### TAIHEIYO CEMENT CORPORATION : Transition-Linked Loan

#### Corporate Profile

Industry		Cement					
Location		Japan					
Business		Taiheiyo Cement Corp. accounts for more than 30% of the cement sales in Japan. Other business areas include construction materials, mineral resources, environmental business and so on.					
Alignment with the Four Elements in the Guideline*							
Element 1	<ul> <li>Strate 2022, R&amp;D t</li> <li>Gover presid develo</li> </ul>	rategy: Carbon Neutral Strategy 2050 has been set out in March D22, with targets for 2030 and a roadmap of initiatives including &D to achieve carbon neutrality (CN). overnance: cross-departmental CSR Management Committee with resident as a chair and a project team was established for the evelopment of innovative technologies.					
Element 2	<ul> <li>Identiinpor</li> <li>In the to clin</li> </ul>	ied 22 key issues based on the level of interest and ance to stakeholders and the importance to Taiheiyo Cement. environmental field, realizing carbon neutrality and response ate change have been identified as important issues.					
Element 3	Given manuf intens manuf Reduc standa	<ul> <li>Given that current emissions reduction measures are mainly on manufacturing processes, the company's 2030 target for emission intensity is consistent with the energy intensity reduction in manufacturing processes outlined in METI's technology roadmap. Reduction target is set based on regionality (differences in cement standards between Japan and other countries).</li> </ul>					
Element 4	<ul> <li>Invest formu yen in 20 bill</li> </ul>	ment plan has been set ou in a mid-term management plan lated in FY2021 which set out an investment of 100 billion carbon neutrality-related areas by FY2030, while investing ion yen in capital investment for energy saving until FY2023.					

Borrower	Taiheiyo Cement Corporation		
Financier Development Bank of Japan Inc.			
Evaluation Agency	Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd.		
Amount borrowed	NA		
Contract Date	March 2023		

SPTs are set in line with the company's emissions reduction targets.

Emission intensity is consistent with the energy intensity reduction in manufacturing processes (approx. 5.7% compared to FY2019) set out in METI's technology roadmap.

#### KPI/SPT:

Loan Outline

- CO<sub>2</sub> emissions intensity in the supply chain: 20% reduction (compared to 2000)
- **Domestic CO<sub>2</sub> emissions:** 40% reduction (compared to 2000)

### Transition Strategy and Governance (Element 1)

#### Taiheiyo Cement's Transition Strategy -

• The mid-term management plan announced in May 2021 sets forth the Carbon Neutral Strategy 2050 which outlines specific measures for decarbonizing the entire supply chain.

	CO2 reauc	tion targets	pediation or emissions mensity by zon or more minuighour me supply chain compe	area to 2000)	2050			
			2022	2030	2040	2050		
Cement production process	Existing technology	Energy-derived	<ul> <li>Energy saving and improved efficiency (high-efficiency coolers, gas and waste heat recovery power generation, etc.)</li> </ul>	X	Use of renewable energy			
			Establishment of technology contributing to a 50% use of waste-derived energy     Establishment of gas firing technology		Use of synthetic methane converted from captured CO2, hydrogen and ammonia			
		Raw material-derived	Standardization of increased use of minor mineral admixtures in OPC in the domestic business area     Commercialization and popularization					
			<ul> <li>Development of technology to utilize supplementary cementitious materials in the overseas business area</li> </ul>	mentitious m	haterials			
			Development of low-CO2 cement technology (CARBOFIX, etc.)	Market in	troduction, commercialization and popularization			
	Innovative technology		<ul> <li>Development of carbon circulation technology (chemical absorption method, CO<sub>2</sub> mineralization)</li> </ul>		Utilization of captured CO <sub>2</sub>	1		
			Development of CO:-capture cement production process (C2SP kiln)     Development of process to convert captured CO: into synthetic methane		Sequential deployment to domestic and overseas pla			
Other than cement production process			Optimization by use of EVs and AI in the transportation sector     Unestone quary greening, development of algae propagation technology, etc.     Standardization of accounting for CDu uptake by concrete carbonation (recarbonation)		Introduction and deployment throughout the supply chain			

Energy saving

 Maximum use of low CO<sub>2</sub> energy/cement
 Completion of innovative technology development
 CO<sub>2</sub> capture and utilization Deployment of innovative technologies

#### Sources of Emissions in the Cement Sector

- 60% of emissions in the cement sector are of non-energy origin, generated when limestone is sintered to obtain clinker. The remaining 40% originates from the high temperatures used in clinker firing and the energy used in other manufacturing processes.
- Reducing emissions from non-energy sources requires innovative technology, and it is important to <u>develop technologies for</u> <u>reducing emissions</u> while promoting <u>steady</u> <u>decarbonization, including energy saving in</u> <u>the near term</u>.



