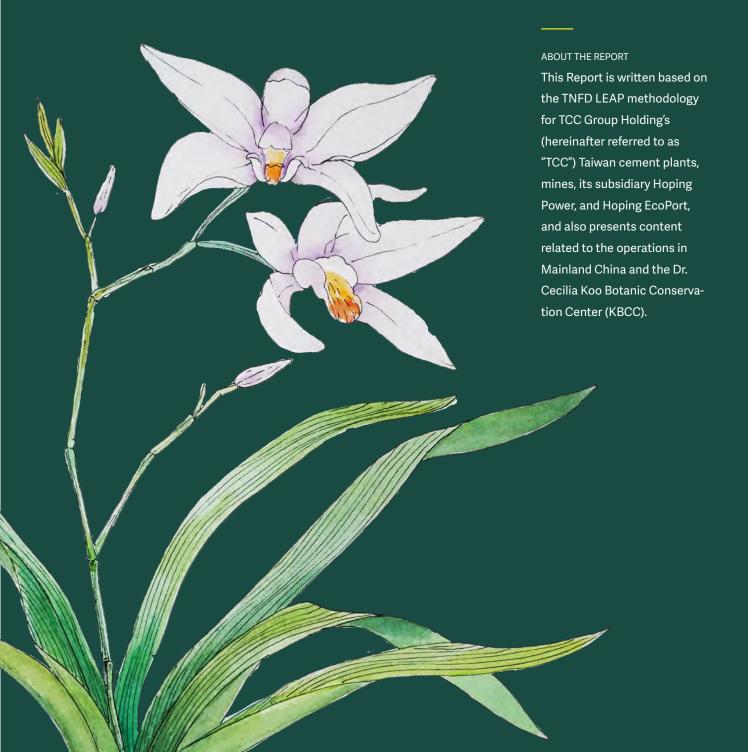
COVER STORY

Life Resilience

Yunnan Bletilla orchid (Bletilla formosana (Hayata) Schltr.) is a unique native orchid species of Taiwan. It blooms again in the limestone terrain of the mountains at over a thousand meters after being carefully restored by TCC and Dr. Cecilia Koo Botanic Conservation Center (KBCC).

The orchids on the rock walls are a response to extreme environments, a result of the ongoing dialogue between the vitality of life and environmental pressures.

TCC has long focused on the interaction between humans and nature. Over the past seven years, TCC has been committed to energy transition, low-carbon production, and waste management, as our adaptive response to climate change. Just like the rebirth of Yunnan Bletilla orchid in the mines, the industry is also seeking its ecological position.



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EDITOR'S ADDRESS

The poetry of Chairman Nelson An-ping Chang: "Water wells in spring; clouds changes in summer; the moon lofts in autumn; mountains delight in winter." Earth's beauty changes in seasons unveil the chapter of TCC TNFD Report. Spring, the beginning of the seasons, sowing the seeds of natural restoration; summer, the flourishing and growth of all creatures; autumn, enjoying the colorful world, happily sharing the harvest with companions; winter storing, enjoying the joy and beauty. These seasonal changes reflect TCC's firm belief in nature, and the business philosophy of nature-based management, in service of life, harmony, and well-being for all.

Appendix

Chairman's Addres

Living in harmony with nature Biodiversity: for Humanity the Bell Tolls

"On the Planet Earth we live today, all species of wild mammals account for only 4% of mammals worldwide in total weight. Among them, more than one-third is our humankind with a population of over 8 billion people, and the other two-thirds are those that domesticated as a primary source of food for humans. Is there still a biodiversity?"

Humans cannot survive in an environment deprived of biodiversity. Notwithstanding, in the past fifty years, 873 species of wild animals have gone extinct. If humans continue to exploit and destroy unwarily, over 26,000 species of wild animals might disappear off the face of the earth in the next twenty years. Humans have attempted to build an insulated Biosphere multiple times, but each time it has resulted in failure because humans were far from knowing how to create a self-reliant ecosystem. Not to mention that the least-known aspect is the underground surface, or the so-called soil ecology, which is also one of the key reasons why TCC Group Holdings resolved to launch the Ho-Ping Ark Ecological Program.

I love diving a lot, among other hobbies. I went scuba diving in the north coastal waters, and such offshore islands as Orchid Island, Green Island, and the Pescadores in Taiwan beginning 1978. At that time, the undersea world was dazzling and crystal-like as felt in a paradise, but no more nowadays. Coral reefs cover only one-thousandth of the earth's surface but they provide habitat for a quarter of marine life. If global temperatures rise to 1.5°C warmer in the future, the number of corals alive will decrease by 70-90%, which could severely impact marine ecosystems.

