ambitions. We believe carbon capture is a viable long-term solution for the cement industry and have invested in developing a carbon capture strategy, including conducting research, a screening study and technology selection.

Row 4

(5.5.1.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Alternative Fuels

(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)

215282.1

(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

We are accelerating our efforts on alternative fuels by targeting a fuel substitution rate of at least 40% in all our precalciner kilns by investing in co-processing equipment, permits, and process improvements. This circular approach of substituting coal with nonrecyclables and biomass fuels will reduce our carbon emissions by 42 kg CO2/ton of cement by 2030. In 2018, GCC finalized the implementation of the Organic Fraction Of Waste for Energy Efficiency (FROEE) project at its Chihuahua cement plant, which consists of the co-processing of industrial waste and further uses it as an alternative fuel. The substitution rate reached in the Samalayuca plant is the result of the execution of the FROEE project which consists of the characterization, re-definition, and acquisition of industrial, commercial, and/or domestic solid waste, and its preparation and processing, to be mixed through an appropriate process.

Row 5

(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)

2154282.1

(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

Portfolio of new technologies/research projects to improve CO2 footprint, financial margins or number of innovative products in GCC such as cellular concrete, concrete recycling, new cementitious materials, etc. Need goal definition, budget, resources, etc. Some examples: Graphene, Fero, cellular concrete, etc.
[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)

5

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

10

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

3

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

2.9

(5.9.5) Please explain

In the reporting year, GCC has put in considerable effort to develop and meet our water-related goals, with a strong emphasis on reducing our water consumption. We have made several capital expenditure (CAPEX) investments to back these initiatives. As a result, our water-related CAPEX and operating expenditure (OPEX) are set to rise as we focus on these objectives. Looking forward to the next reporting year, we expect to see a continued increase in our investment in water-related CAPEX. Over the next two years, we plan to make additional investments to improve our water management strategies.
[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

[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:

☑ Internal fee

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☑ Drive energy efficiency

☑ Drive low-carbon investment

☑ Influence strategy and/or financial planning

☑ Navigate regulations

☑ Stress test investments

(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

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

Aligned with price allowance under the Mexican ETS.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Uniform

(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

Overtime, the expectation is that the cost of carbon will increase. As an entity covered by the Mexico ETS, as the cap for allowed emissions decreases there will be less allowances for emitting facilities. Simple supply and demand economics would indicate that as the supply of allowances decreases the cost of those allowances will increase. The rate and level of that increase will be explored through future scenario analyses.

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

10

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

30

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

Select all that apply

☑ Capital expenditure

☑ Dependencies management

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify :Depending on the business activity and if its integrated within the planning process

(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 have integrated an internal price on carbon into our mid-term corporate planning process for several strategic reasons. This approach enables us to better understand and quantify the business impacts of carbon emissions, assess potential regulatory risks, and evaluate the financial implications of emissions mitigation initiatives, capital investments, and acquisitions. As our plants participate in an Emissions Trading System (ETS) for the first time, we are actively building internal expertise in carbon pricing and its application. GCC's CO_2 Reduction Strategy is being deployed across all cement operations, requiring the evaluation of new reduction initiatives at each site—regardless of whether carbon regulations are currently in place—with all projects analyzed using our internal CO_2 cost. This internal carbon price also serves to raise awareness within the company about the social cost of climate change and helps us anticipate future financial risks and implications. To ensure robust investment decisions, we conduct sensitivity analyses using a range of CO_2 prices—10, 15, 20, and 30 USD per metric ton—to test the resilience of our plans and investments.
[Add row]

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

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water
Customers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change
Investors and shareholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change
Other value chain stakeholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change

[Fixed row]

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

	Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years
Water	*Select from:* ☑ No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years

[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:

☑ No, we do not prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.3) Primary reason for no supplier prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ We engage with all suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Climate-related requirements are included in our supplier contracts. Additionally, climate-related content is gathered through our COUPA supplier portal.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, we do not prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.3) Primary reason for no supplier prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

At present, our company does not actively engage with suppliers on water-related topics. However, we recognize the importance of water stewardship across our value chain and are committed to strengthening this aspect of our sustainability strategy. As part of our ongoing efforts, we have already categorized suppliers based on their relevance and impact on our operations. In the coming years, we plan to initiate targeted engagement with those suppliers, integrating water-related considerations into our collaboration and sustainability practices.
[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

GCC requires our suppliers to adhere to all ecological standards and laws related to sustainability and corporate social responsibility. Suppliers must comply with specific environmental duties, ensuring alignment with national and international standards for various environmental aspects. While our current policy is straightforward, it serves as the fundamental rule that all vendors must follow. We recognize that a detailed and comprehensive vendor policy will be a powerful tool, and we are in the process of updating it to include more environmental criteria and expectations. Failure to adhere to this code may result in the suspension or termination of the vendor's business relationship with GCC

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:

☑ No, but we plan to introduce environmental requirements related to this environmental issue within the next two years

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Suppliers are required to comply with GCC's Code of Ethics and Conduct, which includes environmental responsibility and adherence to ISO 14001 environmental standards. New suppliers are screened using environmental criteria, and ongoing supplier performance is monitored through platforms like COUPA and ISNetworld, which track compliance with health, safety, and environmental requirements.
[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:

☑ Compliance with an environmental certification, please specify :Compliance with an environmental certification, please specify (ISO 14001).

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Second-party verification

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(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:

☑ 1-25%

(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

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Environmental responsibility is embedded in our Supplier Code of Conduct, which all suppliers must comply with. Our policy states all GCC suppliers are expected to comply with environmental laws and regulations. At GCC we required from our suppliers to adhere to GCC policies and norms ISO 14001 and ISO 9001, as well as our 5S system

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Conduct operations in a way that protects the environment

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

☑ Supplier self-assessment

(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:

☑ 100%

(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:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Environmental responsibility is embedded in our Supplier Code of Conduct, which all suppliers are required to comply with. Our policy states all GCC suppliers are expected to comply with environmental laws and regulations. At GCC we required from our suppliers to adhere to GCC policies and norms ISO 14001 and ISO 9001, as well as our 5S system
[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

☑ Other information collection activity, please specify :Supplier procurement policies and sustainability survey

(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:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions 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

GCC is currently prioritizing supplier engagement as part of the early phase of our environmental strategy, given their significant contribution to our Scope 3 emissions. Currently, our primary method of interaction involves gathering information through supplier surveys, which play a crucial role in shaping our sustainable supply chain strategy. Additionally, our procurement processes include screening suppliers based on environmental assessments. In 2024, we evaluated 531 new suppliers against sustainable environmental criteria. We intend to broaden our engagement to additional stakeholders based on materiality and potential influence on our sustainability goals.