- Despite the absence of practical technologies for decarbonization in the cement sector, to decarbonize the supply chain Taiheiyo Cement has been working on to develop innovative technologies.
- Along with such development, they have been promoting steady decarbonization by maximizing the use of existing technologies, such as energy saving.

Points

Key

### Science-based Targets and Pathways (Element 3)



FY2022 Subsidy for Global Warming Countermeasures Promotion Project

### Science-based Targets and Pathways (Element 3)



2020 intensity <sup>1</sup>	0.76	0.68	0.59	-	0.58
2030 intensity target (compared to 2020)	-	approx. -12% <sup>4</sup>	-	-20%	-26%

Note 1: Tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>/t-cementitious

Note 2: Domestic average is based on METI data, Taiheiyo Cement intensities are based on the company's published information, and European average intensity is based on TPI data of European companies.

Note 3: unit for IEA is tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>/t-cement

Note 4: 2030 target including Scope 3; estimated value using 2020 results for comparison purpose



Note 5: See 2015 "Survey on Measures to Promote and Expand Energy-Saving Manufacturing Processes in the Cement Industry"(Japanese only)

### Key Points

- Taiheiyo Cement intends to significantly reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from 2030 through the introduction of innovative technologies. This is in line with the assumed CO2 reduction pathway illustrated in METI's technology roadmap.
- One characteristic of Japan's cement industry is the large volume of ordinary Portland cement. In Japan, there are stricter cement standards than those in other countries and a limited mixing ratio, which results in the wide use of high-strength ordinary Portland cement.
- Ordinary Portland cement contains a large amount of clinker thus has high emissions. However, given the circumstances unique to Japan such as frequent earthquakes and the need for high strength and durability in structures, the main measure that can be undertaken in the near term should be energy saving, and hence, targets and reduction ranges of Taiheiyo Cement are deemed appropriate based on the regional characteristics.

FY2022 Subsidy for Global Warming Countermeasures Promotion Project

### Science-based Targets and Pathways (Element 3)

Differences in Cement Standards Between Japan and Other Countries\*

- In Europe, a greater variety of mixed materials are allowed than in Japan and Korea, and the use of multiple mixtures is also allowed. In addition, the mixing ratio of mixed materials is higher than in Japan and Korea.
- Singapore bases its standards on those in Europe. However, mixed cement is expected to become more widely used in the future as subways, highways, and other infrastructures are developed.

		Japan (JIS Standards)	Europe (EN 197-1 standard)	Korea (KS-L standard)	Singapore (SS-EN 197-1 standard)
Acceptable mixed materials		Blast furnace slag, silica, fly ash	Blast furnace slag, silica, fly ash, shale, pozzolan, limestone	Blast furnace slag, fly ash	Blast furnace slag, silica, fly ash, shale, pozzolan, limestone
Use of multiple mixtures		Not possible	Possible	Not possible	
	Blast furnace slag	5~70%	6~95%	5-70%	
Mixing ratio	Silica	5~30%	6~35% However, mixing ratio can be up to 55% in total when mixed with pozzolan and fly ash	_	Based on European standards (cites EN 197-1)
	Fly ash	5~30%	6~35% However, mixing ratio can be up to 55% in total when mixed with silica and pozzolan	5~30%	

\*See 2015 "Survey on Measures to Promote and Expand Energy-Saving Manufacturing Processes in the Cement Industry", etc.

## Committee | Results

### TAIHEIYO CEMENT CORPORATION: Transition Finance

### **RESULTS:**

Approved for Climate Innovation Finance Promotion Grants Scheme

Main Opinions Other measures including the use of LNG, along with future fuel conversion to hydrogen and ammonia, are also The cement sector has a role to play expected to be studied. in building a recycling-oriented society, by effectively using waste as a heat source or as raw material. As Taiheiyo Cement is a major cement decarbonization is extremely operator in Japan and is expected to challenging in this sector, Taiheiyo continue R&D while paying attention Cement's energy-saving measures are Others to the sustainability of limestone and seen to be appropriate as a near term other factors. measurements. For the linked loan, whose 2030 In the absence of existing • targets have been set, it is technologies for achieving net zero, recommended that milestones also be the company has set their set and disclosed on a regular basis, decarbonization strategy taking future even if they are not in the form of uncertainties in account. KPIs, so that the progress can be shared between borrowers and lenders.

This document focuses on the contribution of transition finance to the realization of Japan's carbon neutrality by 2050 and the Paris Agreement and does not cover any of the risks associated with transition finance as a financial instrument. It should be noted that even the approved cases of this scheme, there are credit risks and other risks (in the case of bonds, price fluctuation risks, liquidity risks, etc.) as in ordinary financing.

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