

# Welcome to your CDP Climate Change Questionnaire 2023

## C0. Introduction

### C0.1

#### **(C0.1) Give a general description and introduction to your organization.**

Royal BAM Group is a construction company based in the Netherlands. Royal BAM Group's organisational structure is based on two divisions, one dedicated to the Netherlands and the other to the United Kingdom and Ireland. This structure has been put in place to enhance operational excellence, knowledge sharing and the development of sustainable and life-cycle solutions. The two divisions are supported by a focused and streamlined corporate centre. Emission generating activities include construction and renovation of buildings and infrastructure, emissions related to manufacturing and transporting materials and employee travel.

In the division Netherlands and the division United Kingdom and Ireland, BAM leverages its scale and strong position to lead with replicable and 'best-in-industry' construction processes, delivered by highly skilled employees to create valuable, sustainable solutions for its clients.

With the completion of the divestment of Wayss & Freytag Ingenieurbau in September 2022, the Group finalised its divestment agenda, a key element of BAM's strategic plan to create a more predictable, profitable and sustainable company in 2023. BAM is focusing on further improvement of its activities in the Netherlands (including Denmark), the United Kingdom and Ireland and its remaining operations in Belgium.

Through its joint venture Invesis, BAM is also committed to PPP civil and social infrastructure projects. BAM International previously delivered construction and civil engineering projects outside Western Europe. Following the wind-down, all these projects have been completed.

The Group employs approximately 13,700 people. The division Netherlands employs approximately 7,000 people, the division United Kingdom and Ireland 6,400 people, and Belgium 200 people.

## C0.2

**(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data and indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.**

### Reporting year

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**Start date**

January 1, 2022

**End date**

December 31, 2022

**Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years**

No

## C0.3

**(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.**

Antarctica

Australia

Belgium

Denmark

Germany

Ireland

Netherlands

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

## C0.4

**(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.**

EUR

## C0.5

**(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.**

Financial control

## C-CN0.7/C-RE0.7

**(C-CN0.7/C-RE0.7) Which real estate and/or construction activities does your organization engage in?**

New construction or major renovation of buildings

Buildings management

Other real estate or construction activities, please specify  
Civil engineering

## C0.8

**(C0.8) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?**

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	NL0000337319

## C1. Governance

### C1.1

**(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?**

Yes

#### C1.1a

**(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.**

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for climate-related issues
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	<p>The CEO (Chairman of the Executive Committee) oversaw the board and the sustainability strategy and performance in 2022. Sustainability (or Corporate Social Responsibility) is part of the Dutch Corporate Governance Code. The Executive Committee is responsible for reporting material sustainability aspects, including climate related issues and the performance on sustainability.</p> <p>The Executive Committee, which consists of the CEO, CFO, and two COOs (one for the Netherlands and one for the UK and Ireland), defines the sustainability policy including climate issues in consultation with the Director Strategy and the management teams of the segments. Meetings with senior management are used to define sustainability and climate issues, and reach agreement on prioritizing objectives, monitoring activities, and reporting results. The Executive Committee, led by the CEO, has the final say in climate-related issues and has the mandate to make key climate-related decisions.</p> <p>An example of a key decision in 2022 was the Executive Committee's decision to increase the ambition level of BAM's CO2 reduction targets, both for scope 1 and 2 as for scope 3.</p>

## C1.1b

**(C1.1b) Provide further details on the board’s oversight of climate-related issues.**

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Scheduled – all meetings	Overseeing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures Overseeing and guiding employee incentives Reviewing and guiding strategy Overseeing and guiding the development of a transition plan Monitoring the implementation of a transition plan Overseeing the setting of corporate targets Monitoring progress towards corporate targets	The Executive Committee defines BAM’s sustainability strategy, which is part of BAM’s company wide strategy, in consultation with the Group Director Strategy and the management teams of the divisions. The sustainability strategy includes key strategic objectives, goals and targets related to climate related issues (reduction of CO2 emissions and carbon intensive resources as well as other climate related risks and opportunities). All these key strategic objectives, goals and targets are translated into Strategic and Operational plans of BAM’s divisions. The Operational plans include annual budgets attached to the actions to achieve these climate related objectives. Meetings between the Executive Committee and senior management of the segments are used to review and guide these Strategic and Operational plans as well as monitor implementation and performance of the objectives, goals and targets that are included in them. This includes quarterly meetings where the divisions report progress to the Executive Committee and the Group Director Strategy. Critical concerns are reported to the Executive Committee at least in quarterly reports, or whenever more urgency is required. The Executive Committee communicates to the Supervisory Board according planned reporting cycles, or whenever more urgency is required. Sustainability is part of how managers and employees do their day-to-day jobs. It is addressed, for example, at regular work discussions and performance reviews. In this way, climate related issues are assessed across all levels of the Group, from BAM’s Executive Committee to its local activities.

## C1.1d

**(C1.1d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues?**

	<b>Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues</b>	<b>Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues</b>
Row 1	Yes	<p>BAM has Sustainability competence in both its Executive Committee and Supervisory Board. One of BAM's COOs was selected in part due to his experience in Sustainability and climate related aspects in the Dutch Construction and Property sector. In the Supervisory board, a member was specifically selected in 2021 to strengthen the knowledge and experience on Safety and Sustainability, as the Health, Safety and Sustainability (HSS) committee was formed within BAM's supervisory board in 2021.</p> <p>The criteria used to assess the competence of these members revolved around experience and knowledge on sustainability and climate related matters in the construction sector or closely linked sectors.</p>

## C1.2

**(C1.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.**

### Position or committee

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

### Climate-related responsibilities of this position

- Managing climate-related acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- Providing climate-related employee incentives
- Developing a climate transition plan
- Implementing a climate transition plan
- Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
- Setting climate-related corporate targets
- Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets

### Coverage of responsibilities

### Reporting line

CEO reporting line

### Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

More frequently than quarterly

### Please explain

Sustainability is part of BAM's mission and vision and impact on climate change has explicitly been made part of BAM's key strategic objectives. Responsibility for these strategic objectives lies with BAM's Executive Committee, which consists of the CEO, CFO, Chief Operating Officer (COO) the Netherlands and COO United Kingdom and Ireland. The Executive Committee defines the Sustainability Policy in consultation with the Group Director Strategy and the management teams of the operating companies. The Strategic Plan for climate related issues are an integral part of the 2021-2023 Strategic Agenda. Each year the priorities for the next year are discussed, agreed and monitored as part of the yearly Operating Plans. Action plans and targets are included in a separate Sustainability Operating Plan and in Operating Plans of Operating companies. The Sustainability Operating Plan is prepared and agreed between the Group Director Strategy and senior representatives of each operating company involved in climate-related issues. This is called the Sustainability Community Table within BAM's governance.

Meetings with senior management are used to define sustainability issues and reach agreement on prioritising objectives, monitoring activities, and reporting results. Critical concerns are reported to the Executive Committee at least in quarterly reports, or sooner whenever more urgency is required. The Executive Committee communicates to the Supervisory Board according to planned reporting cycles, or whenever more urgency is required. Safety ambitions, the reduction of CO2 emissions and other climate related issues, waste management and business integrity, apply to all BAM operating companies. In addition, each operating company measures KPIs addressing issues of relevance to its own business. Each operating company has a management team member who has the responsibility for sustainability. The operating companies report progress quarterly to the Executive Committee and the Group Director Strategy together with details of actions taken to support the Group's business objectives. They interpret BAM's objectives based on their unique operating conditions. Sustainability is part of how managers and employees do their day-to-day jobs. It is addressed, for example, at regular work discussions and performance reviews. In this way, climate related issues are assessed across all levels of the Group, from BAM's Executive Committee to its local activities.

## C1.3

**(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?**

	<b>Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Row 1	Yes	BAM believes providing incentives for the management to reach climate-related targets is key to ensure climate-related issues maintain an important part of BAM's strategy and management.

## C1.3a

**(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).**

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### **Entitled to incentive**

Board/Executive board

### **Type of incentive**

Monetary reward

### **Incentive(s)**

Bonus - % of salary

Shares

### **Performance indicator(s)**

Achievement of climate transition plan KPI

Progress towards a climate-related target

Achievement of a climate-related target

Reduction in emissions intensity

Company performance against a climate-related sustainability index (e.g., DJSI, CDP Climate Change score etc.)

### **Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to**

Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan

### **Further details of incentive(s)**

BAM's remuneration policy for the Executive Committee/Board supports both short and long-term objectives, whereas the emphasis is on long-term value creation for Royal BAM Group and its stakeholders. It contributes to this long-term value creation by not only focussing on financial targets but also on non-financial targets such as sustainability. 33 per cent of the long term incentive is linked to sustainability objectives which are relevant for the Group's long term success, these include CO2 emission reduction objectives. Long term incentive is based on two financial objectives and one non-financial objective, being sustainability. The sustainability objective determines one third of the vesting of the conditionally awarded performance shares. In the Long Term Incentive plan the sustainability objective comprises of three criteria of equal weight, being: BAM's ranking on CDP's climate change A list, carbon intensity reduction and construction and office waste intensity reduction.

### **Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan**

These objectives and accompanying remuneration are cascaded down through the business to (segment) senior management teams.

The Group Director Strategy is also appraised in a yearly Performance Development Review on key performance indicators including CO2 emission reductions, waste

reduction and CDP ranking. The yearly Sustainability Operating Plan which is prepared in consultation with the Sustainability Community and agreed by the Executive Committee/Board reflects the yearly implementation plan in order to achieve this desired outcome.

## C2. Risks and opportunities

### C2.1

**(C2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities?**

Yes

#### C2.1a

**(C2.1a) How does your organization define short-, medium- and long-term time horizons?**

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	1	BAM sets a short-term (yearly) strategy and target every year. Besides, strategic targets are set for 2023, which are also considered short term.
Medium-term	1	8	In developing and verifying our science based targets, results of climate change models have been taken into account to set a target for the year 2030, which is considered medium term by BAM.
Long-term	8	28	BAM has a long-term ambition to have a net positive impact on climate change, resources and people by 2050. The long-term horizon is therefore 2030 to 2050.

#### C2.1b

**(C2.1b) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?**

**Definition of substantive financial or strategic impact at Corporate level:**

BAMs vision is translated into specific targets for profit, planet and people. Through all the projects BAM undertakes, one of the most important financial and strategic targets for BAM is adjusted EBITDA (Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization) of 5 per cent. With a yearly revenue of roughly €6.6 billion (2022), BAM's total adjusted EBITDA €350 million (2022). In general, BAM defined the financial or strategic impact as substantive when the effect of an identified risk and/or opportunity is large enough to affect BAMs revenue and/or PBT (Profit Before Tax) to a noticeable degree on the short-, medium- and long-term. The quantifiable indicator used to define the impact is defined as the effect on revenue and/or PBT in euros. Climate-related risks and or opportunities are defined as substantive when impact on revenue is larger than €50 million and/or the effect on PBT is larger than 1% of the PBT .



**Definition of substantive financial or strategic impact at project level:**

At project level, the definition of substantive financial impact depends on the specific risk, contract and technical scope of the specific project. Within BAM Group, climate change risks are part of the operational risks. The climate change risks are taken into account at individual project level in an early development phase (tender phase). For example, the majority of works BAM realizes are design and construct contracts (2-stage tenders). Within these projects, a substantive financial impact of a general risk is defined as 1% of the expected revenue. The quantifiable indicator used to define substantive financial impact is euros. For projects with complex (contract) conditions and extended liability, a substantive financial impact of a general risk / management reserve is defined as 2% of the expected revenue in euros. If the risk-exposure is expected to exceed these percentages, BAM withdraws from the tender.

## C2.2

**(C2.2) Describe your process(es) for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities.**

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**Value chain stage(s) covered**

Direct operations  
Upstream  
Downstream

**Risk management process**

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

**Frequency of assessment**

More than once a year

**Time horizon(s) covered**

Short-term  
Medium-term  
Long-term

**Description of process**

BAM has two key-processes in place for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities:

- 1) ERM process: integrated multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process focusing on climate-related risks and opportunities on a medium-term and long-term horizon for direct, upstream and downstream operations.
- 2) Tender Stage Gate procedure focussing on risks and opportunities at project level on a short-term, medium-term, and long-term time horizon for direct and downstream operations.

Both individual processes are described below:

- 1) Climate-related risk management is integrated into BAM's multi-disciplinary company-

wide risk management process. The objective of this process is to control short-, medium-, and long-term risks so they can lead to new opportunities, resulting in value creation. Risks are identified throughout the value chain: direct operations (e.g. extreme weather impacting project progress), upstream (e.g. dependency on natural resources), and downstream (e.g. meeting client demands for sustainable buildings). BAM's strategy has a clear focus on continued de-risking and accelerating opportunities for future growth. This strategy is translated in BAM's risk management framework and enables BAM's management to identify, assess and respond to risks.

BAM's risk management framework, established by the Executive Board, covers the approach and responsibilities for risk management across the Company. The Executive Board has defined a strategy which focuses on the business and project portfolio. This focus and underlying strategic objectives and initiatives form the basis for BAM's enterprise risk management. It addresses the Company's strategic, operational (including climate), financial and compliance risks. Risks are assessed and prioritised on their impact and probability and on effectiveness of the controls of risk response in the organisation. The Supervisory Board monitors and advises the Executive Board, which has the overall responsibility for enterprise risk management within the Company.