(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 :In compliance with GCC's policies

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:
☑ Unknown

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:
☑ No other supplier engagement

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ No, this engagement is unrelated to meeting an environmental requirement
[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:
☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing
☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes
☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Align your organization’s goals to support customers’ targets and ambitions

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

☑ Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Engaging with our customers and listening to their needs leads us to deliver innovative solutions and develop products that meet their sustainability goals. The capacity to develop strong customer relationships is one of GCC’s core competitive advantages. During 2024, we worked to further strengthen these relationships, as a key element of our commercial strategy

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

During 2024, in Mexico our clients’ satisfaction as measured by our customer survey totaled 71%,covering approximately 80% of our customers. To address this outcome, we implemented key initiatives, including training for commercial and technical advisors, and strengthened coordination with customers. In 2024, we expanded our customer survey to include additional questions, providing deeper insights into customer satisfaction. Furthermore, starting in 2023, the evaluation of critical satisfaction factors will be updated every three years to remain aligned with evolving client needs. In Mexico, we trained 23 customer service employees through specialized courses, totaling 16 hours. This training initiative complements the ongoing Hola GCC program

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

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Our investors help us to understand their expectations regarding our ESG performance and risk management. We held four earnings calls, 6 conferences and broker events, and attended 137 meetings.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

To provide greater transparency related to our environmental performance, we launched our first TCFD report in 2023. Additionally, we streamlined our reporting by releasing our first Integrated Report in 2024. We have introduced a dedicated email channel for investor relations inquiries, reinforcing our commitment to transparency, accessibility, and proactive stakeholder engagement.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Employees

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

☑ Other innovation and collaboration, please specify :Internal communications

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Engaging with our employees helps us to attract, develop, motivate and retain our most important asset, our people.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

In 2024, our internal communications platform Humand gained 1,934 new active users, fostering company-wide engagement, collaboration, and initiatives that support the development and retention of our most valuable asset—our people

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Community

(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

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders in creation and review of your climate transition plan

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

GCC Foundation, along with our volunteer program and through our partnerships and memberships, developed a considerable number of events, donations and impacts.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

In 2023 our foundation supported more than 54 associations, distributed more than $1.4 million, granted 9 college scholarships, and volunteered more than 474 hours. We participate in the well-being of our community by actively investing in community development projects that support vulnerable groups, education and sustainable development.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Government Relations and NGOs

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

☑ Engage with stakeholders to advocate for policy or regulatory change

☑ Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Our engagement with local and national regulators, governments and industry associations, ensures that we contribute to issues relevant to our activities and improved our sustainability performance. We also discussed our Health and Safety program with union leaders.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Union leaders agreed with the changes we are implementing. GCC upholds workers' rights to freedom of association and collective bargaining, as a consequence it works closely with relevant union boards, which represent approximately 16% of our workforce in the U.S. and 48% of our workforce in Mexico. We signed Collective Bargaining Agreeements at 3 of our Mexican plants and 3 out of 5 of our U.S. Plants.

[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	*Aligns with consolidation approach used for financial statements*
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Financial control	*Aligns with consolidation approach used for financial statements*
Plastics	*Select from:* ☑ Financial control	*Aligns with consolidation approach used for financial statements*
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Financial control	*Aligns with consolidation approach used for financial statements*

[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?

(7.1.2.1) Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?

Select all that apply
☑ No, but we have discovered significant errors in our previous response(s)

(7.1.2.2) Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)

For the 2023 calculations, we reassigned emissions previously categorized under category 4 (upstream transport and distribution) to category 3 (fuel-related activities). This adjustment was made to reflect the transport associated with fuel consumption within the process. Scope 3 emissions are calculated based on the GHG Protocol, and methodologies for calculations are determined using the Cement Sector Scope 3 GHG Accounting and Reporting Guidance. Calculation tools are only used for category 4 and 9, the Mobile Combustion GHG Emissions Calculation Tool Version 2.6.
[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?

	Base year recalculation
	Select from: ☑ No, because the impact does not meet our significance threshold

[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
☑ 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories
☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard
☑ US EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID)
☑ Other, please specify

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

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

We calculate Scope 2 CO2 emissions from electricity in line with the method of the World Resources Institute Greenhouse Gas Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (2015), using Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). (2023). Power Profiler Zip Code Tool and Factor de Emisión de la Secretaría de Energía (FESEN, for its acronym in spanish) in 2024 for emissions factors.
[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:

☑ No

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3277040.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

GCC´s had established a comprehensive baseline for our Scope 1 emissions. The base year we have selected for this purpose is 2015. This year was chosen based on the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi) guidelines, ensuring that our baseline aligns with best practices for setting ambitious yet achievable emission reduction targets.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

324026.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

By establishing 2015 as our base year, we ensure that our targets for reducing Scope 2 emissions are grounded in a realistic and representative starting point. This allows us to track our progress accurately and demonstrate our commitment to sustainability.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

324026

(7.5.3) Methodological details

By establishing 2015 as our base year, we ensure that our targets for reducing Scope 2 emissions are grounded in a realistic and representative starting point. This allows us to track our progress accurately and demonstrate our commitment to sustainability.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

42694

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 emissions are calculated based on GHG Protocol and calculation methodologies are determined using the Cement Sector Scope 3 GHG Accounting and Reporting Guidance. Category 4 uses the Mobile Combustion GHG Emissions Calculation Tool Version 2.6.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Category 2 has been determined as not relevant in an assessment by the Cement Sustainability Initiative within the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (sector-specific Scope 3 Guidance). Capital goods in the cement industry are used for a very long time period (often 40 or 50 years). Allocated emissions from capital goods in a reporting year are insignificant for many companies in this industry, including GCC.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6079

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 emissions are calculated based on GHG Protocol and calculation methodologies are determined using the Cement Sector Scope 3 GHG Accounting and Reporting Guidance. Category 4 uses the Mobile Combustion GHG Emissions Calculation Tool Version 2.6.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

29205

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 emissions are calculated based on GHG Protocol and calculation methodologies are determined using the Cement Sector Scope 3 GHG Accounting and Reporting Guidance.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Category 5 has been determined as not relevant in an assessment by the Cement Sustainability Initiative within the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (sector-specific Scope 3 Guidance) as cement production processes generate negligible amounts of waste.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Category 6 has been determined as not relevant in an assessment by the Cement Sustainability Initiative within the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (sector-specific Scope 3 Guidance).

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Category 7 has been determined as not relevant in an assessment by the Cement Sustainability Initiative within the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (sector-specific Scope 3 Guidance).

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Category 8 has been determined as not relevant in an assessment by the Cement Sustainability Initiative within the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (sector-specific Scope 3 Guidance). Cement companies mostly own their production facilities, as does GCC, and emissions from these sources are negligible.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

45322

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 emissions are calculated based on GHG Protocol and calculation methodologies are determined using the Cement Sector Scope 3 GHG Accounting and Reporting Guidance. Category 9 uses the Mobile Combustion GHG Emissions Calculation Tool Version 2.6.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Category 10 has been determined as not relevant in an assessment by the Cement Sustainability Initiative within the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (sector-specific Scope 3 Guidance). According to the WBCSD, category 10 emissions are difficult to measure for companies making intermediate products like cement. The diversity and use of cement products are wide and in general unknown to the producer. In addition, it is difficult for producers to determine how the products are used, which would limit the use of data collected to report this category.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1238290

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 emissions are calculated based on GHG Protocol and calculation methodologies are determined using the 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

12/31/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Category 12 has been determined as not relevant in an assessment by the Cement Sustainability Initiative within the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (sector-specific Scope 3 Guidance). According to the WBCSD, category 12 emissions are difficult to measure for companies making intermediate

products like cement. The diversity and use of cement products is wide and in general unknown to the producer. In addition, it is difficult for producers to determine how the products are used, which would limit the use of data collected to report this category.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Category 13 has been determined as not relevant in an assessment by the Cement Sustainability Initiative within the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (sector-specific Scope 3 Guidance). Emissions in this category are only relevant if assets owned by the company are leased to another company. CDP

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Category 14 has been determined as not relevant in an assessment by the Cement Sustainability Initiative within the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (sector-specific Scope 3 Guidance).