To date, the world has experienced five mass extinctions. Our generation is the only one in human history to realize that there had been five mass extinctions and that we will probably fall victim the next time. If we are not paying attention, we might be the last generation to witness this massive destruction.

We are facing the dual challenges of biodiversity loss and climate change, caused by the rapid and continuous exploitation of the earth's limited resources. We shall not view these critical conditions as two separate issues. Climate change and biodiversity loss are not only environmental issues but also economic development, security, and social moral and ethical issues.

It is imperative that people should change the way they think from the perspective of "I" to "we." However, the global crisis is not just a natural climate crisis; three other crises ensue.



The first is the cognitive crisis. People doubt whether the sweeping climate crisis will really happen. The answer is positive if the weather conditions keep deteriorating. The second is the ideological crisis. People doubt whether those they do to refrain it from getting worse is useful. We must be confident enough to believe that what we do will help the earth. The third is the imaginative crisis. People cannot imagine how horrible it will be if the climate crisis comes true. We do not know how many of the existing over-8-billion people will survive. These are our crises.

The world is at the most important crossroads in history, facing the most profound systemic changes and challenges.

The crux is how we can get prepared to coexist with nature.

Every human action or behavior will affect the foundation of the natural world.

Nelson An-ping Chang Chairman TCC Group Holdings

Melsor My ()

Life | The Most Important Thing

"Management philosophy with nature at the core."

Cement, integral to civilization, is the world's second-largest consumed resource, highlighting their importance to human development. Sourced from nature, limestone, its main ingredient, ties it to environmental issues beyond carbon emissions. TCC has been addressing environmental concerns since 1980s, prompting early introspection on its relationship with nature and the environment.

"Without nature, the 1.5-degree goal of the Paris Agreement cannot be achieved."

Both COP27 climate summit and COP15 biodiversity summit called for:

Climate action and nature positive are equally important on the net-zero scale. TCC embeds nature and biodiversity in its net-zero strategy, promoting sustainable development and natural harmony. Please refer to the 2023 TCC Sustainability Report for details.

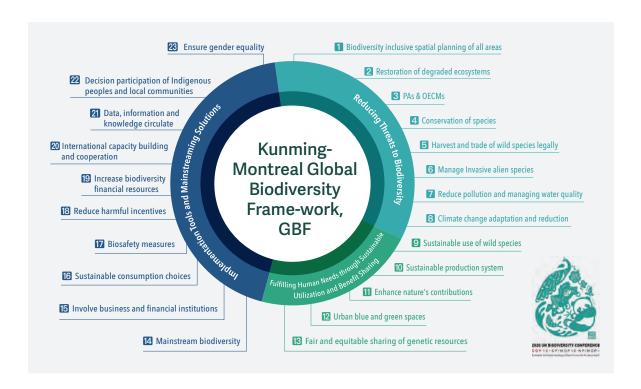
TCC established the world's largest tropical plants conservation base in 2007, initiated restoration of mining areas in 2016, began coral rehabilitation in Hoping EcoPort in 2021, and launched forest carbon sink and soil ecology research in 2022. TCC participated in the pilot program of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) and integrated the official TNFD framework in 2023, becoming TNFD Early Adopter. Additionally, TCC has aligned with the Science Based Targets for Nature (SBTN) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development's (WBCSD) Methodology for the Net Impact Assessment of Biodiversity in the Cement Sector (NIA), assessing the feasibility of achieving No Net Loss (NNL) and Net Positive Impact (NPI).

In 2024, TCC's environmental efforts were highlighted by Business for Nature in the It's Now for Nature campaign, showcasing the construction materials industry. TCC aims to reverse nature loss by 2030, standardizing its conservation methods and adhering to global standards. Supporting the global 30×30 goal to conserve land and marine areas by 2030, TCC is dedicated to fostering Nature Positive.



Aligning 23 targets under GBF, TCC dedicated to halting and reversing the loss of biodiversity.

In 2022, COP15 Biodiversity Summit passed the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), setting global action targets for 2030 and long-term global goals for 2050. TCC continues to execute nature actions and planning in accordance with GBF, striving for living in harmony with nature and nature positive.