On behalf of the Executive Board, the Risk and Control Committee coordinates the set-up and effectiveness of the risk management framework. The Risk and Control Committee, chaired by the chief financial officer (CFO), advises the Executive Board on main risks in the context of BAM's risk appetite. Risk assessments are carried out on a quarterly basis (more than once a year) and mitigating actions are defined and monitored.

2) A fundamental part of the BAM risk management framework is the stage gate process, an ongoing process throughout the year (frequency more than once a year) in which short-, medium-, and long-term risks of tenders are assessed in own operations (e.g. costs to comply to sustainability regulations) and downstream risks (e.g. reputational risk). Tenders and projects are guided through various stage gates, based on complexity, size and risk profile. The stage gate process is designed to establish a clear risk profile and to support predictable performance across all BAM's tenders and projects. Expert involvement is arranged to leverage the combined knowledge within the Company, supporting the tender and project in reaching its full potential. The stage gate process follows a governance structure based on risk categorisation, to ensure that each tender and project is reviewed and approved by the proper level of management. Bids for major projects or projects involving exceptional risk are submitted to the Executive Board for ratification and – if necessary – to the Supervisory Board for approval. Apart from the various stage gate assessments, BAM's Internal Audit department performs independent project reviews on selected projects across the Company to review the effectiveness of the project control system and the overall project performance.

Tenderdesk assesses all BAM's tenders that could have a substantive financial or strategic impact. Climate-related risks are identified and assessed by performing a

climate-risk scan taking into account short, medium, and long-term horizons. This process takes into account climate-related risks of direct operations (such as floods during the construction process for projects on or close to the water) and downstream operations (for example by offering climate adaptation solutions to the client).

## C2.2a

### (C2.2a) Which risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	<p>Regulatory compliance and the trust of clients, shareholders, lenders, construction partners and employees in BAM is vital to ensure the continuity of the Company. As a construction company, BAM is subject to many regulatory requirements related to climate change, such as the energy label requirements for homes (in all home markets). These have a direct influence on BAM's products, operations and financial performance. Adhering to the regulations requires investments to align BAM's work processes. Not adhering to the regulations could lead to fines, a damage to BAM's reputation, and losing clients. Due to the significance of such regulations to the company, BAM closely monitors and assesses risks associated with any changes in the enterprise risk management (ERM) process.</p> <p>Risk example: during 2022, the external risk landscape was affected by new sustainability requirements as a result of the Dutch court case concerning nitrogen.</p>
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	<p>Regulatory compliance and the trust of clients, shareholders, lenders, construction partners and employees in BAM is vital to ensure the continuity of the Company. Risk assessment of emerging regulations is vital to the Company because compliance to emerging regulation requires timely investments in resources to ensure ongoing compliance. BAM continually monitors, reviews, and assesses proposed and incoming regulatory change as part of the ERM framework to mitigate and manage potential impacts on the Company.</p> <p>Risk example: compliance to the European Sustainability Reporting Standards is mandatory under the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive from financial year 2024 onwards. During 2022, BAM established a working group under supervision of the CFO that focusses on short term adherence to the emerging regulation and long term strategic implementation in BAM's business processes.</p>

Technology	Relevant, always included	<p>The construction industry is at the brink of major technological changes. Digital technology is beginning to change value creation within the industry, where traditional capabilities may become commoditised. For that reason, technologically driven risks are always included in climate-related risk assessments. New technologies that allow for more sustainable solutions in the built environment arise and customer demands with regards to these new technologies change. Not adopting such technologies in operations and products poses the risk of losing customers and market share. BAM identifies these risks by analyzing changing customer demands and by doing market assessments, which are part of BAM's strategy definition process, and in more detail through validations with customers, which are part of BAM's innovation process.</p> <p>Risk example: clients requesting more sustainable products. BAM is working with clients and supply chain partners to reduce carbon emissions in the value chain. An example is the 3D printed concrete staircase for the Sighthill Bridge in Scotland, which saved 50 per cent of the concrete volume compared to traditional precast staircase units.</p>
Legal	Relevant, always included	<p>Legal risks are always included because failure to comply with legal obligations has significant impact on BAM. These assessments are primarily executed during BAM's Stage Gate process - a key process for identifying and assessing legal, contractual, financial and technical risks in projects. During the Stage Gate process, the contract is reviewed and the risk of potential (climate-related) litigation claims is taken into account.</p> <p>Risk example: an example of this risk type is the risk of potential climate change (extreme weather) related litigation claims, which is covered in the Stage Gate process , for projects where climate change might play a role.</p>
Market	Relevant, always included	<p>Most of the Company's focus markets are subject to fierce competition. Fierce competition may lead to a buyer's market, which influences margins, causes a shift in design and contract risks for the contractor, and endangers the pre-financing of projects by clients. Market risks are always included in climate-related risks assessment. Based on BAM's strategy, the Group applies a disciplined focus on profitable growth platforms where it can use either scale or expertise (e.g. sustainability) as a critical success factor.</p> <p>Risk example: the risk of changing consumer behaviour is a key risk that needs to be continuously assessed and monitored to secure BAMs (future) business. BAM continues to offer sustainable solutions and wins tenders thanks to a clear client demand for increased</p>

		sustainability. BAM aims to increase the share of sustainable projects in its portfolio.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	<p>Reputational risks are always included in the climate risk assessment. Changing client or community perceptions of BAM's contribution to or detraction from the transition to a lower-carbon possibly impacts whether investors and clients choose BAM as their preferred partner.</p> <p>Risk example: there is a risk of environmental organizations perceiving BAM's targets as insufficiently ambitious or BAM being unable to attain its targets. In 2022, BAM got approached by the Dutch environmental organization Milieudefensie (Friends of the Earth) with the request to deliver a Climate Plan. BAM has delivered the Climate Plan and the Executive Committee engaged in a conversation with the environmental organization. BAM's sincere and humble approach has mitigated the adverse effects on its reputation.</p>
Acute physical	Relevant, sometimes included	<p>Acute physical climate risks are relevant for BAM during construction works and as a quality aspect in the finished product.</p> <p>Risk example: During the construction project, acute physical risk types, such as severe weather conditions and/or flooding, can lead to more difficult operating conditions in certain areas of the world, causing higher project costs for BAM. For such projects, specific risk and opportunity registers are made and additional design specification reviews are executed to determine and follow-up on the impact of these risks.</p>
Chronic physical	Relevant, sometimes included	<p>Longer-term shifts in climate patterns, e.g. sustained higher temperatures, are relevant risks for BAM because of the potential impact on BAM's operations and the impact on the (design) of projects in BAM's portfolio.</p> <p>Risk example: more demand for climate adaptive solutions by the community, clients, and regulators. A Climate Risk Scan methodology was developed in 2022 in the Netherlands to assess the specific climate risks for project locations. This includes topics of water damage, draught, heat stress, subsidence and flooding. The scan consists of three steps: the first step is to identify the risks, the second step is to identify the relevant climate-adaptive measures, and the third step is to assess the mitigation effect of the applied measures. BAM plans to start using the Climate Adaptation Scan on large projects from 2023 onwards and to develop a library with climate adaptive measures</p>

## C2.3

**(C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?**

Yes

## C2.3a

**(C2.3a) Provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.**

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### Identifier

Risk 1

### Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

### Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Market

Changing customer behavior

### Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

### Company-specific description

There is an increasing demand for lower-carbon construction materials in construction. Notably in infrastructure, this emphasis is placed on asphalt, particularly in the Netherlands where the density of asphalt roads is particularly high. BAM's five largest clients in the Netherlands, which cover 80% of the revenue in infrastructure construction in this market, have increased the request for low-impact materials in their projects. The Dutch government (Rijkswaterstaat) is the largest customer for our civil industry in the Netherlands when it comes to constructing roads and using asphalt. In 2022, 17.2% of BAM's revenue comes from economic activities related to "Infrastructure enabling road transport and public transport", where environmental costs, including the carbon footprint of materials, was often the deciding factor in awarding contracts.

Increasingly, the contractor with the lowest impact asphalt mixture is offered the contract. This pushes the market to innovate and develop asphalt mixtures with a lower carbon footprint. BAM expects the number of tenders with sustainable asphalt requirements in place to increase in coming years. If BAM does not have access to low-energy asphalt, BAM runs the risk that Rijkswaterstaat does not regard BAM as a preferred supplier in the short-term. This would result in BAM losing tenders at one of its largest clients in the Netherlands.

### Time horizon

Short-term

### Likelihood

Virtually certain

### Magnitude of impact

Medium

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**

Yes, an estimated range

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**

**Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)**

285,000,000

**Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)**

855,000,000

**Explanation of financial impact figure**

Explanation of financial impact figure:

The total revenue of infrastructure projects with a significant asphalt scope in 2022 across BAM was approximately €1.14 billion.

If BAM loses 25% - 75% of these significant tenders due to reduced demand for BAM's asphalt products and services, the potential impact will be a decrease in revenue of €1.14 billion \* 25% = €285 million to €1.14 billion \* 75% = €855 million.

**Cost of response to risk**

500,000

**Description of response and explanation of cost calculation**

As of the 1st of January 2021, BAM and Heijmans jointly merged their asphalt plants in a new company called AsfaltNu. Heijmans and BAM are now set to combine their joint know-how, expertise and investments in the field of asphalt production. This will enable both companies to make their asphalt production chain more sustainable and more efficient. AsfaltNu will produce asphalt for both Heijmans and BAM, but also for third parties in the asphalt market. Collaboration offers opportunities to make better use of the available capacity and to improve the utilization rate of the asphalt plants resulting in an increase of revenue.

The production of asphalt is a process that requires large amounts of natural resources and energy. BAM is continuously innovating in the asphalt production process with a dedicated team of experts working at BAM Infra Asphalt in the Netherlands. BAM developed a low-energy asphalt concrete (LEAB). LEAB (Low Energy Asphalt Concrete) is a type of asphalt developed by BAM whose production costs less energy than the production of traditional asphalt, because it is produced at a temperature of 95°C instead of 165°C. Time horizon is set to short-term because demand for low-energy asphalt is currently already been requested by BAM's clients. BAM's expectation is that this demand will grow further over time. The result of this action is that low-energy asphalt is available to BAM to continue to meet client demands now and in the future.

Case study example: In 2022, BAM's share of LEAB asphalt from AsfaltNu was 30,000



tonnes. BAM intends to only buy LEAB asphalt from July 1st 2023 onwards, if practically possible. LEAB is cost effective, as energy costs are reduced, and competitive, as it helps BAM gain a competitive advantage in tenders by offering a more sustainable alternative. By developing low emission products like LEAB, BAM ensures demand for the Company's products and services.

Explanation of cost calculation: estimated annual costs of sustainability related R&D in the Research & Development Lab at AsphaltNu is €500,000.

### Comment

## C2.4

**(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?**

Yes

## C2.4a

**(C2.4a) Provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.**

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### Identifier

Opp1

### Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

### Opportunity type

Products and services

### Primary climate-related opportunity driver

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

### Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

### Company-specific description

BAM has identified an increasing demand for affordable and sustainable housing in our home markets in the UK and The Netherlands:

The Dutch government has announced in the Residential Building program that 900,000 homes must be built up to and including 2030. Regionally, the aim is for almost 40% (350,000 homes) of these new homes to be built as affordable owner-occupied homes or rentals. Similarly, in the United Kingdom The Affordable Homes Programme provides grant funding to support the capital costs of developing affordable housing for rent or sale.



The increased demand for affordable and sustainable housing offer opportunities for BAM to increase its market share by offering innovative solutions. Particularly the use prefabricated and/or modular buildings in combination with use of renewable materials such as timber is identified by BAM as a key opportunity to increase BAM's capacity to offer affordable and sustainable housing.

BAM is researching and developing new products and services to meet the increasing demand for sustainable housing in our home markets, for example in the BAM Flow concept: A housing concept using prefabricated timber modules that contribute to the development of affordable and sustainable homes.

**Time horizon**

Short-term

**Likelihood**

Virtually certain

**Magnitude of impact**

Medium-high

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**

Yes, an estimated range

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**

**Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)**

38,000,000

**Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)**

75,000,000

**Explanation of financial impact figure**

Besides increasing sustainability, prefabricated houses are built at a lower cost per unit and decreased construction time. Therefore, this gives BAM the opportunity to respond to the high demand for housing and increase our market share in The Netherlands. In 2022, BAM Residential Netherlands had a revenue of about €376 million. BAM expects a dip in 2023 due to the nitrogen crisis and changes in regulations in The Netherlands. BAM expects revenue of BAM residential to increase again after 2023 due to the continuing demand of affordable and sustainable housing. BAM strives to increase its revenue by 10-20% by 2026 with help of this innovation, the potential impact figure is between €38 million and €75 million (10% and 20% of €376 million).

**Cost to realize opportunity**

10,000,000

**Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation**

In 2022, BAM Residential presented its new housing concept: BAM Flow. Flow contributes to the solution for the high demand for sustainable and affordable homes. The housing concept has wood as a sustainable basis and is built off-site. With the combination of sustainability, industrialization and digitization, Flow is implementing BAM's strategy 'Building a sustainable tomorrow'. This step allows BAM to leverage its expertise in sustainability, digitization, modular and industrial construction activities. In the housing market, activities are shifting from the construction site to prefabrication under controlled conditions. Further integration of the prefabricated modules in the conceptual construction flows enables BAM to scale up faster to sustainable solutions based on the wishes of clients and residents. This is how BAM is responding to the opportunity of increasing market demand for affordable and sustainable housing. The result of this action is that in the short- and medium-term (0-4 years), BAM's current housing concept will be gradually replaced by the BAM Flow concept and BAM is in good position to meet the increasing demand for affordable and sustainable housing.

