Questions from Dachverband der kritischen Aktionärinnen und Aktionäre to the Board of directors of HeidelbergCement and answers \textit{(in italic)} at the AGM on 11 May 2023.

[Unofficial translation by WSRW]

Through its activities in Western Sahara, HeidelbergCement AG continues to support the repressive occupation by Morocco, which is contrary to international law. The kingdom has held a large part of the territory under military occupation for almost 50 years and has divided it into two parts by erecting a 2500 km wall. The people of Western Sahara, the Saharawis, largely fled the invasion in 1975 and have since lived in refugee camps in Algeria. The Saharawis living in the occupied territory are subjected to massive human rights violations by the Moroccan occupation authorities.

For more than 30 years, a UN mission has been supposed to hold a referendum within the framework of the Saharawis' right to self-determination, which is recognized under international law. However, this has not yet happened. There is no pressure on Morocco to abandon its blockade attitude. On the contrary, Morocco is even supported in the occupation, among others by HeidelbergCement AG. The group cooperates well with the occupation regime. HeidelbergCement AG's subsidiary, Ciments du Maroc, operates two grinding plants and a ready-mix concrete plant in the occupied territory. The building materials produced in the plants are essential for the settlement policy implemented by the occupying power, which according to the research services of the Bundestag substantiate a war crime. According to Ciments du Maroc’s website, the cement is used, among other things, for the expansion of the phosphate port. This port is used by the occupying power to ship phosphate mined in violation of international law around the world. As a result of the expansion, Morocco will also produce fertilizer from the phosphate stolen from the Saharawis in the future and ship it internationally.

Is the Executive Board aware that the Group's activities are pushing the exploitation of mineral resources in violation of international law?

\textit{We have stated that our own activities do not include any mining activities, to the extent that we do not exploit any mineral resources.}

Is the Board aware that the construction materials supplied by the Group contribute to the illegal settlement policy, further complicating a resolution of the conflict?

\textit{You ask whether we know whether the building materials we deliver in Western Sahara are used for illegal settlements. We have no information on this.}

The website of Ciments du Maroc continues stating that an "interconnexion électrique" is being supplied. What is this? Is it an interconnection for the connection of the Western Sahara grid to the Moroccan grid?

\textit{We are currently unable to provide any information on this in the short term; we should clarify this bilaterally afterwards.}

The European Court of Justice has made it clear several times in its rulings on trade agreements between the EU and Morocco that they can only be applied to Western Sahara if the people of Western Sahara have given their explicit consent through their UN-recognized representative body, Frente Polisario. Has the Group obtained the Polisario's consent for its activities?
The EU has appealed against this ruling, as you probably know. We respect peoples' right to self-determination. However, as a private company, HeidelbergMaterials does not take a position on the status of individual territories under international law. We follow classifications by the German government in this regard.

The Group has expressed that it purchases "about 150,000 tons of limestone and pozzolana annually from local suppliers in the territory of Western Sahara," in addition to aggregates for ready-mix concrete. Are these materials mined in Western Sahara? Is the quarrying done by subsidiaries of HeidelbergCement AG? If not, by whom?

Clinker and gypsum are imported into Western Sahara from Morocco, and limestone and pozzolana are quarried in Western Sahara by third-party companies owned by Sahrawis.

How much concrete or cement did the Group or its subsidiaries produce in Western Sahara in 2022? To the Group's knowledge, how much was produced or consumed in total in the occupied territory of Western Sahara?

In 2022, we produced 896,000 tons of cement at our plants in Western Sahara. We have no information on the production volumes of our competitors.