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Category 15 has been determined as not relevant in an assessment by the Cement Sustainability Initiative within the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (sector-specific Scope 3 Guidance).

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

GCC does not have any other downstream Scope 3 emissions to account for

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

GCC does not have any other upstreamScope 3 emissions to account for
[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)

3171955.61

(7.6.3) Methodological details

For reporting Scope 1 CO2 cement emissions we use the GCCA ‘Sustainability Guidelines for the monitoring and reporting of CO2 from cement manufacturing’ and the accompanying Excel spreadsheet, ‘Cement CO2 and Energy Protocol’, Version 3.1, CO2 Emissions and Energy Inventory, which has a default emission factors from IPCC 2006, 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.

Past year 1

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3385924.22

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2023

(7.6.3) Methodological details

For reporting Scope 1 CO2 cement emissions we use the GCCA ‘Sustainability Guidelines for the monitoring and reporting of CO2 from cement manufacturing’ and the accompanying Excel spreadsheet, ‘Cement CO2 and Energy Protocol’, Version 3.1, CO2 Emissions and Energy Inventory, which has a default emission factors from IPCC 2006, 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.

Past year 2

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3555343.61

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2022

(7.6.3) Methodological details

For reporting Scope 1 CO2 cement emissions we use the GCCA 'Sustainability Guidelines for the monitoring and reporting of CO2 from cement manufacturing' and the accompanying Excel spreadsheet, 'Cement CO2 and Energy Protocol', Version 3.1, CO2 Emissions and Energy Inventory, which has a default emission factors from IPCC 2006, 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.
[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)

243115.68

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

197476.86

(7.7.4) Methodological details

We calculate Scope 2 CO2 emissions from electricity in line with the method of the World Resources Institute Greenhouse Gas Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (2015), using Environmental Protection Agency (2023). Power Profiler Zip Code Tool and Factor de Emisión de la Secretaría de Energía (FESEN, for its acronym in spanish) in 2023 for emissions factors.

Past year 1

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

259787.592

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

211767.201

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2023

(7.7.4) Methodological details

We calculate Scope 2 CO2 emissions from electricity in line with the method of the World Resources Institute Greenhouse Gas Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (2015), using Environmental Protection Agency (2023). Power Profiler Zip Code Tool and Factor de Emisión de la Secretaría de Energía (FESEN, for its acronym in spanish) in 2023 for emissions factors.

Past year 2

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

273793.93

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

234191

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

We calculate Scope 2 CO2 emissions from electricity in line with the method of the World Resources Institute Greenhouse Gas Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (2015), using Environmental Protection Agency (2023). Power Profiler Zip Code Tool and Factor de Emisión de la Secretaría de Energía (FESEN, for its acronym in spanish) in 2023 for emissions factors.
[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)

0

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Average data method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Category 1 includes emissions related to purchased goods and services used in the cement sites. This category covers GCC's purchase of raw material (e.g., limestone) used in our cement-making process and clinker purchased. Purchase quantities serve as activity data and are provided via supplier documentation. During 2024, there were not any purchased related to a third party.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Category 2 has been determined as not relevant in an assessment by the Cement Sustainability Initiative within the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (sector-specific Scope 3 Guidance). Capital goods in the cement industry are used for a very long time period (often 40 or 50 years). Allocated emissions from capital goods in a reporting year are insignificant for many companies in this industry, including GCC.

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)

9914.46

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average product method

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

9.43

(7.8.5) Please explain

Category 3 accounts for fossil fuels associated with GCC's coal mining operation, which provides coal for our cement production plants as well as upstream and transport emissions for the alternative fuels consumed in GCC's operations. Emissions accounted for in this category include emissions from fossil fuels such as natural gas, diesel, gasoline, and liquified petroleum used to produce coal on-site.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

33093.19

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Category 4 emissions account for the greenhouse gas emissions generated from the transportation of raw materials purchased by GCC, including those transported by third-party carriers outside of GCC's direct control. Both truck and rail transport are considered. To quantify these emissions, transportation data is collected in several ways: raw material consumption data at cement plants is obtained from internal software systems; information on overseas shipments and the distance from the quarry to the cement plant is calculated using data from GCC's raw materials corporate area. Emissions are then estimated using the SBCSB tool, applying appropriate emission factors based on the transportation method and the calculated tonne-kilometers or tonne-miles. This methodology ensures that all relevant upstream logistics activities are accurately captured and reported.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Category 5 has been determined as not relevant in an assessment by the Cement Sustainability Initiative within the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (sector-specific Scope 3 Guidance) as cement production processes generate negligible amounts of waste.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Category 6 has been determined as not relevant in an assessment by the Cement Sustainability Initiative within the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (sector-specific Scope 3 Guidance).

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Category 7 has been determined as not relevant in an assessment by the Cement Sustainability Initiative within the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (sector-specific Scope 3 Guidance).

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Category 8 has been determined as not relevant in an assessment by the Cement Sustainability Initiative within the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (sector-specific Scope 3 Guidance). Cement companies mostly own their production facilities, as does GCC, and emissions from these sources are negligible.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

75598.12

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Category 9 emissions refer exclusively to downstream transportation and distribution, encompassing emissions generated from the movement of GCC's products by third-party carriers outside of GCC's direct operational control. This includes transportation by truck and rail. To quantify these emissions, transportation data is collected in several ways: average sales volumes transported by cement plants are obtained from internal software systems; data on overseas shipments and the distance from plant to customer are calculated based on sales area information. Emissions are then estimated using the SBCSB tool, applying the appropriate emission factors for each transportation method and calculating tonne-kilometers or tonne-miles based on the collected data. This methodology ensures that all relevant downstream logistics activities are accurately captured and reported.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Category 10 has been determined as not relevant in an assessment by the Cement Sustainability Initiative within the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (sector-specific Scope 3 Guidance). According to the WBCSD, category 10 emissions are difficult to measure for companies making intermediate products like cement. The diversity and use of cement products are wide and in general unknown to the producer. In addition, it is difficult for producers to determine how the products are used, which would limit the use of data collected to report this category.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1127353.81

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

We account for emissions from GCC's coal business by summing the total quantity of fuel sold to external customers and multiplying this amount by the lab certificate lower heating value, and finally multiplying the appropriate emission factor for that fuel type. The emission factors used are sourced from the GHG Protocol website, ensuring consistency with internationally recognized methodologies.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Category 12 has been determined as not relevant in an assessment by the Cement Sustainability Initiative within the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (sector-specific Scope 3 Guidance). According to the WBCSD, category 12 emissions are difficult to measure for companies making intermediate products like cement. The diversity and use of cement products is wide and in general unknown to the producer. In addition, it is difficult for producers to determine how the products are used, which would limit the use of data collected to report this category.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Category 13 has been determined as not relevant in an assessment by the Cement Sustainability Initiative within the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (sector-specific Scope 3 Guidance). Emissions in this category are only relevant if assets owned by the company are leased to another company.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Category 14 has been determined as not relevant in an assessment by the Cement Sustainability Initiative within the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (sector-specific Scope 3 Guidance).

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Category 15 has been determined as not relevant in an assessment by the Cement Sustainability Initiative within the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (sector-specific Scope 3 Guidance).

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

GCC does not have any other upstream Scope 3 emissions to account for

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

GCC does not have any other downstream Scope 3 emissions to account for
[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

12/31/2023

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

30910.289

(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)

9469.657

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

50978.308

(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)

0

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

0

(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)

79399.355

(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)

1065578.897

(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)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

Scope 3: Use of Sold Products Data restated due to more precise calculations.