Explanation of cost calculation 'Cost to realize opportunity':

Investments in developing the factory that produces BAM Flow homes is expected to be around €10 million in 2023.

#### Comment

## C3. Business Strategy

### C3.1

**(C3.1) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world?**

#### Row 1

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##### **Climate transition plan**

Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

##### **Publicly available climate transition plan**

Yes

##### **Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan**

We have a different feedback mechanism in place

##### **Description of feedback mechanism**

BAM has an ongoing dialogue with key shareholders throughout the year. Some shareholders, such as VBDO (Dutch Association of Investors for Sustainable Entrepreneurship), Eumedion and Milieudefensie (Friends of the Earth) request BAM to report on certain topics in its annual report and/or ask further details on BAM's climate transition plan. Prior to BAM's Annual General Meeting, shareholders can reach out to

BAM and meetings can be planned to pre-discuss certain topics. In 2022, BAM has discussed its climate transition plan with the above mentioned shareholders. These shareholders generally then also make use of the opportunity to ask questions during the AGM to ratify BAM's response to the questions discussed in the 1 on 1 meetings.

**Frequency of feedback collection**

Annually

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

 BAM-2022-Annual-Report.pdf

**C3.2**

**(C3.2) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?**

Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy	
Row 1	Yes, qualitative and quantitative

**C3.2a**

**(C3.2a) Provide details of your organization's use of climate-related scenario analysis.**

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Transition scenarios IEA NZE 2050	Company-wide		<p>BAM conducts climate-related scenario analysis in two areas: at Group level to create and improve the perspective of its reduction targets, and at project level, to identify and evaluate the climate change adaptation requirements of the projects BAM constructs. Time horizons covered are short- (0-1 years), medium- (2-8 years) and long-term (&gt;8 years). Short and medium time horizons are relevant for BAM as they can affect the project portfolio. Long-term horizon is relevant in setting our strategy and assess future climate change resilience of the products BAM delivers.</p> <p>Description of climate-related scenario analyses and results at Group level: In 2022, BAM has updated its a science-based target in line with 1.5°C trajectory of the IEA NZE 20250 scenario. The scenario was applied without any alterations to the underlying inputs, assumptions and methods used by the IEA. BAM uses this scenario to explore relevant climate change risks on</p>

			<p>both medium term (2030) and long term (2050), as these timeframes are both relevant for BAM but ask for a different strategic approach. The results of the analysis show that the effects of climate change of an average global temperature increase of 1.5 degrees in 2100 are manageable and would not significantly impact our business. BAM continuously monitors these risks and opportunities. The scenario analyses have informed BAMs business objectives and strategy as BAM used the results to set a science-based target for 2030.</p> <p>BAM linked this to its ambition of having a net positive impact on climate change, resources and people by 2050.</p>
<p>Physical climate scenarios RCP 6.0</p>	<p>Company-wide</p>		<p>Description of climate-related physical scenario analyses and results at project level:          BAM has developed a climate scan that is applied to key projects where physical climate related risks may be an issue. In the Netherlands, this climate scan makes use of the 'klimaateffecten atlas' (climate effects register) which is based on the 14 climate scenarios of KNMI (Royal Netherlands Meteorological Institute) which are based on the climate scenarios of ICCP. The most severe climate scenario used by KNMI and in our climate scan is based RCP 6.0 (global temperature rise of 3-4 °C by 2100). This climate scan is applied in the early phase of a project (or tender) and based on the outcome, climate change adaptation measures are then discussed with the clients and in most cases implemented.</p> <p>Within BAM Construct UK specifically, climate scenario modelling is used at project level to inform designs for new buildings and refurbishments to identify potential impacts to building performance, user health, comfort and carbon emissions from future climate change effects. This applies to both risk and opportunities for BAM and clients. This process of climate scenario modelling is applicable to all BAM Construct UK projects that include a design scope.</p> <p>The results of these scenario analyses are directly related to the expected (additional) revenue as a result of design adaptation. The results of the scenario analysis have informed BAMs business that passive</p>

		<p>climate-based design now is a core part of BAMs design processes. Based on these analyses, recommendations are made to the client for future mitigation strategies or the building design is changed to mitigate the risks. The inputs, assumptions and analytical methods used are based on CIBSE future weather files which draw from UKCIP02 climate projections for historic data and UKCIP09 projections for future weather emissions. Both are considered on a long term horizon (2050 and 2080).</p>
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## C3.2b

**(C3.2b) Provide details of the focal questions your organization seeks to address by using climate-related scenario analysis, and summarize the results with respect to these questions.**

### Row 1

#### Focal questions

- 1) How can we improve sustainability performance throughout our company and in our projects?
- 2) How resilient are the projects/assets that we deliver in 2030?

#### Results of the climate-related scenario analysis with respect to the focal questions

- 1) How can we improve sustainability performance throughout our company and in our projects?

In 2022 BAM has worked on its new ambitious sustainability strategy which was released early 2023 and is currently rolled out throughout the whole company. In workgroups per sustainability theme, each segment was represented and this way incorporation of each segment is provided. The strategy contains specific targets for the short and mid term (up to 2030) and an outlook for the long term (2050).

BAM is working on transforming the business and align it with a maximum temperature increase of 1.5°C and with the IEA NZE 2050 scenario. Scenario analysis shows that the demand for low or zero-carbon assets both in the residential and civil sectors in both the Netherlands and UKI will rapidly increase in the coming years. This has resulted into increasing the ambition levels of the targets in our Sustainability Strategy. For example, BAM is increasing its effort to reduce our operational carbon footprint during construction and to design our products toward low or zero-carbon assets and projects to improve BAM's sustainability performance and safeguard a future for BAM.

- 2) How resilient are the projects/assets that we deliver in 2030?

Climate adaptation is becoming a major issue in the Dutch construction and property

and civil business. Extreme weather conditions and rising sea levels are the most known examples. BAM focuses on offering and building climate adaptation in UK & Ireland and the Netherlands for both residential and civil sectors.

To only build resilient assets by 2030 BAM uses physical climate-related scenarios. In 2022, BAM started to apply a climate risk scan on key projects. This scan provided detailed information on the risks opposed by climate change on multiple themes: draught, heat, precipitation, flooding and subsidence. The risk scan is based on public historical information provided by the 'climate atlas', a collaboration of the Royal Meteorological Institute, a few engineering companies, some universities and several governmental bodies. It uses several climate scenarios which are based on the IPCC scenarios, such as RCP 6.0. The climate risk scan is based on probability and consequences and results of this scan show if climate adaptive measures are necessary at locations where we deliver our project/asset. BAM decided to always discuss these measures with the client and implement the measures when needed, improving the resilience of the projects/assets that BAM delivers. An example of a climate adaptive measure that was implemented in 2022 is the Green Acre Grange Residential BAM Building in Ireland, one of Ireland's first 'Blue Roof' residential developments, designed to attenuate and manage rainwater at roof level via a restrictive flow outlet.

### C3.3

**(C3.3) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.**

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	<p>Both climate change risks and opportunities have already influenced BAMs strategy in the business area of products and services. As part of the strategic agenda, BAM is focusing on creating future portfolio within the program 'doing new things'. The time horizon covered within the strategy is short term (2023), medium term (2030) and long term to be 2030-2050.</p> <p>The most significant risks and opportunities identified are related to an increasing demand for low-carbon products. For BAM, this requires the development of new solutions for new-builts as well as solutions to renovate existing assets. This is a tremendous opportunity for BAM to increase revenue and offer new products and services within growing markets. The identified risks and opportunities have already led to an increased share of low-carbon products and</p>

		<p>services in 2022.</p> <p>An example of the impact on BAM's strategy is BAM's effort to increase the focus on development of low-carbon products (zero energy homes) in the Dutch Market. In 2018 already, BAM Bouw en Vastgoed (Dutch Construction and Property business unit) was the first company to be awarded full 'NOM' (zero on meter) certification for the design of these dwellings. BAM's strategy was to further ensure our clients a solid financial and sustainable business case, meaning that efficiency improvement will cover the renovation costs. Since BAM started with realizing 'NOM' dwellings in 2014, ca. 2000 of these dwellings have been delivered by BAM.</p> <p>BAM is also to focussing its strategy more to low-carbon products in other markets, such as the UK and Ireland, based on the positive impact this strategic decision already had in the Netherlands.</p>
<p>Supply chain and/or value chain</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Climate-related risks and opportunities in parts of the supply chain have already influenced BAMs strategy in this area. Royal BAM Group spends around 70% of its yearly revenue on procurement of products and services. In general, risks and opportunities in the supply chain are identified at project level. Projects BAM undertakes have a typical time horizon coverage of a short (0-1 years) to medium-term (1-8 years).</p> <p>Typical risks identified with material suppliers in the supply chain (such as aggregate and concrete, steel and glass) are changing regulations and increasing costs and availability of raw materials and energy. This has already influenced BAM's strategy because this led to development of new products, increasing focus on recycled content and life cycle analysis. As part of reducing the dependency on raw materials, BAM is for example continuously innovating in the asphalt production process with a dedicated team of experts working at BAM Infra Asphalt (BIA) in the Netherlands. BAM developed a low-energy asphalt concrete (LEAB), an innovative type of asphalt that requires less energy and fewer natural resources and results in lower CO2 emissions than conventional asphalt.</p> <p>A case study of a substantial strategic decision is to continue the general risk reserve to cover foreseen and unforeseen (climate) risks. BAM introduced this Group wide</p>

		<p>Management Reserve in the Tender Stage Gate Baseline. Depending on the type of work, 1-2% general risk must be included in the project. If BAM consistently implements this across all projects, there is a provision of €70 - €100 million to be able to absorb risks of all kinds, including climate-related risks such as increased costs of raw materials.</p>
Investment in R&D	Yes	<p>BAM invests in innovation and R&amp;D to: 1) Create competitive advantage based on innovation, and recurring superior financial returns for shareholders. 2) Improving product and project quality for our clients, and 3) Building a sustainable environment for society in general. Innovation on 'climate change and energy solutions' has been identified as a significant business opportunity for BAM and been made specific as a 'value space' in the 'Building Future Portfolio' aspect of BAM's 2020-2023 strategy. R&amp;D and innovation influenced BAMs business and strategy since BAM continued investing in several innovation initiatives at segment level.</p> <p>A case study of one of the most substantial strategic decisions BAM made recently related to investment in R&amp;D is the preparation of the strategic acquisition of Dutch façade producer Houtindustrie Stam &amp; Landman bv (HSL) and Gevelementen Noord-Holland bv (GNH). HSL/GNH (annual turnover €20 million) are leading producers of complete, prefabricated wooden facade elements, and have been trusted suppliers to BAM for 25 years. Royal BAM Group (through its subsidiary BAM Bouw en Vastgoed Specials) will acquire all shares of from the current owners. The acquisition of these trusted partners is part of the strategy that BAM has set out for the coming years. This step allows BAM to leverage expertise and further innovate in sustainability, digitalization, modular and industrial construction. In the Dutch residential building market, activities are shifting from the construction site to manufacturing locations under controlled conditions. Further integrating the prefabricated modules in our innovative design and construction processes ('conceptual building') enables us to scale up our sustainable solutions more quickly to meet the wishes of clients and residents. In this way, BAM is responding to the increasing market demand for affordable homes.</p>
Operations	Yes	<p>Both climate change risks and opportunities have already influenced BAMs strategy and direct operations. Driving down CO2 emissions in our operations is a key factor in</p>



		<p>BAM's CO2 reduction targets. The short term reduction targets and BAM's Science Based Target drives CO2 reduction in the short term and medium term time horizon.</p> <p>Every segment (business unit) produces specific CO2 emissions management and reduction plans to ensure BAM plays its role in mitigating climate change risks, driving down CO2 emissions during operations and to contribute to the realization of (market and reputation) opportunities by improving BAM's sustainability performance. These plans are fully aligned with BAMs Science-Based targets at Group level.</p> <p>The upcoming ambition of the Dutch government to have an emission-free construction site by 2030 has provided us with the opportunity to invest in low-carbon operations, such as the procurement of hydrotreated vegetable oil (HVO) to replace diesel. In 2022, the use of HVO doubled to more than 3 million litres. Besides the HVO pilot, we are implementing electric equipment such as an electric road roller and an electric asphalt paver.</p>
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### C3.4

**(C3.4) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.**

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Direct costs Capital expenditures	<p>The climate-related risk of increasing fossil fuel costs combined with BAM's strategy to reduce CO2 emissions, stimulates BAM to look for opportunities to further reduce its fuel consumption. Two of the key-focus areas for BAM to reduce fossil fuel use of the company vehicle fleet and reduce the use of fuel of equipment used on construction sites. This has a direct impact our financial planning processes on the short (0-1 years) and medium (1-8 years) time horizon.</p> <p>Direct costs In 2022, the impact of ongoing engagement with our lease-car supplier to jointly further electrify BAMs fleet resulted in a significant increase in electric vehicles within BAM. In 2022, BAMs total company vehicle fleet consists of almost 5000 vehicles of which 19% are electric vehicles. The increase in EV vehicles has influenced our financial planning and has already led to an estimated €400,000 reduction in operating costs annually (reduction of fossil fuel use). The potential of further electrifying</p>

		<p>BAMs complete vehicle fleet is considered to have a high impact on the financial planning process. Increasing the share of EV vehicles ultimately to 100%, the potential reduction in operating costs is an estimated €2.4 M annually (total direct operational cost savings due to complete reduction of fossil fuel use).</p> <p>Capex BAM is also investing in electrification of equipment to further drive down the reliance on fossil fuels and prepare BAM's operations for a sustainable future. The use of biodiesel (HVO) is seen as an intermediate measure to reduce carbon emissions. In 2022, 20 million euro was invested in electric equipment and electric vehicles.</p>
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### C3.5

**(C3.5) 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	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
Row 1	Yes, we identify alignment with both our climate transition plan and a sustainable finance taxonomy	At both the company and activity level

### C3.5a

**(C3.5a) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.**

**Financial Metric**

CAPEX

**Type of alignment being reported for this financial metric**

Alignment with our climate transition plan

**Taxonomy under which information is being reported**

**Objective under which alignment is being reported**

**Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)**

20,000,000

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

14

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

20

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

30

**Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned**

Electrifying equipment and vehicles is a key measure in our climate transition plan. In 2022, a total of 20 million euro was invested in electric equipment and vehicles. Divided by the total CAPEX of 138 million euro, 14% of the CAPEX is aligned. As we plan to increase our investments in the coming years, the share of aligned CAPEX is expected to grow.