Reference Table of GBF and Each Chapter of This Report

		Act	on-oriented Target		
ი -	0	15	Businesses Assess, Disclose and Reduce Biodiversity-Related Risks and Negative Impacts		
ı P	1	14	Integrate Biodiversity in Decision-Making at Every Level		
PTER	2	2 02 Restore 30% of all Degraded Ecosystems			
		08	Minimize the Impacts of Climate Change on Biodiversity and Build Resilience		
^		11	Restore, Maintain and Enhance Nature's Contributions to People		
	3	19	Substantially and Progressively Increase The Level of Financial Resources		
		22	Ensure Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice and Information Related to Biodiversity for all		
	4	03	Conserve 30% of Land, Waters and Seas		
	Halt Species Extinction, Protect Genetic Diversity, and Manage Human-Wildlife Conflicts				
		06	Reduce the Introduction of Invasive Alien Species by 50% and Minimize Their Impact		
		13	Increase the Sharing of Benefits From Genetic Resources, Digital Sequence Information and Traditional		
			Knowledge		

Action | Nature Positive

The Rio Conventions of the United Nations:

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

United Nations Convention to Combat

Desertification (UNCCD)

UN Principle Responsible Investment (PRI) 2010

CBD COP10 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets stipulated

GLOBAL TREND

17 sustainable development goals (SDGs) of UN released **COP21 Paris agreement**

2010-2020

United Nations declared the Decade for Deserts and the Fight Against Desertification

UNFCCC COP26 proposed a strict compliance with the threshold value of 1.5°C of global warming, proposal of Net Zero target, phase-out of fossil fuels, Deforestation Pledge, committed to put an end to the issues of deforestation and land loss by 2030

COP27 UNEP stated protecting biodiversity is protecting the Paris Agreement

2021-2023 IPCC 6th Assessment Report

The official version of TNFD Framework released

IFRS Sustainable Disclosure Standards S1 and S2 standards effected CBD COP16 in Cambodia

Nature-based Solutions

UNEP released 《Ecosystem Restoration for People, Nature and Climate》 UNEP & IUCN released 《Nature-based solutions for climate change mitigation , proposing the carbon reduction potential of NbS COP28 IUCN emphasized the role of NbS

Nature Positive

CBD COP15

- UN & G20 jointly launched Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)
- Adoption of GBF, with the target "30 by 30" established, along with an enhanced promotion of Other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs)



- → Protect and Restore 30×30
- → Prosper with Nature
- → Share Benefits Fairly
- → Invest and Collaborate

2 0 1 0

2020

2 0 3 0

2 0 5 0

1992 Shoushan Mine terminated

2006-2050 Long-term environmental and ecological monitoring program

in Hoping Mine & Taibaishan Mine

Dr. Cecilia Koo Botanic Conservation Center established

First estimation of ecosystem service value and the survey on the plant restoration efforts

in Jinchang Quarry of Hoping Mine

2021-2050 Implementing biodiversity management plan (BMP) for high-risk mines

2019-2025 Port Environmental Review System (PERS) certified

NbS action: Cooperating with government by using advanced cement kiln co-processing technology to convert invasive Popinac as zero-carbon biomass energy

Launched Hualien Hoping Industrial Park Nature Conservation Project

Bio Cube Coral Creation Project commenced

TCC ACTION

2015 Life below water survey launched

2020 Identification and distribution survey of the coral species

"Ho-Ping Ark Ecological Program," the only long-term research on soil species in the world commenced Hoping Mine Restoration Area Forest and Soil Rehabilitation Project

2022

Becoming SBTi partner, using the world's most rigorous standards to face climate change Joining membership of Business for Nature

The first manufacturer in Taiwan involved in the TNFD Pilot Program Founding member of Taiwan Nature Positive Initiative

Signed Business for Nature CBD COP15 initiative: Make it Mandatory, Call to Action

TNFD pilot program released

Formulated TCC Biodiversity Policy

Formulated TCC No Deforestation Commitment

Taiwan's only major construction material company of TNFD Early Adopters

Hoping EcoPort certified the APSN Green Port Award System (GPAS)

Hoping EcoPort certified Environmental Education Facility

Representing construction material company joining It's Now for Nature campaign







Hoping Mine ReforestationProject

SEMIANNUALLY

KBCC



Taibaishan Mine Ecological RestorationProject

TIMELY

Sustainable Landscape Laboratory, National Ilan University Professor Ji-Wei Huang



Hualien Hoping Industrial Park Nature Conservation Project

TIMELY

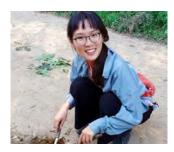
School of Forestry and Resource Conservation, NTU Dr. Chyi-Rong Chiou



Hoping Mine Restoration Area Forest and Soil Rehabilitation Project

QUARTERLY

Frameless Landscape Architects, Taiwan Forestry Research Institute Dr. Chiao-Ping Wang (Consultant)