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2022

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

112576.05

(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)

9884.722

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

64735.194

(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)

0

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

0

(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)

42191.432

(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)

994396.323

(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)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

For the 2023 calculations, we reassigned emissions previously categorized under category 4 (upstream transport and distribution) to category 3 (fuel-related activities). This adjustment was made to reflect the transport associated with fuel consumption within the process. Scope 3 emissions are calculated based on the GHG Protocol, and methodologies for calculations are determined using the Cement Sector Scope 3 GHG Accounting and Reporting Guidance. Calculation tools are only used for category 4 and 9, the Mobile Combustion GHG Emissions Calculation Tool Version 2.6.
[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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	*Select from:* ☑ 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

Assurance Statement.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Emission figure: 179 Assurance Statement: 185-187 From our integrated report

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(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 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

Assurance Statement.pdf,Assurance Statement.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Emission figure: 179 Assurance Statement: 185-187 From our integrated report

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(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: Use of sold products

(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

Assurance Statement.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Emission figure: 179 Assurance Statement: 185-187 From our integrated report

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[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:
☑ Decreased

(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)

14290.34

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

6.7

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

GCC's Scope 2 emissions decreased from the previous year due to operational changes, including the expansion of solar energy production and a reduction of reliance on grid power.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

213968.61

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

6.3

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

GCC has brought in natural gas fuel for kiln operations, which has displaced coal, thus lowering our Scope 1 emissions.

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

GCC will continue to work relentlessly to find new ways to decarbonize our operations through various methods and opportunities. As we make progress in achieving our goals, we will share more information about our advancements in the coming years.

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

GCC will continue to work relentlessly to find new ways to decarbonize our operations through various methods and opportunities. As we make progress in achieving our goals, we will share more information about our advancements in the coming years.

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

GCC will continue to work relentlessly to find new ways to decarbonize our operations through various methods and opportunities. As we make progress in achieving our goals, we will share more information about our advancements in the coming years.

Change in output

(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

GCC will continue to work relentlessly to find new ways to decarbonize our operations through various methods and opportunities. As we make progress in achieving our goals, we will share more information about our advancements in the coming years.

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

GCC will continue to work relentlessly to find new ways to decarbonize our operations through various methods and opportunities. As we make progress in achieving our goals, we will share more information about our advancements in the coming years.

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

GCC will continue to work relentlessly to find new ways to decarbonize our operations through various methods and opportunities. As we make progress in achieving our goals, we will share more information about our advancements in the coming years.

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

GCC will continue to work relentlessly to find new ways to decarbonize our operations through various methods and opportunities. As we make progress in achieving our goals, we will share more information about our advancements in the coming years.

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

GCC will continue to work relentlessly to find new ways to decarbonize our operations through various methods and opportunities. As we make progress in achieving our goals, we will share more information about our advancements in the coming years.

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

213968.61

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In 2024, GCC made significant progress toward meeting our SBTi goals by reducing a total of 213,968.61 tons of gross CO2 in our cement operations from the previous year, representing a 4.5 % reduction. In 2024, our total emissions were 3,171,955.61 tons, and in 2023, our total gross emissions were 3,385,924.22 tons. This reduction was achieved through various measures, including the use of lower-carbon fuels such as natural gas and alternative fuels, which have significantly contributed to reaching these goals.
[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.

(7.12.1.1) CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)

77493.78

(7.12.1.2) Comment

Per WBCSD Cement CO2 and Energy Protocol, GCC does not take account of the emissions from biogenic carbon in our net Scope 1 or Scope 3 calculations. Gross emissions calculated are emissions from fossil fuels and emissions from alternative fuels – emissions from biomass (biogenic carbon).
[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.

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Mexico	*1151283.31*	*97495.9*	*97432.15*
United States of America	*2020672.3*	*145619.78*	*100044.71*

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ By business division
☑ By activity

(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	*Mexico Division - GCC Cemento S.A. de C.V.*	*1151283.31*
Row 2	*US Division - GCC of America, Inc.*	*2020672.3*

[Add row]

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Cement*	*3171955.61*

[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	*3171955.61*	*3114251.78*	*All activities are related to cement production*

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ By business division

☑ By activity

(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	*US Division - GCC of America, Inc.*	*145619.78*	*100044.71*
Row 2	*Mexico Division - GCC Cemento S.A. de C.V.*	*97495.9*	*97432.15*

[Add row]

(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Cement*	*243115.68*	*197476.86*

[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	*243115.68*	*197476.86*	*All activity is related to cement production*

[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)

3171955.61

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

243115.68

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

197476.86

(7.22.4) Please explain

Our emissions reporting boundary is the same as our financial reporting boundary.

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

GCC does not include other entities in our emissions reporting.
[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

GCC Cemento SAB de CV

(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)

1151283.31

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

97495.9

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

97432.15

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Subsidiary includes Mexican cement facilities.

Row 2

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

GCC Rio Grande

(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)

860346

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

60262.67

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

60261.67

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Subsidiary includes two of our five U.S. cement facilities.
[Add row]

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

Select from:
☑ More than 15% but less than or equal to 20%

(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:*

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
	☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
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

201980.87

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

4120614.95

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

4322595.82

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

115094.91

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

457225.11

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

572320.02

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

0.00

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

3244.99

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

3244.99

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

320320.77

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

4577840.05

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

4898160.82
[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)	*4322595.82*
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ LHV (lower heating value)	*572320.02*
Consumption of other purchased or acquired energy (heat, steam and/or cooling)	*Select from:* ☑ Unable to confirm heating value	*0*
Total energy consumption	*Select from:*	*4898160.82*

[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
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:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

GCC does not use sustianable biomass

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

201980.87

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Alternative kiln fuel

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

GCC does no use other renewable energy sources such as Hydrogen, but we are exploring the possibility to strat using those fuels in the next years

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1594781.88

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Includes kiln fuel and other

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

39725.54

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We use petrol coke as a fuel in a few of our kilns

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2292377.87

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Includes kiln fuel and other

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

193729.66

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We use other Alternative fuels as substitute for the use of coal and gas

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

4322595.82

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Represents total energy related to Scope 1 emissions
[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:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(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

GCC does not use sustianable biomass (All activities related to cement production)

Other biomass

(7.30.8.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.8.2) Total MWh fuel consumed for cement production activities

201980.87

(7.30.8.3) MWh fuel consumed at the kiln

201980.87

(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

Alternative biomass kiln fuel (All activities related to cement production)

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.8.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(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

GCC does no use other renewable energy sources such as Hydrogen, but we are exploring the possibility to strat using those fuels in the next years (All activities related to cement production)

Coal

(7.30.8.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.8.2) Total MWh fuel consumed for cement production activities

1594781.84

(7.30.8.3) MWh fuel consumed at the kiln

1593292.76

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

1489.08

(7.30.8.7) Comment

Includes kiln fuel and other (All activities related to cement production)

Oil

(7.30.8.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.8.2) Total MWh fuel consumed for cement production activities

39725.54

(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

39725.54

(7.30.8.7) Comment

We use petrol coke as a fuel in a few of our kilns (All activities related to cement production)

Gas

(7.30.8.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.8.2) Total MWh fuel consumed for cement production activities

2292518.39

(7.30.8.3) MWh fuel consumed at the kiln

2222704.5

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

69673.44

(7.30.8.7) Comment

Includes kiln fuel and other (All activities related to cement production)