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**Financial Metric**

Revenue/Turnover

**Type of alignment being reported for this financial metric**

Alignment with a sustainable finance taxonomy

**Taxonomy under which information is being reported**

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

**Objective under which alignment is being reported**

Total across all objectives

**Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)**

878,000,000

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

13.3

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

20

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

30

**Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned**

For the purpose of the taxonomy-alignment assessment, BAM clustered its projects based on the organisation of the Company and commonalities regarding the project definitions and technical screening criteria in the EU taxonomy. Based on the Company's strategic focus, preliminary screening and internal identification of potential 'green' revenue with different stakeholder groups, BAM selected multiple clusters for which the

alignment assessment was performed. Dependent on the granularity of the criteria, the assessments were performed on a segment, cluster or project level. In 2022, BAM concluded positively on the alignment assessment of these three clusters:

- BAM Infra OV (Netherlands);
- BAM Rail (United Kingdom);
- BAM Residential (Netherlands) for the revenues related to A++++ label residential buildings.

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### **Financial Metric**

CAPEX

### **Type of alignment being reported for this financial metric**

Alignment with a sustainable finance taxonomy

### **Taxonomy under which information is being reported**

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

### **Objective under which alignment is being reported**

Total across all objectives

### **Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)**

11,700,000

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

8.5

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

10

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

15

### **Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned**

In respect to capex alignment BAM has performed the assessment based on three possible alignment scenarios:

- capex is related to assets or processes that are associated with taxonomy-aligned economic activities;
- capex is part of a plan to expand taxonomy-eligible economic activities to become taxonomy-aligned (subject to conditions);
- capex is related to the purchase of output of aligned activities.

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### **Financial Metric**

OPEX

### **Type of alignment being reported for this financial metric**

Alignment with a sustainable finance taxonomy

**Taxonomy under which information is being reported**

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

**Objective under which alignment is being reported**

Total across all objectives

**Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)**

24,600,000

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

35.3

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

40

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

45

**Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned**

The calculation of the opex alignment in 2022 is an estimate based on revenue generating activities opex has been allocated to. Alignment for opex is estimated based on a pro-rata basis related to the revenue of the aligned economic activities per segment. For the expenses related to repairs and maintenance, alignment is determined on the basis of the activity's description in the general ledgers.

## C3.5b

**(C3.5b) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that was associated with eligible and aligned activities under the sustainable finance taxonomy in the reporting year.**

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**Economic activity**

Construction of new buildings

**Taxonomy under which information is being reported**

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

**Taxonomy Alignment**

Taxonomy-aligned

**Financial metric(s)**

Turnover

CAPEX

OPEX

**Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)**

23,000,000

**Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year**

0.3

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

0.3

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

0

**Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)**

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

**Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)**

3,400,000

**Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year**

2.5

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

2.5

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

0

**Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)**

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

**Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)**

0

**Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year**

0

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

0

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

0

**Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)**

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

**Type(s) of substantial contribution**

Own performance

**Calculation methodology and supporting information**

All the activities within the Group's portfolio included in the Climate Delegated Act have been identified. This process considered activities under the climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation objectives. Examples of eligible economic activities include 'Infrastructure for rail transport', 'Construction of new buildings' and 'Renovation of existing buildings'.

**Technical screening criteria met**

Yes

**Details of technical screening criteria analysis**

The eligible activities identified in the previous phase are analysed to verify their compliance with the substantial contribution criteria for climate change mitigation or climate change adaptation. BAM mainly focused the assessment on activities that are considered sustainable in perspective of the Company's sustainability strategy, such as rail projects, energy neutral houses and modular timber construction (Flow concept). The analysis was conducted in accordance with the substantial contribution criteria contained in the Climate Delegated Act, for example:

- Regarding infrastructure for rail transport: the transport is dedicated to passengers and/or freight, and not dedicated to the storage or transport of fossil fuels;
- Regarding the construction of new buildings: Primary Energy Demand should be at

least 10 per cent below the threshold for nearly-zero-energy buildings (NZEB), certified by an Energy Performance Certificate;

- Regarding the renovation of buildings: the building renovation complies with the applicable requirements for major renovations, as set out in the applicable national and regional building regulations for 'major renovation' implementing Directive 2010/31/EU. Alternatively, it leads to a reduction of primary energy demand of at least 30 per cent;
- For the portfolio eligible under the objective climate change adaptation (Annex II), a climate risk and vulnerability assessment is required on clusters or projects. Climate adaptive solutions following the assessment should be implemented in the design and construction of the projects.

### **Do no significant harm requirements met**

Yes

#### **Details of do no significant harm analysis**

An analysis of existing environmental procedures was performed to verify compliance with the DNSH criteria for each country, business unit or product cluster (dependent on the granularity of the assessment), adapted to the specific requirements envisaged for each environmental objective. BAM has evaluated these DNSH criteria to establish a sufficient amount of detail for the procedures involved, whereby for example:

- A climate risk and vulnerability assessment (as detailed in the appendix supporting Annex I) is performed on specific clusters or projects;
- The minimum reuse, recycling and other material recovery of waste is above the relevant threshold (>70%). The assessment requires BAM to consider office waste, wood, and construction & demolition waste, excluding the so-called 'naturally occurring material' (e.g. rubble and soil in the case of rail projects);
- For substantiation of the DNSH's biodiversity criteria, BAM relies on the environmental permit, which prescribes that an Environmental Impact Assessment is performed when required by the Dutch implementation of Directives 2014/52/EU.

Non-compliance with any of the DNSH criteria results in a 'eligible-not aligned' outcome of the assessment.

### **Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met**

Yes

#### **Details of minimum safeguards compliance analysis**

BAM has verified if the eligible economic activities are carried out in compliance with minimum safeguards, including the due diligence process for the Group's human rights assessments. Four core topics have been identified:

- Human rights, including workers' rights;
- Bribery and corruption;
- Taxation;
- Fair competition

For each of these topics, BAM assessed the steps of the due diligence process



described in the minimum safeguard requirements:

- Embed responsible business conduct into policies and management systems;
- Identify and assess adverse impacts in operations, supply chains and business relationships;
- Cease, prevent or mitigate adverse impacts;
- Track implementation and results;
- Communicate how the topics and related measures are addressed.

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### **Economic activity**

Infrastructure for rail transport

### **Taxonomy under which information is being reported**

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

### **Taxonomy Alignment**

Taxonomy-aligned

### **Financial metric(s)**

Turnover

CAPEX

OPEX

### **Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)**

819,000,000

### **Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year**

12.4

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

12.4

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

0

### **Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)**

### **Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year**

**Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)**

8,100,000

**Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year**

5.9

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

5.9

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

0

**Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)**

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

**Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)**

25,600,000

**Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year**

35.3

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

35.3

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

0

**Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)**

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

**Type(s) of substantial contribution**

Activity enabling mitigation

### **Calculation methodology and supporting information**

All the activities within the Group's portfolio included in the Climate Delegated Act have been identified. This process considered activities under the climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation objectives. Examples of eligible economic activities include 'Infrastructure for rail transport', 'Construction of new buildings' and 'Renovation of existing buildings'.

### **Technical screening criteria met**

Yes

### **Details of technical screening criteria analysis**

The eligible activities identified in the previous phase are analysed to verify their compliance with the substantial contribution criteria for climate change mitigation or climate change adaptation. BAM mainly focused the assessment on activities that are considered sustainable in perspective of the Company's sustainability strategy, such as rail projects, energy neutral houses and modular timber construction (Flow concept). The analysis was conducted in accordance with the substantial contribution criteria contained in the Climate Delegated Act, for example:

- Regarding infrastructure for rail transport: the transport is dedicated to passengers and/or freight, and not dedicated to the storage or transport of fossil fuels;
- Regarding the construction of new buildings: Primary Energy Demand should be at least 10 per cent below the threshold for nearly-zero-energy buildings (NZEB), certified by an Energy Performance Certificate;
- Regarding the renovation of buildings: the building renovation complies with the applicable requirements for major renovations, as set out in the applicable national and regional building regulations for 'major renovation' implementing Directive 2010/31/EU. Alternatively, it leads to a reduction of primary energy demand of at least 30 per cent;
- For the portfolio eligible under the objective climate change adaptation (Annex II), a climate risk and vulnerability assessment is required on clusters or projects. Climate adaptive solutions following the assessment should be implemented in the design and construction of the projects.

### **Do no significant harm requirements met**

Yes

### **Details of do no significant harm analysis**

An analysis of existing environmental procedures was performed to verify compliance with the DNSH criteria for each country, business unit or product cluster (dependent on the granularity of the assessment), adapted to the specific requirements envisaged for each environmental objective. BAM has evaluated these DNSH criteria to establish a sufficient amount of detail for the procedures involved, whereby for example:

- A climate risk and vulnerability assessment (as detailed in the appendix supporting Annex I) is performed on specific clusters or projects;
- The minimum reuse, recycling and other material recovery of waste is above the relevant threshold (>70%). The assessment requires BAM to consider office waste,

wood, and construction & demolition waste, excluding the so-called 'naturally occurring material' (e.g. rubble and soil in the case of rail projects);

- For substantiation of the DNSH's biodiversity criteria, BAM relies on the environmental permit, which prescribes that an Environmental Impact Assessment is performed when required by the Dutch implementation of Directives 2014/52/EU.

Non-compliance with any of the DNSH criteria results in a 'eligible-not aligned' outcome of the assessment.

### **Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met**

Yes

### **Details of minimum safeguards compliance analysis**

BAM has verified if the eligible economic activities are carried out in compliance with minimum safeguards, including the due diligence process for the Group's human rights assessments. Four core topics have been identified:

- Human rights, including workers' rights;
- Bribery and corruption;
- Taxation;
- Fair competition

For each of these topics, BAM assessed the steps of the due diligence process described in the minimum safeguard requirements:

- Embed responsible business conduct into policies and management systems;
- Identify and assess adverse impacts in operations, supply chains and business relationships;
- Cease, prevent or mitigate adverse impacts;
- Track implementation and results;
- Communicate how the topics and related measures are addressed.

---

### **Economic activity**

Renovation of existing buildings

### **Taxonomy under which information is being reported**

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

### **Taxonomy Alignment**

Taxonomy-aligned

### **Financial metric(s)**

Turnover

CAPEX

OPEX

### **Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)**

36,000,000

**Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year**

0.5

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

0.5

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

0

**Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)**

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

**Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)**

100,000

**Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year**

0.1

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

0.1

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

0

**Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)**

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

**Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)**

0

**Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year**

0

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

0

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

0

**Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)**

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

**Type(s) of substantial contribution**

Transitional activity

**Calculation methodology and supporting information**

All the activities within the Group's portfolio included in the Climate Delegated Act have been identified. This process considered activities under the climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation objectives. Examples of eligible economic activities include 'Infrastructure for rail transport', 'Construction of new buildings' and 'Renovation of existing buildings'.

**Technical screening criteria met**

Yes

**Details of technical screening criteria analysis**

The eligible activities identified in the previous phase are analysed to verify their compliance with the substantial contribution criteria for climate change mitigation or climate change adaptation. BAM mainly focused the assessment on activities that are considered sustainable in perspective of the Company's sustainability strategy, such as rail projects, energy neutral houses and modular timber construction (Flow concept). The analysis was conducted in accordance with the substantial contribution criteria contained in the Climate Delegated Act, for example:

- Regarding infrastructure for rail transport: the transport is dedicated to passengers and/or freight, and not dedicated to the storage or transport of fossil fuels;
- Regarding the construction of new buildings: Primary Energy Demand should be at least 10 per cent below the threshold for nearly-zero-energy buildings (NZEB), certified by an Energy Performance Certificate;
- Regarding the renovation of buildings: the building renovation complies with the applicable requirements for major renovations, as set out in the applicable national and

regional building regulations for 'major renovation' implementing Directive 2010/31/EU. Alternatively, it leads to a reduction of primary energy demand of at least 30 per cent;

- For the portfolio eligible under the objective climate change adaptation (Annex II), a climate risk and vulnerability assessment is required on clusters or projects. Climate adaptive solutions following the assessment should be implemented in the design and construction of the projects.