Ho-Ping Ark EcologicalProject

QUARTERLY

KBCC Professor Chia-Wei Li andJian-Fu Liu Collection Manager



Soil Expert Dr. Chiao-Ping Wang



NTU IEEB Professor Chih-Han Chang







TCC operates 21 mines and 14 cement plants in Taiwan and Mainland China. In Taiwan, biodiversity impacts are assessed using the Ministry of the Interior's Function Zones and the Ministry of Agriculture's Biodiversity Datasets, focusing on IUCN Categories I-IV protected areas and species of concern. In Mainland China, the Biodiversity Impact Assessment Tool (BIA), created by the Shanshui Conservation Center and Peking University, is used. The BIA tool combines data from the China Nature Observation database, the IUCN Red List, the World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA), and the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA), covering both international and Chinese criteria.

The analysis indicates TCC's operations in the Hualien Hoping and Suao Taibaishan mines are in regions of high biodiversity sensitivity (totaling 300.7 hectares), where long-term biodiversity management plan (BMP) have been implemented. In the Hejiayuan Mine in Anshun, Guizhou, the region potentially includes species in the "List of Terrestrial Wild Animals of Significant Ecological, Scientific, or Social Value", yet no protected species have been identified, indicating it is not a high biodiversity risk area. Other mines and plants are also assessed to have no potential biodiversity risks.

TCC Cement Business Operation Sites		Mainland China			Taiwan
Location and Area		Numbers	Areas	Numbers	Areas
Cement Plants	To a prooff	12	741.54 hectares	2	68.32 hectares
Mines		19	1323.35 hectares	2	300.7 hectares
RMC Plants ¹	The state of the s	1	0.9hectares	23	25.11hectares

Note 1: RMC sites are not located near any natural areas.

Suao Taibaishan Mine

High biodiversity sensitivity region, identified as geologically sensitive areas and national conservation lands. It has passed EIA and implemented BMP.

High biodiversity sensitivity region, identified as geologically sensitive areas and national conservation lands. It has passed environmental impact assessment (EIA) and implemented BMP.

monitoring.

Guizhou Hejiayuan Mine

Include 11 species in the "List of Terrestrial Wild

Animals of Significant Ecological, Scientific, or

been identified. The mine continues to comply

Social Value", yet no protected species have

with local regulations and plan to initiate

Coverage Rate of BMP for High-risk
Mining Areas/Quarry Rehabilitation Plan (QRP)
Note: High risk: evaluated based on IUCN, WDPA, and various regional databases.

2023 TCC Nature Action Performances

LAND

- The Mines in Mainland China: 19.7% Restoration and Reforestation Rate
- The Mines in Taiwan: 51.2% Restoration and Reforestation Rate. 88% The Percentage of Indigenous Species Conservation in Hoping Mine; 90% The Percentage of Indigenous Species Conservation in Taibaishan Mine
- Hoping Mine Proportion of Soil Organic Matter of Restoration Zone Increased by 1.3 Times/3 year restoration
- Hoping Mine (Jinchang Quarry) Forest Carbon Sink 123.21 tons/ hectare, Higher Than Average of Rain Forests in Asia
- Conservation of Plants (Including Endangered Species) of KBCC: 34,646 Varieties

OCEAN

- Coral Rehabilitation Project at Hoping EcoPort Total of 1,001 Corals Have Been Rehabilitated
- The Area Designated for Rehabilitation Has Been Expanded to Four Times
- Hanben Ocean Station Beach Cleaning | 307 **Participants**
- Hanben Ocean Station 77,241 Visitors



SOCIETY

- 85% Approval Rate of The Tribal Consultation and Voting Procedure in Iyo Tribe
- 82.2% Approval Rate of The Tribal Consultation and Voting Procedure in Gukut Tribe
- 97.6% Approval Rate of The Tribal Consultation and Voting Procedure in Knlibu Tribe
- TCC DAKA | 8.44 million Visitors
- Cement Academy Assists Total 1,293 Students
- Hoping EcoPort Environmental Education Courses | 39 Sessions

FRESHWATER

- Hoping Plant Membrane Bioreactors (MBR), -7.34% water withdrawal compared to 2022
- Hoping Power Rainwater Harvesting System Recycling Estimated 18,000 m³ Annually

ATMOSPHERE

- Hoping Power Plant Total Air Pollution -34% Compared to 2016
- Enhancement and Replacement of Gas-gas Heater and Ammonia Injection Grids