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

193612.69

(7.30.8.3) MWh fuel consumed at the kiln

193612.7

(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

We use other Alternative fuels as substitute for the use of coal and gas (All activities related to cement production)

Total fuel

(7.30.8.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.8.2) Total MWh fuel consumed for cement production activities

4322595.82

(7.30.8.3) MWh fuel consumed at the kiln

4211707.83

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

110887.99

(7.30.8.7) Comment

Represents total energy related to Scope 1 emissions (All activities related to cement production)
[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)

3244.99

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

3244.99

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

3244.99

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

3244.99

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

4322595.82

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

4322595.82

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

201980.87

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

201980.87

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	*3244.99*	*3244.99*
Heat	*4322595.82*	*4322595.82*
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:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Solar panels owned by GCC

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

3101.41

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ No instrument used

(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:

☑ Yes

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

2023

(7.30.14.10) Comment

At the end of 2023, a new solar facility was installed and commissioned at our Trident Plant, with a proven capacity to meet 12.5% of the plant's power requirements. The second phase of the facility's construction began in 2024 and was fully installed and commissioned by year-end. With this expansion, we expect solar power to meet 22% of the plant's energy requirements at the beginning of 2025.

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Mexico

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Solar Panels owned by GCC

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

143.58

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ No instrument used

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

Select from:

☑ Mexico

(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)

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

GCC's installation of solar panels at one of our plants in Mexico is a significant advancement in our commitment to sustainability and reducing our carbon footprint. By generating renewable energy on-site we are able to reduce directly our Scope 2 emissions.finish the installation of Solar panels in one of our Mexico plants. As part of our long-term strategy, we aim to expand our solar generation capacity in other business units to achieve this by 2025.
[Add row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

219441.79

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

143.58

(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)

1589292.39

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1808877.76

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

352878.23

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

3101.41

(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)

2733303.42

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3089283.06
[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

0.0024654161

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

3369432.47

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

1366679000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

0.4

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

☑ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

GCC increased its percentage of renewable energy, while also increasing revenue, resulting in a reduction in our intensity.
[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	*0.8196*	*0.8046*	*0.0623*
Cement equivalent	*0.686*	*0.6735*	*0.7049*
Cementitious products	*0.6888*	*0.6763*	*0.6896*
Low-CO2 materials	*0*	*0*	*0*

[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

118339.9

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

MWh of renewable electrical energy

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

0

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

4

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

GCC is transitioning electrical needs towards renewable energy sources such as wind and solar as a part of our Scope 2 reduction strategy. We have long-term agreements in place with renewable energy suppliers, covering 99% of the electricity consumed by our Odessa plant with solar energy and approximately 42% of the electricity consumption at our Rapid City plant with wind energy.

Row 2

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:
☑ Waste

(7.52.2) Metric value

72394

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

tons of non-hazardous waste from other industries

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

0

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

33

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

GCC is working on reducing the use of Hazardous waste
[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

GCC-MEX-001-OFF Certificate (1).pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

01/01/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Business activity

(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

12/31/2015

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1238290

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1238290.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1238290.000

(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)

90.9

(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)

90.9

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

90.9

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

37.5

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

773931.250

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1127353.81

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1127353.810

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1127353.810

(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

23.89

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target includes emissions related to the use of the coal we sell from our mine that others utilize. We calculate this by finding the total coal sold and subtracting the coal we supply to our own plants. Scope 3 emissions beyond Category 11 (use of sold products) have been excluded from this target. In the past, Category 11 has represented ~80-90% of our total relevant Scope 3 emissions and GCC feels this target covers our most material Scope 3 emission source.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Minimize emissions

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

GCC is fully committed to operating its coal mine in alignment with our long-term sustainability goals. While we currently utilize and sell coal, it is a specialized, high heat value coal, having an improved thermal efficiency, which is ideal for industrial processes.

(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

GCC-MEX-001-OFF Certificate.pdf

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

01/31/2021

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Business activity

(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:

☑ Metric tons CO2e per metric ton of cement

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/31/2015

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1

766.8

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

766.8000000000

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

100

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

100

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

30.7

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes

531.3924000000

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

-5

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1

688.8

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

688.8000000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ Yes, it covers land-related and non-land related emissions (e.g. SBT approved before the release of FLAG target-setting guidance)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

33.13

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers all Scope 1 and biogenic CO2 emissions associated with cement operations under GCC's financial control.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

Reduce emissions

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

To reduce gross Scope 1 CO_2 emission intensity per ton of cementitious material by 2030, GCC is implementing the following measures: (1) increasing the use of alternative fuels (biofuels); (2) increasing the production of blended cement to reduce the clinker factor; (3) optimizing the use of electric and thermal energy; and (4) replacing the use of coal with natural gas. In 2024, GCC took the following steps to implement these measures: •Diverted over 72,000 tons of material from landfills and converted it into alternative fuel. •Reduced clinker factor by 5.4% compared to the 2015 baseline, achieving a record clinker factor of 83.7%. •Achieved ENERGY STAR® certification at two facilities (Pueblo and Rapid City), an achievement granted to the top 25% of companies with lower electricity consumption among similar facilities nationwide. •Increased the use of natural gas to 53% of total thermal energy, up 6 percentage points from 2023. •Produced 73% of cement as blended cement. The supporting strategy and action plan contemplated by GCC is aligned with International Energy Agency recommendations. This action plan was also reviewed by Institutional Shareholder Services (ISS) for a third-party opinion, which concluded the action plan to be credible to support the achievement of the sustainability performance target set by GCC. GCC communicates annually on the relevant KPI and sustainability performance target, making up-to-date information readily available on its website and/or publicly disclosed. GCC's annual report and sustainability performance report includes: (1) up-to-date information on the performance of the selected KPI; (2) a verification assurance report relative to the SBT outlining the performance against the SBT and the related impact, and timing of such impact, on an instrument's financial performance; and (3) any relevant information enabling investors to monitor the progress of the SBT. Information may also include, when feasible and possible: (4) a qualitative or quantitative explanation of the contribution of the main factors, including M&A activities, behind the evolution of the performance/KPI on an annual basis; and (5) an illustration of the positive sustainability impacts of the performance improvement

(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

GCC-MEX-001-OFF Certificate.pdf

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:
☑ Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

12/31/2021

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Business activity

(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:
☑ Market-based

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☑ Metric tons CO2e per metric ton of cement

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/31/2015

(7.53.2.14) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2

76.99

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

76.9900000000

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

100.0

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

100.0

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

57

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes

33.1057000000

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

-5

(7.53.2.61) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2

42.7

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

42.7000000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

78.14

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers all Scope 2 emissions associated with cement operations under GCC's financial control.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