### **Do no significant harm requirements met**

Yes

#### **Details of do no significant harm analysis**

An analysis of existing environmental procedures was performed to verify compliance with the DNSH criteria for each country, business unit or product cluster (dependent on the granularity of the

assessment), adapted to the specific requirements envisaged for each environmental objective. BAM has evaluated these DNSH criteria to establish a sufficient amount of detail for the procedures involved, whereby for example:

- A climate risk and vulnerability assessment (as detailed in the appendix supporting Annex I) is performed on specific clusters or projects;
- The minimum reuse, recycling and other material recovery of waste is above the relevant threshold (>70%). The assessment requires BAM to consider office waste, wood, and construction & demolition waste, excluding the so-called 'naturally occurring material' (e.g. rubble and soil in the case of rail projects);
- For substantiation of the DNSH's biodiversity criteria, BAM relies on the environmental permit, which prescribes that an Environmental Impact Assessment is performed when required by the Dutch implementation of Directives 2014/52/EU.

Non-compliance with any of the DNSH criteria results in a 'eligible-not aligned' outcome of the assessment.

### **Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met**

Yes

#### **Details of minimum safeguards compliance analysis**

BAM has verified if the eligible economic activities are carried out in compliance with minimum safeguards, including the due diligence process for the Group's human rights assessments. Four core topics have been identified:

- Human rights, including workers' rights;
- Bribery and corruption;
- Taxation;
- Fair competition

For each of these topics, BAM assessed the steps of the due diligence process described in the minimum safeguard requirements:

- Embed responsible business conduct into policies and management systems;
- Identify and assess adverse impacts in operations, supply chains and business relationships;

- Cease, prevent or mitigate adverse impacts;
- Track implementation and results;
- Communicate how the topics and related measures are addressed.

---

**Economic activity**

Transmission and distribution of electricity

**Taxonomy under which information is being reported**

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

**Taxonomy Alignment**

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

**Financial metric(s)**

Turnover

CAPEX

OPEX

**Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)**

**Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year**

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

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

**Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)**

251,000,000

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

3.8

**Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)**



**Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year**

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

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

**Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)**

2,700,000

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

2.7

**Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)**

**Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year**

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

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

**Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)**

4,200,000

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

6.1

**Type(s) of substantial contribution**

**Calculation methodology and supporting information**

All the activities within the Group's portfolio included in the Climate Delegated Act have been identified. This process considered activities under the climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation objectives. Examples of eligible economic activities include 'Infrastructure for rail transport', 'Construction of new buildings' and 'Renovation of existing buildings'.

Refer to Annual Report 2022 chapter 3.4 and 9.8 for other eligible-not-aligned activities.

#### **Technical screening criteria met**

No

#### **Details of technical screening criteria analysis**

Analysis not performed.

#### **Do no significant harm requirements met**

No

#### **Details of do no significant harm analysis**

Analysis not performed.

#### **Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met**

Yes

#### **Details of minimum safeguards compliance analysis**

BAM has verified if the eligible economic activities are carried out in compliance with minimum safeguards, including the due diligence process for the Group's human rights assessments. Four core topics have been identified:

- Human rights, including workers' rights;
- Bribery and corruption;
- Taxation;
- Fair competition

For each of these topics, BAM assessed the steps of the due diligence process described in the minimum safeguard requirements:

- Embed responsible business conduct into policies and management systems;
- Identify and assess adverse impacts in operations, supply chains and business relationships;
- Cease, prevent or mitigate adverse impacts;
- Track implementation and results;
- Communicate how the topics and related measures are addressed.

## **C3.5c**

### **(C3.5c) Provide any additional contextual and/or verification/assurance information relevant to your organization's taxonomy alignment.**

Taxonomy alignment is included in the annual report 2022 and reviewed by the external auditor based on COS720. Other non-financial information in BAM's Annual Report is audited in accordance with Dutch law, including Dutch Standard 3810N 'Assurance-opdrachten inzake

maatschappelijke verslagen' (Assurance engagements relating to sustainability reports), which is a specified Dutch standard that is based on the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 'Assurance engagements other than audits or reviews of historical financial information'. BAM was informed by the external accountant that these audit standards on Taxonomy alignment were not yet available during 2022.

## C4. Targets and performance

### C4.1

**(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?**

Absolute target

Intensity target

### C4.1a

**(C4.1a) Provide details of your absolute emissions target(s) and progress made against those targets.**

---

**Target reference number**

Abs 1

**Is this a science-based target?**

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

**Target ambition**

1.5°C aligned

**Year target was set**

2017

**Target coverage**

Company-wide

**Scope(s)**

Scope 3

**Scope 2 accounting method**

**Scope 3 category(ies)**

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 2: Capital goods

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

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Category 5: Waste generated in operations

Category 6: Business travel

Category 7: Employee commuting

Category 8: Upstream leased assets

Category 11: Use of sold products

Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Category 13: Downstream leased assets

**Base year**

2017

**Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

3,306,769

**Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

44,314

**Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

147,021

**Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

87,919

**Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

13,996

**Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

5,428

**Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

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

4,189,100

**Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

13,943

**Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

10,260

**Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

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

7,818,750

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

7,818,750

**Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1**

**Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)**

100

**Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)**

100

**Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)**

100

**Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)**

100

**Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)**

100

**Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)**

100

**Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)**

100

**Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)**

100

**Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**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 CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

100

**Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

100

**Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

100

**Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)**

100

**Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes**

100

**Target year**

2030

**Targeted reduction from base year (%)**

20

**Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]**

6,255,000

**Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

2,931,896

**Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

36,035

**Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

25,993

**Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

145,358

**Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

32,401

**Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

5,169

**Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

3,039

**Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

49,949

**Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**



**Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

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

2,741,475

**Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

13,338

**Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

6,344

**Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

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

5,990,998

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

5,990,998

**Does this target cover any land-related emissions?**

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

**% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]**

116.8826219025

**Target status in reporting year**

Achieved

**Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

Target covers our full scope 3 footprint. Scope 3 Categories 9,10,14 and 15 are not included as they are not relevant for BAM (see C6.5). Category 8 was not included in base year, but was included later on. Category 2 was included in category 1 in 2017 but later on this was split .

**Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year**

**List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target**

In general divestments have contributed a great deal to the decrease of our scope 3. Thereby BAM is engaging with suppliers to decrease the emissions together. Also supported by the increasing demand from the market and stakeholders for more ambitious climate plans. The areas 'purchased goods and services' and 'use of sold products' contribute most to BAM's scope 3 emissions and the Company engages with suppliers in exploring reduction measures that focus on these areas. Examples are the "betonakkoord" and the "Green Deal covenant Houtbouw", but also legislation will continued to have a large impact on emissions of "use of sold products"

---

**Target reference number**

Abs 2

**Is this a science-based target?**

No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

**Target ambition**

**Year target was set**

2022

**Target coverage**

Company-wide

**Scope(s)**

Scope 3

**Scope 2 accounting method**

**Scope 3 category(ies)**

- Category 1: Purchased goods and services
- Category 2: Capital goods
- Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
- Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
- Category 5: Waste generated in operations

Category 6: Business travel

Category 7: Employee commuting

Category 8: Upstream leased assets

Category 11: Use of sold products

Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Category 13: Downstream leased assets

**Base year**

2019

**Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

3,881,694

**Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

79,367

**Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

41,487

**Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

196,491

**Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

68,721

**Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

10,142

**Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

4,834

**Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

68,722

**Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

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

4,371,807

**Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

9,264

**Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

12,720

**Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

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

8,745,249

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

8,745,249

**Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1**

**Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)**

100

**Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)**

100

**Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)**

100

**Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)**

100

**Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)**

100

**Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)**

100

**Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)**

100

**Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)**

100

**Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**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 CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

100

**Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

100

**Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

100

**Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)**

100

**Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes**

100

**Target year**

2030

**Targeted reduction from base year (%)**

50

**Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]**

4,372,624.5

**Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

2,931,897

**Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

36,035

**Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

25,993

**Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

145,358

**Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

32,401

**Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

5,169

**Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

3,039

**Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

49,949

**Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

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

2,741,475

**Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

13,338

**Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

6,344

**Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

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

5,990,998

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

5,990,998

**Does this target cover any land-related emissions?**

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

**% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]**

62.9885095324

**Target status in reporting year**

Underway



**Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

Target covers our full scope 3 footprint. Scope 3 Categories 9,10,14 and 15 are not included as they are not relevant for BAM (see C6.5).

**Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year**

Engaging with suppliers to decrease the emissions together. Also supported by the increasing demand from the market and stakeholders for more ambitious climate plans. The areas 'purchased goods and services' and 'use of sold products' contribute most to BAM's scope 3 emissions and the Company engages with suppliers in exploring reduction measures that focus on these areas. Examples are the "betonakkoord" and the "Green Deal covenant Houtbouw", but also legislation will continue to have a large impact on emissions of "use of sold products"

**List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target**

## C4.1b

**(C4.1b) Provide details of your emissions intensity target(s) and progress made against those target(s).**

---

**Target reference number**

Int 1

**Is this a science-based target?**

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

**Target ambition**

1.5°C aligned

**Year target was set**

2018

**Target coverage**

Company-wide

**Scope(s)**

Scope 1

Scope 2

**Scope 2 accounting method**

Market-based

**Scope 3 category(ies)**

**Intensity metric**

Metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit revenue

**Base year**

2015

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

22.9

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

2.03

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

24.93

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure**

100

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure**

100

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure**

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods covered by this Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods intensity figure**

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) covered by this Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) intensity figure**

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution intensity figure**

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations covered by this Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations intensity figure**

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel covered by this Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel intensity figure**

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by this Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting intensity figure**

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets intensity figure**

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution intensity figure**

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products intensity figure**

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure**

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products intensity figure**

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets intensity figure**

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises covered by this Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises intensity figure**

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments covered by this Scope 3, Category 15: Investments intensity figure**

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (upstream) intensity figure**

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (downstream) intensity figure**

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure**

**% of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure**

100

**Target year**

2030

**Targeted reduction from base year (%)**

50

**Intensity figure in target year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]**

12.465

**% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions**

50

**% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions**

0

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

11.72

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

1.29

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

13.01

**Does this target cover any land-related emissions?**

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

**% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]**

95.6277577216

**Target status in reporting year**

Underway

**Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

Science based target for medium term scope 1 and scope 2 emission reduction. Initial target was verified and approved by SBTi in April 2019, and the updated target was verified and classified as 1.5°C aligned by SBTi in July 2021. Scope 3 is covered by

BAM's absolute target, which is also part of BAM's verified and approved 1.5°C aligned SBT.

**Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year**

BAM's CO<sub>2</sub> intensity (scope 1 + 2) decreased to 13 tonnes per € million of revenue, a ten per cent reduction compared to 2021. This means BAM is already close to reaching its 2030 target. These targets were therefore sharpened to a 2023 and a 2026 target. See target Int 2 and Int 3. These reductions are mainly caused by divestments and BAM's ongoing CO<sub>2</sub> reduction measures such as the use of sustainable biofuels and electrification of lease fleet, and transformation to renewable electricity and electric/hybrid equipment.

**List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target**

---

**Target reference number**

Int 2

**Is this a science-based target?**

No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

**Target ambition**

**Year target was set**

2022

**Target coverage**

Company-wide

**Scope(s)**

Scope 1

Scope 2

**Scope 2 accounting method**

Market-based

**Scope 3 category(ies)**

**Intensity metric**

Metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit revenue

**Base year**

2015

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**



22.9

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

2.03

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

24.93

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure**

100

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure**

100

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure**

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods covered by this Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods intensity figure**

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) covered by this Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) intensity figure**

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution intensity figure**

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations covered by this Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations intensity figure**

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel covered by this Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel intensity figure**

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by this Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting intensity figure**

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets intensity figure**

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution intensity figure**

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products intensity figure**

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure**

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products intensity figure**

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets intensity figure**

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises covered by this Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises intensity figure**

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments covered by this Scope 3, Category 15: Investments intensity figure**

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (upstream) intensity figure**

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (downstream) intensity figure**

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure**

**% of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure**

100

**Target year**

2023

**Targeted reduction from base year (%)**

50

**Intensity figure in target year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]**

12.465

**% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions**

50

**% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions**

0

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

11.72

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

1.29

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

13.01

**Does this target cover any land-related emissions?**

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

**% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]**

95.6277577216

**Target status in reporting year**

Underway

**Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

In 2022 the combined target for our scope 1+2 were updated, to a 50% reduction in 2023 and 80% reduction in 2026. These new targets are yet to be approved by the SSBT.

**Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year**

BAM's CO<sub>2</sub> intensity (scope 1 + 2) decreased to 13 tonnes per € million of revenue a ten per cent reduction compared to 2021. This means BAM is already close to reaching

its 2023 target and on schedule for reaching the 2026 target. These reductions are mainly caused by divestments and BAM's ongoing CO2 reduction measures such as the use of sustainable biofuels and electrification of lease fleet, and transformation to renewable electricity and electric/hybrid equipment.