Reduce emissions

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

To reduce gross Scope 2 CO_2 emission intensity per ton of cementitious material by 2030, GCC is aiming to incorporate approximately 100% of electrical energy from renewable sources. We have defined a roadmap for every site at the company to drive our 2030 roadmap and meet our climate targets. We continue to increase our renewable energy consumption through the use of power purchase agreements (PPAs) and renewable energy certificates (RECs), as well as investing in owned renewable energy assets. In 2024, we achieved the following: •100% of electricity for the Odessa facility provided by solar energy. •Approximately 40% of electricity for the Rapid City facility provided by wind energy. •Expanded solar energy at the Trident facility: by the end of 2024, a new solar facility was fully installed and commissioned, with solar power expected to meet 22% of the plant's energy requirements at the beginning of 2025 (supplementing the 85% hydropower generation provided by our utility provider). •Across all operations, 20.6% of total electricity consumption was from renewable sources in 2024, up from 19.1% in 2023. The supporting strategy and action plan contemplated by GCC is aligned with International Energy Agency recommendations. This action plan was also reviewed by Institutional Shareholder Services (ISS) for a third-party opinion, which concluded the action plan to be credible to support the achievement of the sustainability performance target set by GCC. GCC communicates annually on the relevant KPI and sustainability performance target, making up-to-date information readily available on its website and/or publicly disclosed. GCC's annual report and sustainability performance report includes: (1) up-to-date information on the performance of the selected KPI; (2) a verification assurance report relative to the SBT outlining the performance against the SBT and the related impact, and timing of such impact, on an instrument's financial performance; and (3) any relevant information enabling investors to monitor the progress of the SBT. Information may also include, when feasible and possible: (4) a qualitative or quantitative explanation of the contribution of the main factors, including M&A activities, behind the evolution of the performance/KPI on an annual basis; and (5) an illustration of the positive sustainability impacts of the performance improvement

(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

☑ Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production

☑ Net-zero targets

☑ Other climate-related targets

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

12/31/2020

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Business activity

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

☑ Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

12/31/2018

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

28556

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

5

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

100

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

20.6

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

16.42

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Underway

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, this target is associated with target: Int 2

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply
☑ No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target applies to all of our cement operations. Increasing the share of energy from renewable sources directly reduces GCC's Scope 2 emissions. The numerator is the amount of electricity consumed from renewable sources in cement plants (in MWh), and the denominator is the total electricity consumed in cement plants (in MWh). Achieving this target is estimated to reduce our Scope 2 emissions by 53% compared to our 2018 baseline. While this target is not directly part of the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), it is a core component of our commitment to reduce Scope 2 emissions intensity by 57% per ton of cementitious material by 2030, in line with our approved Science Based Target

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

One of our key levers of our climate strategy is to increase the use of renewable energy.

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

We are leveraging renewable energy contracts and investing in owned renewable electricity assets to achieve this goal. We have long-term contracts in place covering 100% of the electricity consumed by our Odessa plant with solar energy and approximately 40% of the electricity consumption at our Rapid City plant with wind energy. At our Trident plant, we completed the installation and commissioning of a new solar facility by the end of 2024, with solar power expected to meet 22% of the plant's energy requirements this will be achieved by the end of 2025 (supplementing the 85% hydropower generation provided by our utility provider). Across all operations, 20.6% of total electricity consumption was from renewable sources in 2024, up from 19.1% in 2023. We are also focusing on installing solar distributed generation in Mexico as part of our long-term strategy.
[Add row]

(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

01/01/2021

(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)

Resource consumption or efficiency

☑ Other resource consumption or efficiency, please specify :Metrics tons of clinker consumed

(7.54.2.6) Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Select from:

☑ metric ton of cement

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/31/2015

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

88.8

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

80

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

83.7

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

57.9545454545

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, this target is associated with Int 1

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ Science Based targets initiative - approved other

☑ Other, please specify :GCCA Roadmap

(7.54.2.17) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

GCC-MEX-001-OFF Certificate (1).pdf

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers all of our cement production across our entire organization. GCC's strategy is aligned with the Global Cement and Concrete Association (GCCA) and the Portland Cement Association (PCA) roadmaps. The overall industry goal is a 35% reduction in CO2 per ton of cementitious material by 2030, which includes industry targets to increase blended cement by 9%. Increasing the use of Portland-limestone cement (PLC) is listed as PCA's roadmap to carbon neutrality.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

Reduce the carbon intensity of our product.

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

Increasing the production of blended cement continues to be a core strategy for reducing our clinker content and lowering carbon emissions. By replacing clinker in our final product with alternative materials such as limestone and calcined clay, we achieved an estimated avoidance of 37 kg CO_2 per metric ton of cement, directly supporting our 2030 target. Our approach to reducing the clinker factor includes optimizing mill dosing, increasing the use of limestone, gypsum, slag, fly ash, and both natural and synthetic pozzolans, as well as ongoing research and development, stakeholder engagement, and internal supply chain evaluations. The Sustainability Committee drives these key initiatives at the board level to ensure progress toward our targets. Expanding the use of Portland Limestone Cement (PLC) is a core pathway identified in the PCA's Roadmap to Carbon Neutrality and is central to our strategy. In 2024, GCC cement operations have converted 73% of our cement production to blended cement. The clinker factor has been reduced to a record low of 83.7%—a 5.4% reduction compared to the 2015 baseline. GCC is allocating resources to meet customer demand for sustainable products and to help our customers achieve their own sustainability goals. For example, the Pueblo Plant in Colorado is fully converted to 100% PLC. PLC is very similar to Ordinary Portland Cement (OPC), but with the addition of 10% limestone, which effectively lowers the CO_2 emissions per ton. GCC continues to invest in and optimize its cement plants to ensure PLC maintains the same strength and workability as OPC. Our research and development team conducts ongoing trials and studies—reviewed by the Sustainability Committee—to further increase blended cement production and reduce our clinker factor.
[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

01/01/2021

(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

☑ Abs1
☑ Int1
☑ Int2

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/31/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:
☑ No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

(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

This target includes our cement and concrete business. In 2021, GCC strengthened our commitment to reduce our CO2 emissions by committing to a Science Based Target to the well-below two-degree (Celsius) curve, joining the Business Ambition for 1.5 and UNFCCC Race to Zero, and committing to interim targets following SBTi recommendations and setting a long-term science-based target to reach a net-zero value chain. Aligning with our net zero strategy, GCC also joined an ambitious journey to achieve carbon neutrality across the cement and concrete value chain by signing onto the Portland Cement Association's (PCA) Roadmap to Carbon Neutrality and the Global Cement and Concrete Association's (GCCA) roadmap.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Reduce emissions

(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:

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

(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

Due to high and unavoidable process emissions in cement manufacturing, GCC views carbon capture as a critical tool for achieving our net-zero ambitions. We continue to see carbon capture as a viable long-term solution for the cement industry. By 2024, GCC has completed research, a screening study, technology selection, and a comprehensive assessment to identify plant compatibility and suitable technology partners. We have also completed the design, pre-FEED (Front End Engineering Design), and the initial phase of the FEED study. GCC has partnered with two technology developers to build pilot carbon capture plants at two of our facilities. We are continuing with the FEED study to assess and analyze the technical, economic, environmental, and regulatory aspects of implementing carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS) technologies. These efforts are part of our broader decarbonization roadmap and are overseen by our Sustainability Executive Committee to ensure alignment with our long-term climate targets.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Revised

(7.54.3.18) Explain the reasons for the revision, retirement, or replacement of the target

The GCC is refreshing its Net Zero Target as part of the commitment to always look for Best Practice. Over the next few years, this will see us aligning our targets with the SBTi 1.5C Pathway in a way that ensures our climate goals are consistent with the highest levels of ambition required to meet the Paris Agreement. This

update is also in line with our ambition to have our net-zero target officially validated by SBTi. Target revision and validation with SBTi mark the reaffirmation of our commitment to be a leader in the low-carbon transition and will be pursued with continued dedication toward sustainable development. In this proactive stance, we will be really determined to bring about really meaningful progress in the fight against climate change.

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Our Sustainability Executive Committee oversees the development and implementation of GCC's sustainability strategy and advises the Board of Directors on climate-related risks and opportunities that have influenced our strategy. Ultimate oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities lies with through discussions including sustainability metrics, targets, performance and progress, and reports and ratings.
[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	*2*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*3*	*130172.2*
Implementation commenced	*1*	*63200*
Implemented	*3*	*114653.2*
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

Low-carbon energy consumption
☑ Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

893.65

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

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

196005

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

46713054

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

The Trident solar projects consist of a two-phase solar installation at the Trident cement plant in Montana, with the second phase completed in 2024. The combined solar facility will supply up to 22% of the plant's electricity needs, supporting GCC's decarbonization and renewable energy goals

Row 2

(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)

213968.61

(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)

18994

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

291939

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Switching kiln fuel from coal or petcoke to natural gas is important for sustainability because natural gas combustion produces significantly less CO_2 per unit of energy than coal, directly reducing Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions from cement production. Additionally, natural gas generates far fewer pollutants such as SOx, NOx, and particulate matter, improving local air quality and supporting compliance with increasingly strict environmental regulations. This transition is a key lever in GCC's decarbonization roadmap.

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

566537.34

(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)

4778368

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

4283225

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

GCC's blended cement program is a leading example of emissions reduction in the cement industry, combining lower clinker factors, innovative supplementary cementitious materials, and transparent reporting to drive down the carbon footprint of its products.
[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:

☑ Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We have a dedicated budget for low-carbon product research and development (R&D), managed by our R&D team at our headquarters in Mexico. The R&D team now reports directly to the Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO), ensuring a strong focus on innovation related to reducing the clinker factor. In addition to internal initiatives, we invest in research through strategic partnerships and actively participate in Innovandi, the Global Cement and Concrete Research Network of the GCCA, which aims to accelerate global collaboration and innovation in cement and concrete technologies.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

GCC complies with all relevant climate-related regulations. This includes compliance with emissions trading schemes such as the Mexican Pilot ETS that will be implemented in 2024.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Internal incentives/recognition programs

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Senior Leadership members have specific annual goals related to climate targets, strategy and emissions reduction projects. Performance against these targets, climate transition plan KPIs and implementation of employee awareness campaigns on climate-related issues, is reported and considered as part of executive compensation decisions.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

GCC initiated the design of the One Planet strategic communication program in 2023 to drive employee engagement, excitement, and commitment to sustainability. In 2024, the program was launched company-wide, further embedding sustainability into daily operations and culture.

Row 5

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Internal price on carbon

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We have introduced an internal carbon price of USD $30, used for the main CAPEX projects associated with our company's strategic plan.
[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	*15.97*
Pre-calciner	*57.95*

[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:

☑ Product or service

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

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Environmental product declaration (EPDs)

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Cement and concrete

☑ Other, please specify :Cement and concrete

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

GCC has developed a lower carbon cement that has been well-received in the marketplace called 1L. 1L is a lower-emission cement with a better environmental profile than Type I/II cement. Its reduced GWP, due to lower clinker content and cleaner energy inputs, makes it a more sustainable choice for construction projects aiming to reduce their carbon footprint.

(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 :ISO 14025, ISO 14040, ISO 14044, and ISO 21930 standards

(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

Ton of Cement

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

An ordinary Portland cement (Type I-II), and Portland Cement Type IL produced at Pueblo Plant. Note This plant was fully converted to PLC in 2022*

(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

250.2

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

We have conducted third-party verified cradle-to-gate Life Cycle Assessments (LCAs). These assessments are documented in Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs) developed in accordance with ISO 14025, ISO 14040, ISO 14044, and ISO 21930 standards. For this analyisis, we calculate avoided emissions by finding the difference between emissions associated with the type I-II cement that has a clinker ratio higher than 88% and emissions associated with the reduced clinker ratio product, considering Pueblo Plant productions an estimation basis. For revenue reporting purposes, all low-carbon products produced aligned with the criteria established by the Mexican Taxonomy are considered.

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

6.7
[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:
☑ No

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:
☑ Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Invoices, water meters, and estimations

(9.2.4) Please explain

The GCCA Sustainability Guidelines for the monitoring and reporting of water in cement manufacturing has been used as a reference to measure the water usage within GCC operations. Withdrawal totals are tracked via invoices and water meters. Estimations are used where data is unavailable.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(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

Invoices, water meters, and estimations

(9.2.4) Please explain

The GCCA Sustainability Guidelines for the monitoring and reporting of water in cement manufacturing have been used as a reference to measure the water usage within GCC operations. Withdrawal volumes by source are tracked via invoices and water meters. Estimations are used where data is unavailable.

Water withdrawals quality

(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

Invoices, external lab testing or contracting documents.

(9.2.4) Please explain

GCC sources water from providers. As such, water quality of the water brought into the facilities are confirmed either by GCC, or through agreement with the third party providing the water source

Water discharges – total volumes

(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

Invoices, water meters, and estimations

(9.2.4) Please explain

GCC sources water from providers based on certain input characteristics that are specific to cement production. As such, water quality of the water brought into the operations are confirmed either by GCC, or through agreement with the third party providing the water source.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(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

Invoices, water meters, and estimations

(9.2.4) Please explain

The GCCA Sustainability Guidelines for the monitoring and reporting of water in cement manufacturing has been used as a reference to measure the water performance of GCC. Discharges by destination are tracked via invoices and water meters. Estimations are used where data is unavailable. A log of GCC's withdrawal and discharge volumes is kept for record.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

GCC does not currently track data for volumes of water discharges by treatment method as this service is conducted by a third party or municiaplity.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 51-75

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

External lab testing

(9.2.4) Please explain

We monitor water discharge quality by standard effluent parameters at a majority of GCC plants. Each location has a different frequency of measurement, varying from biweekly, monthly, quarterly, and yearly and depends on the local discharge permitting/regulation or discharge destination requirements. Each location has a different frequency of measurement, varying from biweekly, monthly, quarterly, and yearly.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

GCC currently tracks data on water discharge quality to meet local discharge permitting/regulation or discharge destination requirements. Some of these requirements require advanced testing beyond standard effluent parameters with which we comply. Each location has a different frequency of measurement, varying from monthly, quarterly, yearly, to every 2 years.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 26-50

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Internal instant sampling, external lab testing

(9.2.4) Please explain

GCC currently tracks data on water discharge quality to meet local discharge permitting/regulation or discharge destination requirements. Some of these requirements require temperature testing with which we comply. Each location has a different frequency of measurement, varying from biweekly, monthly, quarterly, and yearly.

Water consumption – total volume

(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

Invoices, water meters, and estimations

(9.2.4) Please explain

The GCCA Sustainability Guidelines for the monitoring and reporting of water in cement manufacturing has been used as a reference to measure the water performance of GCC. Water consumption is tracked via invoices and water meters. Estimations are used where data is unavailable. A log of GCC's water consumption volumes is kept for record.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 26-50

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water meters and estimations

(9.2.4) Please explain

We are making water conservation efforts by reusing rainwater or introducing new products to reduce water usage. At select plants, we received approval to use collected water (rainwater and recycled water) for beneficial reuse purposes include dust suppression and vegetation maintenance.