**List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target**

---

**Target reference number**

Int 3

**Is this a science-based target?**

No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

**Target ambition**

**Year target was set**

2022

**Target coverage**

Company-wide

**Scope(s)**

Scope 1

Scope 2

**Scope 2 accounting method**

Market-based

**Scope 3 category(ies)**

**Intensity metric**

Metric tons CO2e per unit revenue

**Base year**

2015

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**

22.9

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**

2.03

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**



**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**

24.93

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure**

100

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure**

100

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure**

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods covered by this Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods intensity figure**

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) covered by this Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) intensity figure**

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution intensity figure**

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations covered by this Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations intensity figure**

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel covered by this Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel intensity figure**

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by this Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting intensity figure**

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets intensity figure**

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution intensity figure**

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products intensity figure**

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure**

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products intensity figure**

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets intensity figure**

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises covered by this Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises intensity figure**

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments covered by this Scope 3, Category 15: Investments intensity figure**

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (upstream) intensity figure**

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (downstream) intensity figure**

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure**

**% of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure**

100

**Target year**

2026

**Targeted reduction from base year (%)**

80

**Intensity figure in target year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]**

4.986

**% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions**

80

**% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions**

0

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**

11.72

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**

1.29

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**

13.01

**Does this target cover any land-related emissions?**

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

**% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]**

59.767348576

**Target status in reporting year**

Underway

**Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

In 2022 the combined target for our scope 1+2 were updated, to a 50% reduction in 2023 and 80% reduction in 2026. These new targets are yet to be approved by the SSBT.

**Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year**

BAM's CO2 intensity (scope 1 + 2) decreased to 13 tonnes per € million of revenue a ten per cent reduction compared to 2021. This means BAM is already close to reaching its 2023 target and on schedule for reaching the 2026 target. These reductions are mainly caused by divestments and BAM's ongoing CO2 reduction measures such as the use of sustainable biofuels and electrification of lease fleet, and transformation to renewable electricity and electric/hybrid equipment.

**List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target**

---

**Target reference number**

Int 3

**Is this a science-based target?**

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years

**Target ambition**

1.5°C aligned

**Year target was set**

2015

**Target coverage**

Company-wide

**Scope(s)**

Scope 1

Scope 2

**Scope 2 accounting method**

Market-based

**Scope 3 category(ies)**

**Intensity metric**

Metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit revenue

**Base year**

2015

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

22.9

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

2.03

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**

24.93

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure**

100

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure**

100

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure**

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods covered by this Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods intensity figure**

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) covered by this Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) intensity figure**

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution intensity figure**



**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations covered by this Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations intensity figure**

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel covered by this Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel intensity figure**

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by this Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting intensity figure**

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets intensity figure**

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution intensity figure**

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products intensity figure**

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure**

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products intensity figure**

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets intensity figure**

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises covered by this Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises intensity figure**

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments covered by this Scope 3, Category 15: Investments intensity figure**

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (upstream) intensity figure**

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (downstream) intensity figure**

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure**

**% of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure**

100

**Target year**

2050

**Targeted reduction from base year (%)**

100

**Intensity figure in target year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]**

0

**% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions**

100

**% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions**

0

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

11.72

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

1.29

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments  
(metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons  
CO2e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons  
CO2e per unit of activity)**

**Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit  
of activity)**

**Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per  
unit of activity)**

13.1

**Does this target cover any land-related emissions?**

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

**% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]**

47.4528680305

**Target status in reporting year**

Underway

**Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

BAM's scope 1 and 2 Net Zero target, for which we have committed to seek validation at SBTi. Target is also disclosed as net zero target in question 4.2c.

**Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year**

BAM's CO2 intensity (scope 1 + 2) decreased to 13 tonnes per € million of revenue a ten per cent reduction compared to 2021. This means BAM is already close to reaching its 2023 target and on schedule for reaching the 2026 target. These reductions are mainly caused by divestments and BAM's ongoing CO2 reduction measures such as the use of sustainable biofuels and electrification of lease fleet, and transformation to renewable electricity and electric/hybrid equipment.

The journey to net zero means that CO2 emissions will be further reduced, and a small remaining portion might be needed to be offset in the longer term.

**List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target**

## C4.2

**(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?**

Target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production

Net-zero target(s)

Other climate-related target(s)

## C4.2a

**(C4.2a) Provide details of your target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production.**

---

**Target reference number**

Low 1

**Year target was set**

2018

**Target coverage**

Company-wide

**Target type: energy carrier**

Electricity

**Target type: activity**

Consumption

**Target type: energy source**

Renewable energy source(s) only

**Base year**

2015

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

83,087

**% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year**

51.3

**Target year**

2030

**% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in target year**

100

**% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year**

64.6

**% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]**

27.3100616016

**Target status in reporting year**

Underway

**Is this target part of an emissions target?**

Yes, part of Int1

**Is this target part of an overarching initiative?**

Science Based Targets initiative

**Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

As part of our science based target for medium term scope 1 and scope 2 emission reduction, the sourcing of 100% renewable electricity was included. Initial target was verified and approved by SBTi in April 2019, and the updated target was verified and classified as 1.5°C aligned by SBTi in July 2021. There are no exclusions.

**Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year**

BAM has acquired a woodworking company in 2021 that was operating fully on non-renewable energy. This was converted to a renewable energy contract in 2022. All new electricity contracts are planned to be green.

**List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target**

## C4.2b

**(C4.2b) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.**

---

**Target reference number**

Oth 1

**Year target was set**

2015

**Target coverage**

Company-wide

**Target type: absolute or intensity**

Intensity

**Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)**

Waste management  
metric tons of waste generated

**Target denominator (intensity targets only)**

unit revenue

**Base year**

2015

**Figure or percentage in base year**

21.64

**Target year**

2030

**Figure or percentage in target year**

5.4

**Figure or percentage in reporting year**

9.96

**% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]**

71.921182266

**Target status in reporting year**

Underway

**Is this target part of an emissions target?**

No

**Is this target part of an overarching initiative?**

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

**Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

As part of BAM's strategy to mitigate climate change it is key to operate more circular. Therefore, BAM has put an ambitious waste reduction target in place which was sharpened in 2022 to 75% (was a 50% reduction) . The target covers all the construction and office waste of the entire company.

**Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year**

Eliminate wasteful construction practices, and deliver projects that will produce less waste in operation. Promote the circular economy by using products and materials that can easily be maintained, re-used or repurposed in the future, avoiding low grade recycling wherever possible. Procure materials from certified responsible sources.

**List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target**

## C4.2c

**(C4.2c) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).**

**Target reference number**

NZ1

**Target coverage**

Company-wide

**Absolute/intensity emission target(s) linked to this net-zero target**

Abs1

Int1

**Target year for achieving net zero**

2050

**Is this a science-based target?**

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years

**Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

As part of BAM's strategy, BAM has communicated the ambition to become climate positive (at least net-zero) by 2050. This covers the whole company. BAM considers this target as science-based as science uses 2050 as the ultimate year for setting net-zero targets. Last year BAM has committed to seek validation of its Net-zero target by SBTi.

**Do you intend to neutralize any unabated emissions with permanent carbon removals at the target year?**

Unsure

**Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year**

**Planned actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain (optional)**

No plan to mitigate emissions outside BAM's value chain

**C4.3**

**(C4.3) 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.**

Yes

**C4.3a**

**(C4.3a) 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 (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	2	



To be implemented*	4	5,000
Implementation commenced*	0	0
Implemented*	5	8,434
Not to be implemented	1	

## C4.3b

(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

### Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation  
Company fleet vehicle replacement

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

1,369

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

Scope 1

### Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

### Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

212,400

### Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

### Payback period

No payback

### Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

### Comment

Shift to Electric vehicles in the Netherlands and Ireland

### Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes  
Electrification

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

341

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

Scope 1

**Voluntary/Mandatory**

Voluntary

**Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)**

0

**Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)**

5,660,500

**Payback period**

No payback

**Estimated lifetime of the initiative**

21-30 years

**Comment**

Introduction of electric and hybrid machinery and energy efficient full electric site cabins. Investment estimated on account of the appliances involved have increased hire charges and development cost of full electric machinery.

---

**Initiative category & Initiative type**

Energy efficiency in production processes  
Fuel switch

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

4,744

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

Scope 1

**Voluntary/Mandatory**

Voluntary

**Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)**

0

**Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)**

171,862

**Payback period**

No payback

**Estimated lifetime of the initiative**

Ongoing

**Comment**

Replacement of regular fuel by HVO. Cost is approximately 20% higher, but at least 75% is paid for by customers.

---

**Initiative category & Initiative type**

Energy efficiency in production processes  
Fuel switch

**Estimated annual CO<sub>2</sub>e savings (metric tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

1,650

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

Scope 1

**Voluntary/Mandatory**

Voluntary

**Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)**

1,200,000

**Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)**

1,450,000

**Payback period**

1-3 years

**Estimated lifetime of the initiative**

Ongoing

**Comment**

Swapping from onsite power generation to grid connections. Investment is estimated as is savings associated with fuel saving only. Much of the cost is recoverable from clients.

---

**Initiative category & Initiative type**

Energy efficiency in production processes  
Fuel switch

**Estimated annual CO<sub>2</sub>e savings (metric tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

330

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

Scope 1

**Voluntary/Mandatory**

Voluntary

**Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)**

300,000

**Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)**

285,000

**Payback period**

<1 year

**Estimated lifetime of the initiative**

Ongoing

**Comment**

Cumulative savings against fuel use mitigation by deploying solar/hybrid technologies. These displace small diesel generators. Investment estimated on account of the appliances involved have increased hire charges.

**C4.3c**

**(C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?**

Method	Comment
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards is always considered at project and business unit level. Occasionally, environmental requirements lead BAM to look for additional emission reduction activities.
Employee engagement	BAM's best ideas often come from its employees working on our projects. By engaging with our employees, BAM aims to collect best ideas for CO2 emission reduction activities and apply those in multiple projects to scale up the reduction
Financial optimization calculations	Financial optimization calculations are always used during the tender phase of projects, and often CO2 reduction activities have a financial incentive as well.
Partnering with governments on technology development	BAM also partners with governments on technology development in many of the projects BAM runs for (semi-)government organisations.

**C4.5**

**(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?**

Yes

**C4.5a**

**(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.**

**Level of aggregation**

Group of products or services

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

The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

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

Buildings construction and renovation

Other, please specify

dwellings

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

BAM mainly focused the assessment on activities that are considered sustainable in perspective of the Company's sustainability strategy, such as energy neutral houses and modular timber construction (Flow concept).

**Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)**

No

**Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions**

**Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)**

**Functional unit used**

**Reference product/service or baseline scenario used**

**Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario**

**Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario**

**Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions**

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

0.8

## C5. Emissions methodology

### C5.1

**(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?**

No

### C5.1a

**(C5.1a) 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?**

Row 1

**Has there been a structural change?**

No

### C5.1b

**(C5.1b) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?**

Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	
Row 1	No

### C5.2

**(C5.2) Provide your base year and base year emissions.**

Scope 1

**Base year start**

January 1, 2015

**Base year end**

December 31, 2015

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

169,974

**Comment**

Scope 2 (location-based)

**Base year start**

January 1, 2015

**Base year end**

December 31, 2015

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

32,791

**Comment**

**Scope 2 (market-based)**

---

**Base year start**

January 1, 2015

**Base year end**

December 31, 2015

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

15,054

**Comment**

**Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services**

---

**Base year start**

January 1, 2017

**Base year end**

December 31, 2017

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

3,276,048

**Comment**

**Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods**

---

**Base year start**

January 1, 2017

**Base year end**

December 31, 2017

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**Comment**

Included in Scope 3 category 1 : Purchased goods and services

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

---

**Base year start**

January 1, 2017

**Base year end**

December 31, 2017

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

44,314

**Comment**

### **Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution**

---

**Base year start**

January 1, 2017

**Base year end**

December 31, 2017

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

147,021

**Comment**

### **Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations**

---

**Base year start**

January 1, 2017

**Base year end**

December 31, 2017

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

87,919

**Comment**

### **Scope 3 category 6: Business travel**

---

**Base year start**

January 1, 2017

**Base year end**

December 31, 2017



**Base year emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

13,996

**Comment**

**Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting**

---

**Base year start**

January 1, 2017

**Base year end**

December 31, 2017

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

5,428

**Comment**

**Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets**

---

**Base year start**

January 1, 2017

**Base year end**

December 31, 2017

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

0

**Comment**

Included in Scope 3 category 1 : Purchased goods and services

**Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution**

---

**Base year start**

January 1, 2017

**Base year end**

December 31, 2017

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

0

**Comment**

As a construction-services business, no product undergoes downstream transportation and distribution. Transportation of manufactured asphalt is not outsourced.

**Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products**

---

**Base year start**

January 1, 2017

**Base year end**

December 31, 2017

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**Comment**

All products are sold in final form, with no further processing required. Manufactured asphalt is transported and spread without going through further processing.

**Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products**

---

**Base year start**

January 1, 2017

**Base year end**

December 31, 2017

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

4,189,100

**Comment**

**Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products**

---

**Base year start**

January 1, 2017

**Base year end**

December 31, 2017

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

13,943

**Comment**

**Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets**

---

**Base year start**

January 1, 2017

**Base year end**

December 31, 2017

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

10,260

**Comment**

### Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

---

**Base year start**

January 1, 2017

**Base year end**

December 31, 2017

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**Comment**

Royal BAM does not operate a franchising business model

### Scope 3 category 15: Investments

---

**Base year start**

January 1, 2017

**Base year end**

December 31, 2017

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**Comment**

The only investments made by Royal BAM are in their joint ventures. Associated emissions are included under 'downstream leased assets', therefore this category is not applicable.

### Scope 3: Other (upstream)

---

**Base year start**

January 1, 2017

**Base year end**

December 31, 2017

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**Comment**

All scope 3 emissions are included in the 15 defined categories

### Scope 3: Other (downstream)

---

**Base year start**

January 1, 2017

**Base year end**

December 31, 2017

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

0

**Comment**

All scope 3 emissions are included in the 15 defined categories

## C5.3

**(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.**

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

## C6. Emissions data

### C6.1

**(C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e?**

**Reporting year**

---

**Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

77,535

**Comment**

### C6.2

**(C6.2) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.**

**Row 1**

---

**Scope 2, location-based**

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

**Scope 2, market-based**

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

**Comment**

Our reporting is both location based and market based. However, BAM's 2030 verified Science Based target, which include scope 2 emissions, is market-based.

## C6.3

**(C6.3) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e?**

### Reporting year

---

**Scope 2, location-based**

16,321

**Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)**

8,542

**Comment**

## C6.4

**(C6.4) 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?**

No

## C6.5

**(C6.5) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.**

### Purchased goods and services

---

**Evaluation status**

Relevant, calculated

**Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

2,931,897

**Emissions calculation methodology**

Spend-based method

**Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners**

0

**Please explain**

Procurement data of BAM is obtained from procurement database (BDAP) in € spend per category. This data is combined with EEIO factors to estimate associated CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and corrected for inflation.

### Capital goods

---

**Evaluation status**

Relevant, calculated

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

36,035

**Emissions calculation methodology**

Spend-based method

**Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners**

0

**Please explain**

Contains the upstream emissions of the categories of the procurement database that involves capital goods defined as tangible assets that BAM uses to produce goods and services like buildings, machinery, equipment, vehicles and tools.

**Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)**

---

**Evaluation status**

Relevant, calculated

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

25,993

**Emissions calculation methodology**

Fuel-based method

**Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners**

100

**Please explain**

Calculated using energy consumption data of the entire group. Energy consumption is multiplied by GHG conversion factors.

**Upstream transportation and distribution**

---

**Evaluation status**

Relevant, calculated

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

145,358

**Emissions calculation methodology**

Spend-based method

**Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners**

0

**Please explain**

Procurement data for BAM is obtained from procurement database and is multiplied by specific EEIO factors for transportation and distribution.

**Waste generated in operations**

---

**Evaluation status**

Relevant, calculated

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

32,401

**Emissions calculation methodology**

Waste-type-specific method

**Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners**

100

**Please explain**

Calculated based on recorded waste data for the entire group. CO2 emissions are calculated using WRAP tool emission factors.

**Business travel**

---

**Evaluation status**

Relevant, calculated

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

5,169

**Emissions calculation methodology**

Fuel-based method

Distance-based method

**Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners**

100

**Please explain**

Business travel data for the entire group, covering privately owned cars and air travel. Business travel does not include emissions associated with commuting.

**Employee commuting**

---

**Evaluation status**

Relevant, calculated

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

3,039

**Emissions calculation methodology**

Fuel-based method

Distance-based method

**Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners**

0

**Please explain**

Emissions associated with commuting are calculated by car using expense claims. This has been complemented with an estimate of emissions associated with commuting by modes other than cars.

**Upstream leased assets**

---

**Evaluation status**

Relevant, calculated

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

49,949

**Emissions calculation methodology**

Spend-based method

**Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners**

0

**Please explain**

Contains the upstream emissions of the categories of the procurement database that involves leased or rented assets.

**Downstream transportation and distribution**

---

**Evaluation status**

Not relevant, explanation provided

**Please explain**

As a construction-services business, BAM's final products do not undergo downstream transportation and distribution and are delivered directly to the customer on-site.

**Processing of sold products**

---

**Evaluation status**

Not relevant, explanation provided



**Please explain**

All products (e.g. buildings, infrastructure) are sold in final form, with no further processing required.

**Use of sold products**

---

**Evaluation status**

Relevant, calculated

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

2,741,475

**Emissions calculation methodology**

Hybrid method

**Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners**

0

**Please explain**

This covers all buildings built by Royal BAM's Construct and M&E Services arm. Data is available on number of buildings developed in the UK and dwellings in NL, which is combined with building-type-specific benchmark data on energy consumption for NL and certification information from UK. We assume that building lifespan is 75 years for newbuild and 40 years for renovation. Emissions are then calculated and extrapolated by revenue to cover the entire Construct and M&E arm.

We have chosen to exclude emissions associated with the Civil engineering arm of Royal BAM. This sector builds roads, tunnels, locks, dykes, ports, large rail infrastructure, etc. Downstream emissions related to civil assets are considered to be much less material.

**End of life treatment of sold products**

---

**Evaluation status**

Relevant, calculated

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

13,338

**Emissions calculation methodology**

Hybrid method

**Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners**

0

**Please explain**

Emissions are estimated for all buildings constructed by the Construction and Property business line of Royal BAM. The total area of such buildings is calculated by

extrapolating floor area of buildings completed by Construct UK and BAM Wonen to the Construction property business line, using revenue. Total floor area is then multiplied by a benchmark for mass of demolition waste per m<sup>2</sup>. Mass of demolition waste is then allocated to different waste treatment streams. This is based on the breakdown for Royal BAM's treatment of demolition waste in the current year. Mass of waste in a given treatment stream is multiplied by WRAP emission factors for demolition. These do not include embodied emissions.

## Downstream leased assets

---

### Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

### Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

6,344

### Emissions calculation methodology

Asset-specific method

### Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

### Please explain

Royal BAM has joint ventures which invest capital, lease the building to the user, and return the building at the end of the lease. Associated emissions are not currently reported under scope 1 and 2. BAM gathers energy use information of these assets. CO<sub>2</sub> conversion factors are used to calculate corresponding CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. These emissions are then multiplied by the percentage of the venture owned by Royal BAM. Only data for assets in UK and NL are currently included.

## Franchises

---

### Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

### Please explain

Royal BAM does not operate a franchising business model and has no franchises.

## Investments

---

### Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

### Please explain

The only investments made by Royal BAM are in their joint ventures. Associated emissions are included in BAM's scope 1 and 2 emissions or in scope 3 category 'downstream leased assets'. As there are no other investments that need to be taken into account, this category is not relevant.

### Other (upstream)

#### Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

#### Please explain

BAM's complete value chain is represented by the identified categories and no other relevant categories exist.

### Other (downstream)

#### Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

#### Please explain

BAM's complete value chain is represented by the identified categories and no other relevant categories exist.

## C-CN6.6/C-RE6.6

**(C-CN6.6/C-RE6.6) Does your organization assess the life cycle emissions of new construction or major renovation projects?**

	Assessment of life cycle emissions	Comment
Row 1	Yes, quantitative assessment	

## C-CN6.6a/C-RE6.6a

**(C-CN6.6a/C-RE6.6a) Provide details of how your organization assesses the life cycle emissions of new construction or major renovation projects.**

	Projects assessed	Earliest project phase that most commonly includes an assessment	Life cycle stage(s) most commonly covered	Methodologies/standards/tools applied	Comment
Row 1	On a case by case basis	Design phase	Whole life	EN 15978 EN 15804 One Click LCA	

## C-CN6.6b/C-RE6.6b

**(C-CN6.6b/C-RE6.6b) Can you provide embodied carbon emissions data for any of your organization's new construction or major renovation projects completed in the last three years?**

	Ability to disclose embodied carbon emissions	Comment
Row 1	Yes	

## C-CN6.6c/C-RE6.6c

**(C-CN6.6c/C-RE6.6c) Provide details of the embodied carbon emissions of new construction or major renovation projects completed in the last three years.**

---

**Year of completion**

2022

**Property sector**

Other, please specify  
Office, Leisure, Education and Healthcare

**Type of project**

New construction

**Project name/ID (optional)**

Kings Cross T zone, Kings Cross Sports Centre, Southampton Hospital, King Ina Academy, Frenchay primary school, Eden Boys school

**Life cycle stage(s) covered**

Whole life

**Normalization factor (denominator)**

Internal building volume

**Denominator unit**

square meter

**Embodied carbon (kg/CO<sub>2</sub>e per the denominator unit)**

1,082

**% of new construction/major renovation projects in the last three years covered by this metric (by floor area)**

9.9

**Methodologies/standards/tools applied**

EN 15978  
One Click LCA

**Comment**

Bundle consisting of 6 projects completed in the UK, at different points in the last 3 years.

---

**Year of completion**

2022

**Property sector**

Residential

**Type of project**

New construction

**Project name/ID (optional)**

For all new build dwellings in the Netherlands a MPG calculation is performed. And there is a reference calculation which includes the GWP for a standard dwelling. EN 15804 is the European standard for the environmental life cycle assessment (LCA) based environmental performance of construction products. This standard serves as the starting point for the Environmental Performance of Buildings Determination Method (MPG).

**Life cycle stage(s) covered**

Whole life

**Normalization factor (denominator)**

Internal building volume

**Denominator unit**

square meter

**Embodied carbon (kg/CO<sub>2</sub>e per the denominator unit)**

269

**% of new construction/major renovation projects in the last three years covered by this metric (by floor area)**

100

**Methodologies/standards/tools applied**

EN 15804

**Comment**

**C6.7**

**(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?**

Yes

**C6.7a**

**(C6.7a) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>.**

CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO <sub>2</sub> )	Comment
---	---------

Row 1	536	Based on 3.158.021 litres 100% HVO and 225.614 litres 20% HVO blend.
-------	-----	--

## C6.10

**(C6.10) 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.**

### Intensity figure

0.00001301

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

86,077

### Metric denominator

unit total revenue

### Metric denominator: Unit total

6,618,169,712

### Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

### % change from previous year

10.4

### Direction of change

Decreased

### Reason(s) for change

Change in renewable energy consumption  
Other emissions reduction activities  
Divestment

### Please explain

BAM achieved a scope 1 and 2 CO2 reduction in 2022 compared to 2021. Divestment of Belgian and German companies account for slightly more than half of the reduction achieved. The remaining reduction is mainly caused by BAM's ongoing CO2 reduction measures such as the use of sustainable biofuels and electrification of lease fleet, and transformation to renewable electricity and electric/hybrid equipment.

## C7. Emissions breakdowns

### C7.1

**(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?**

No

### C7.2

**(C7.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/area/region.**

Country/area/region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO <sub>2</sub> e)
Netherlands D <sub>1</sub>	33,264
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland D <sub>2</sub>	25,287
Belgium	2,160
Ireland	6,928
Germany	9,897

D<sub>1</sub>Including the projects in Denmark

D<sub>2</sub>Including the project in Australia and in Antartica

### C7.3

**(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.**

By business division

By activity

#### C7.3a

**(C7.3a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.**

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO <sub>2</sub> e)
Division Netherlands	32,677
Division United Kingdom and Ireland	32,215
Holding and other (Belgium and Germany)	12,643

#### C7.3c

**(C7.3c) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.**

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Use of offices	1,619
Construction	46,200
Use of vehicles	29,716

## C7.5

**(C7.5) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by country/area/region.**

Country/area/region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Netherlands D <sub>1</sub>	7,313	1,318
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland D <sub>2</sub>	3,474	4,386
Belgium	610	387
Ireland	1,632	230
Germany	3,292	2,221

D<sub>1</sub> Including the projects in Denmark

D<sub>2</sub> Including the project in Australia and in Antarctica

## C7.6

**(C7.6) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.**

By business division

By activity

### C7.6a

**(C7.6a) 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)
Division Netherlands	7,134	1,298
Division United Kingdom and Ireland	5,106	4,616
Holding and other (Belgium and Germany)	4,082	2,628



## C7.6c

**(C7.6c) 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)
Use of offices	2,951	423
Construction	12,172	7,004
Use of vehicles	1,198	1,115

## C7.7

**(C7.7) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?**

Not relevant as we do not have any subsidiaries

## C7.9

**(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?**

Decreased

## C7.9a

**(C7.9a) 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 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	1,095	Decreased	1.03	<p>The share of renewable electricity consumption increased from 59,8% in 2020 to 64,6% in 2021. The corresponding reduction in CO2 emissions is calculated as follows:</p> <p>The CO2 from grey electricity in 2022 is divided by the grey electricity share in 2022 and then multiplied by the grey electricity share of 2021</p> <p>(8,074 tons/35,4%*40,2%=9,175 tons). This would have been the CO2 from grey</p>