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:

☑ Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Invoices, water meters, and estimations

(9.2.4) Please explain

GCC ensures the health, safety, and wellbeing of all of our employees. We currently do not have a consolidated system to monitor all WASH systems but measures are in place to ensure the safety of each facility with access to safe and sanitary water.
[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)

2598

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(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

GCC's decrease in water withdrawals over the last year is due to decreased production and some efforts regarding beneficial reuse/recycle of on-site water. GCC plans to increase production over the next 5 years but to maintain the decreasing trend in water withdrawal due to increased efficiencies in production processes and greater efforts in water conservation/beneficial reuse. This forecast demonstrates our commitment to sustainable resource management and reducing our environmental footprint.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

945

(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:

☑ Change in accounting methodology

(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

GCC's water discharge volumes increased over last year due to improvements in our water accounting efforts. This includes designation of a full time resource within GCC to monitor and improve our water management practices within GCC operations. GCC plans to increase production over the next 5 years but to maintain the decreasing trend in water discharge due to increased efficiencies in production processes and greater efforts in water conservation/beneficial reuse. This forecast demonstrates our commitment to sustainable resource management and reducing our environmental footprint. Our total water usage is not considered in question 9.2.8 as some sources, like beneficial use, are not included in the question. However, the total discharge is reported and verified in our 2024 Integrated Report.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

1653

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Change in accounting methodology

(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

GCC's water consumption volumes increased over last year due to improvements in our water accounting efforts. This includes designation of a full time resource within GCC to monitor and improve our water management practices within GCC operations. GCC plans to increase production over the next 5 years but to maintain the decreasing trend in water consumption due to increased efficiencies in production processes and greater efforts in water conservation/beneficial reuse. This forecast demonstrates our commitment to sustainable resource management and reducing our environmental footprint.
[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)

2337

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Change in accounting methodology

(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

89.95

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☑ WRI Aqueduct

☑ WWF Water Risk Filter

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

In our reporting, GCC tracks the number of sites situated in areas with extremely high water risk, as assessed by the WRI Aqueduct tool. In 2024, % production plants in water-stressed area was 87.5%.Notably, our production in water-stressed regions has risen compared to previous years due to the adoption of a new calculation methodology used to improve accuracy. Long term, we expect the overall water withdrawal from our process to decrease and this trend will apply to sites in water stressed areas.
[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)

6

(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:

☑ Other, please specify :Little to no change

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

GCC aims to reduce water usage and is recurring to different methods and tools to achieve this goal. In 2024, the company elected to reuse rainwater and other surface run off for beneficial reuse including dust suppression and vegetation management. These water conservation measures allow us to extract less water from other high demand water sources.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Not a significant source of water withdrawal.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Not a significant source of water withdrawal.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

2584

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(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

Usage of water from other, less sensitive water sources and water recycle practices, decreased the need for water withdrawal from this source.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Not an applicable source for our industry.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

8

(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:
☑ Other, please specify :Same or similar amount of usage from 2023 to 2024

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

The amount of water purchased from municipality was about the same as previous reporting year
[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)

852

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

The amount of total discharge water increased due to improved water accounting procedures and therefore the value of discharged water to surface water increased.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

0.8

(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:

☑ Other, please specify :Little to no difference year to year

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Negligible change in this discharge destination year over year.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

23

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

The amount of total discharge water increased due to improved water accounting procedures and therefore the value of discharged water to third-party destinations increased.
[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:
☑ 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

GCC is working individually and collaboratively with the GCCA to establish a baseline, a clear methodology and a sound strategic roadmap for water. We anticipate providing greater disclosure in the near-term.

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

GCC is working individually and collaboratively with the GCCA to establish a baseline, a clear methodology and a sound strategic roadmap for water. We anticipate providing greater disclosure in the near-term.
[Fixed row]

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

	Revenue (currency)	Total water withdrawal efficiency	Anticipated forward trend
	1366700000	*526058.51*	*As GCC continues to prioritize water efficiency initiatives, we anticipate our total water withdrawal efficiency to increase.*

[Fixed row]

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

	Products contain hazardous substances	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No	*Not assessed*

[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:

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

(9.14.3) Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :We are conducting trials to reduce water usage.

(9.14.4) Please explain

GCC recognizes that the cement industry consumes high volumes of water to produce products. At GCC, we are working on water conservation efforts by reusing rainwater or introducing new products to reduce water usage. For example, we are currently working on a GCC innovative product called Cementrol, which reduces the need for roadway watering during the on-site construction process.
[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:

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

(9.15.3) Why do you not have water-related target(s) and what are your plans to develop these in the future?

(9.15.3.1) Primary reason

Select from:

☑ We are planning to introduce a target within the next two years

(9.15.3.2) Please explain

In recent years, GCC has set Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions reduction targets aligned with and approved by the Science Based Targets Initiative. Although GCC understands the importance of setting a water-related target, we have focused more closely on our emissions reductions. We continuously manage water-related risks and opportunities and disclose and verify our progress annually in our Integrated Report. We have launched a comprehensive water management initiative focused on mapping water resources, identifying water-stressed locations, and understanding our baseline water usage and flow across operations. This foundational work will enable us to set informed water targets within the next two years. In addition to these efforts, we are assessing water-related risks and opportunities and have brought on a dedicated resource to support water management within GCC. These actions reflect our commitment to sustainable water stewardship.
[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 management

[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* ☑ Other, please specify :GCCA Charter 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 (partial assessment)

(11.4.2) Comment

GCC is responsible to comply with laws and regulations that could impact on land and biodiversity. Some areas have been identified, however, the full assessment has not been completed

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

None of our plants are near a reserve.

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

None of our plants are near a reserve.

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:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

The company has identified the following areas near our plants: Rio San Pedro, Manantiales Geotermales de Julimes, and Sand Lake National Wildlife Refuge.

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:

☑ Data not available

(11.4.2) Comment

No in-depth assessment has been completed to disclose. There are no high-concern location at this point.

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

GCC works in areas in which our activities may leave an impact or that are important for the community.
[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

Quarry 1 (Tijeras' old quarry)

(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

GCC's activities in the reporting year located in "Quarry 1" were about vegetation monitoring and verify the success of the plant life.

(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

☑ Site selection

☑ Project design

☑ Restoration

☑ Biodiversity offsets

(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

One of the company's activities is the extraction of its resources from quarries that is negatively impacting the biodiversity of the land. Yet, as a responsible cement and concrete producer, we asses the gravity of our footprint and work in conducting rehabilitation projects on the areas we have affected.
[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

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Carbon removals

☑ Product footprint

☑ Base year emissions

☑ Target-setting methodology

☑ Emissions breakdown by country/area

☑ Energy attribute certificates (EACs)

☑ Progress against targets
☑ Renewable fuel consumption
☑ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption
☑ Emissions reduction initiatives/activities
☑ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation
☑ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption
☑ Year on year change in emissions intensity (Scope 3)
☑ Emissions breakdown by business division
☑ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation
☑ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 1 and 2)
☑ Year on year change in emissions intensity (Scope 1 and 2)

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards
☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

GCC has undergone third-party verification since 2021, when it began disclosing performance data with independent validation. Each year, GCC adds additional KPIs to be verified. As a good practice, the third-party verification entity is changed every three years. In 2024, the consultant was replaced accordingly.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

GCC_FINAL_for_sign_Indepent Limited Verification Letter_PR.pdf

Row 2

(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

☑ Water consumption– total volume

☑ Water discharges– total volumes

☑ Water withdrawals– total volumes

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

GCC has undergone third-party verification since 2021, when it began disclosing performance data with independent validation. Each year, the company incorporates additional KPIs into the verification process. In 2022, water-related KPIs were included for third-party verification.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

GCC_FINAL_for_sign_Indepent Limited Verification Letter_PR.pdf
[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.

	Additional information
	No additional information

[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 & 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:
☑ No