				<p>electricity in 2022 if the renewable electricity share would have been equal to 2021. The difference between the 'would have been CO2 from grey electricity in 2022' and the actual CO2 from grey electricity in 2021 (8,074 tons-9,168 tons= -1,095 tons) is the change (decrease) in emissions allocated to the increased share in green electricity in 2021. The relative reduction is calculated by dividing the reduction by the total scope 1+2 emissions of 2021 (-1,095 ton/106,205 ton * 100%= -1,03%, i.e. a 1.03% decrease in emissions).</p>
Other emissions reduction activities	8,434	Decreased	7.94	<p>These are the savings from the scope 1,2 reduction initiatives implemented in the reporting year as disclosed in C4.3b, e.g. Electrification of lease fleet, introducing HVO, putting in grid connections, and electric/hybrid equipment. The relative reduction is calculated by dividing the reduction by the total scope 1+2 emissions of 2021 (-8434 ton/106,205 ton * 100%= -7.94%, i.e. a 7.94% decrease in emissions).</p>
Divestment	9,630	Decreased	9.07	<p>A few segments were sold of end of 2021 or first part of 2022. BAM Deutschland (DE), BAM Contractors (BE), BAM Galere (BE) were the largest contributors to this decrease. The difference for these segments between emissions in 2021 and 2022 were calculated. The relative reduction is calculated by dividing the reduction by the total scope 1+2 emissions of 2021 (-9630 ton/106,205 ton * 100%= -9.07%, i.e. a 9.07% decrease in emissions).</p>
Acquisitions				
Mergers				
Change in output	772	Decreased	0.73	<p>Revenue for the remaining parts of BAM (after divestments) slightly decreased in 2022 compared to 2021. The relative</p>

				change in CO2 emissions (emission value) is calculated by dividing the change between the 2022 revenue and the 2021 revenue with the 2021 revenue $((6551\text{Meuro} - 6599\text{Meuro}) / 6599\text{Meuro} = -0.73\%$ , i.e. an expected 0.73% decrease in emissions). The absolute change in scope 1 and scope 2 emissions is calculated by multiplying the relative decrease with the total scope 1 and scope 2 emissions of 2021 $(0.73\% * 106.205 = 772)$ .
Change in methodology				
Change in boundary				
Change in physical operating conditions				
Unidentified	198	Decreased	0.19	Remaining change in emissions which can not directly be attributed to the CO2 reduction measures. The relative reduction is calculated by dividing the reduction by the total scope 1+2 emissions of 2021 $(-198 \text{ ton} / 106,205 \text{ ton} * 100\% = -0.19\%$ , i.e. a 0.19% decrease in emissions).
Other				

## C7.9b

**(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?**

Market-based

## C8. Energy

### C8.1

**(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?**

More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

## C8.2

**(C8.2) 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)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Yes

## C8.2a

**(C8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.**

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	LHV (lower heating value)	33,366	316,737	350,103
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity		18,302	33,434	51,737
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy		832		832
Total energy consumption		52,501	350,171	402,672

## C8.2b

**(C8.2b) 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	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	No

## C8.2c

**(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.**

### Sustainable biomass

---

**Heating value**

LHV

**Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

33,366

**Comment**

HVO

### Other biomass

---

**Heating value**

LHV

**Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

0

**Comment**

### Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

---

**Heating value**

LHV

**Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

0

**Comment**

**Coal**

---

**Heating value**

LHV

**Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

0

**Comment**

**Oil**

---

**Heating value**

LHV

**Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

300,296

**Comment**

Diesel, Petrol, Heating oil

**Gas**

---

**Heating value**

LHV

**Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

16,441

**Comment**

Natural gas. LPG and propane

**Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)**

---

**Heating value**

LHV

**Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

0

**Comment**

**Total fuel**

---

**Heating value**

LHV

**Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

350,103

**Comment**

**C8.2d**

**(C8.2d) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.**

	<b>Total Gross generation (MWh)</b>	<b>Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)</b>	<b>Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)</b>	<b>Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)</b>
Electricity	832	832	832	832
Heat	0	0	0	0
Steam	0	0	0	0
Cooling	0	0	0	0

**C8.2e**

**(C8.2e) 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 C6.3.**

**Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption**

Netherlands

**Sourcing method**

Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

**Energy carrier**

Electricity

**Low-carbon technology type**

Wind

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

1,560

**Tracking instrument used**

Contract

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

Netherlands

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**

Yes

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

2021

**Comment**

This is a PPA for one windmill in the Netherlands

---

**Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption**

Netherlands

**Sourcing method**

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

**Energy carrier**

Electricity

**Low-carbon technology type**

Wind

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

13,015

**Tracking instrument used**

Contract

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

Netherlands

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**

Yes

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

2015

**Comment**



All electricity in the Netherlands is purchased from the supplier 'Eneco', with energy attribute certificate for 100% Dutch wind power.

---

**Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption**

Ireland

**Sourcing method**

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

**Energy carrier**

Electricity

**Low-carbon technology type**

Renewable energy mix, please specify  
Wind and solar

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

4,207

**Tracking instrument used**

Contract

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

Ireland

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**

Yes

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

2015

**Comment**

97% of all green electricity is purchased from the supplier 'Energia', with energy attribute certificate for 100% wind or solar energy.

---

**Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption**

Germany

**Sourcing method**

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

**Energy carrier**

Electricity

**Low-carbon technology type**

Renewable energy mix, please specify

Mix of green (low-carbon) electricity such as wind and solar, all supported by energy attribute certificates.

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

2,761

**Tracking instrument used**

Contract

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

Germany

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**

No

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

**Comment**

In Germany, the green electricity purchased varies from region to region and sometimes even from project to project. Therefore, the green electricity purchased from multiple suppliers are combined in this row. Different types of green (low-carbon) electricity are provided, all supported by energy attribute certificates.

---

**Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption**

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

**Sourcing method**

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

**Energy carrier**

Electricity

**Low-carbon technology type**

Renewable energy mix, please specify

Mix of green (low-carbon) electricity such as wind and solar, all supported by energy attribute certificates.

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

9,666

**Tracking instrument used**

Contract

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

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**

No

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

**Comment**

In the United Kingdom, the green electricity purchased varies from region to region and sometimes even from project to project. Therefore, the green electricity purchased from multiple suppliers are combined in this row. Different types of green (low-carbon) electricity are provided, all supported by energy attribute certificates.

---

**Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption**

Belgium

**Sourcing method**

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

**Energy carrier**

Electricity

**Low-carbon technology type**

Renewable energy mix, please specify

Mix of green (low-carbon) electricity such as wind and solar, all supported by energy attribute certificates.

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

2,225

**Tracking instrument used**

Contract

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

Belgium

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**

No

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

**Comment**

In Belgium, the green electricity purchased varies from region to region and sometimes even from project to project. Therefore, the green electricity purchased from multiple suppliers are combined in this row. Different types of green (low-carbon) electricity are provided, all supported by energy attribute certificates.

## C8.2g

**(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your non-fuel energy consumption in the reporting year.**

---

**Country/area**

Netherlands

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

17,127

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

774

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**

17,901

---

**Country/area**

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

17,963

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

58

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**

18,021

---

**Country/area**

Ireland

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

4,497

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

0

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**

4,497

---

**Country/area**

Belgium

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

3,960

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

0

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**

3,960

---

**Country/area**

Germany

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

8,190

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

0

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**

8,190

## C9. Additional metrics

### C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

---

**Description**

Waste

**Metric value**

10

**Metric numerator**

tonnes

**Metric denominator (intensity metric only)**

unit of revenue (Meuro)

**% change from previous year**

14

**Direction of change**

Decreased

**Please explain**

Construction and office waste intensity. Target is 75% reduction in 2030 vs. 2015.

## C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6

(C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

	Investment in low-carbon R&D	Comment
Row 1	Yes	

## C-CN9.6a/C-RE9.6a

(C-CN9.6a/C-RE9.6a) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for real estate and construction activities over the last three years.

---

### Technology area

Insulation

### Stage of development in the reporting year

Large scale commercial deployment

### Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

10

### R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

### Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

12

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

BAM applies new forms on insulation to help drive down the energy use of dwellings, also reducing BAM's scope 3 CO2 footprint.

---

### Technology area

Building integrated photovoltaic systems

### Stage of development in the reporting year

Pilot demonstration

### Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

3

**R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)**

**Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years**

4

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

Together with TNO, BAM has developed a new generation solar panels that can be integrated with walls and facades. Using these panels will further drive down energy use of the houses delivered by BAM and BAM's scope 3 CO2 footprint

---

**Technology area**

Lightweighting

**Stage of development in the reporting year**

Full/commercial-scale demonstration

**Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years**

25

**R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)**

**Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years**

40

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

BAM has developed a new concept to build modular timber houses, BAM Flow. The use of timber helps to reduce the weight of the building and reduces the embodied carbon (scope 3).

---

**Technology area**

Demand response

**Stage of development in the reporting year**

Small scale commercial deployment

**Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years**

15

**R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)**



**Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years**

18

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

The services offered by BAM Energy Systems help clients to reduce their energy use and help BAM to reduce its scope 3 footprint.

---

**Technology area**

Lightweighting

**Stage of development in the reporting year**

Basic academic/theoretical research

**Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years**

5

**R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)**

**Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years**

7

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

Together with a supplier BAM is exploring how to expand its modular timber concept to a stacked modular concept. The research is around new type of 'connectors' that can be used to stack different modules more efficiently, saving weight and materials, further reducing the footprint of the built assets and BAM's scope 3 CO2 emissions.

## **C-CN9.10/C-RE9.10**

**(C-CN9.10/C-RE9.10) Did your organization complete new construction or major renovations projects designed as net zero carbon in the last three years?**

Yes

## **C-CN9.10a/C-RE9.10a**

**(C-CN9.10a/C-RE9.10a) Provide details of new construction or major renovations projects completed in the last 3 years that were designed as net zero carbon.**

---

**Property sector**

Residential

**Definition(s) of net zero carbon applied**

National/local green building council standard, please specify

Specification: NOM Keur, a Dutch standard for zero energy dwellings

**% of net zero carbon buildings in the total number of buildings completed in the last 3 years**

6.8

**Have any of the buildings been certified as net zero carbon?**

Yes

**% of buildings certified as net zero carbon in the total number of buildings completed in the last 3 years**

6.8

**Certification scheme(s)**

Other, please specify

NOM keur (<https://nomkeur.nl/eisennomkeur/>), a Dutch standard for zero energy dwellings.

**Comment**

Over the past 3 years, BAM's Dutch Construction and Property business line constructed 1216 certified zero energy dwellings.

## C10. Verification

### C10.1

**(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.**

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Third-party verification or assurance process in place

### C10.1a

**(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.**

---

**Verification or assurance cycle in place**

Annual process

**Status in the current reporting year**

Complete

**Type of verification or assurance**

Limited assurance

**Attach the statement**

 BAM-2022-Annual-Report.pdf

**Page/ section reference**

Third party assurance statement: section 8.1, pages 189-191 (specifically, p.189 mentions that 'p. 44-49 Environmental Performance' is included assurance engagement).

Scope 1,2,3 carbon emissions disclosed: pages 44-46

**Relevant standard**

Standard 3810N Assurance engagements relating to sustainability reports of the Royal Netherlands Institute of Registered Accountants

**Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)**

100

## C10.1b

**(C10.1b) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.**

---

**Scope 2 approach**

Scope 2 market-based

**Verification or assurance cycle in place**

Annual process

**Status in the current reporting year**

Complete

**Type of verification or assurance**

Limited assurance

**Attach the statement**

 BAM-2022-Annual-Report.pdf

**Page/ section reference**

Third party assurance statement: section 8.1, pages 189-191 (specifically, p.189 mentions that 'p. 44-49 Environmental Performance' is included assurance

engagement).

Scope 1,2,3 carbon emissions disclosed: pages 44-46

**Relevant standard**

Standard 3810N Assurance engagements relating to sustainability reports of the Royal Netherlands Institute of Registered Accountants

**Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)**

100

## C10.1c

**(C10.1c) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.**

---

**Scope 3 category**

Scope 3: Business travel

Scope 3: Employee commuting

**Verification or assurance cycle in place**

Annual process

**Status in the current reporting year**

Complete

**Type of verification or assurance**

Limited assurance

**Attach the statement**

 BAM-2022-Annual-Report.pdf

**Page/section reference**

Third party assurance statement: section 8.1, pages 189-191 (specifically, p.189 mentions that 'p. 44-49 Environmental Performance' is included assurance engagement).

Scope 1,2,3 carbon emissions disclosed: pages 44-46

**Relevant standard**

Standard 3810N Assurance engagements relating to sustainability reports of the Royal Netherlands Institute of Registered Accountants

**Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)**

100




## C10.2





**(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?**

Yes

### C10.2a

**(C10.2a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which verification standards were used?**

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C4. Targets and performance	Year on year emissions intensity figure	Standard 3810N Assurance engagements relating to sustainability reports of the Royal Netherlands Institute of Registered Accountants	All sustainability information disclosed in our integrated report, including de modules selected, are verified by our accountant, as stated in assurance statement of BAM's auditor in chapter 8.1 (pages 189-191) in BAM's Annual Report.   1
C4. Targets and performance	Progress against emissions reduction target	Standard 3810N Assurance engagements relating to sustainability reports of the Royal Netherlands Institute of Registered Accountants	All sustainability information disclosed in our integrated report, including de modules selected, are verified by our accountant, as stated in assurance statement of BAM's auditor in chapter 8.1 (pages 189-191) in BAM's Annual Report.   1
C4. Targets and performance	Emissions reduction activities	Standard 3810N Assurance engagements relating to sustainability reports of the Royal Netherlands Institute of Registered Accountants	All sustainability information disclosed in our integrated report, including de modules selected, are verified by our accountant, as stated in assurance statement of BAM's auditor in chapter 8.1 (pages 189-191) in BAM's Annual Report.   1

C6. Emissions data	Year on year change in emissions (Scope 1 and 2)	Standard 3810N Assurance engagements relating to sustainability reports of the Royal Netherlands Institute of Registered Accountants	All sustainability information disclosed in our integrated report, including de modules selected, are verified by our accountant, as stated in assurance statement of BAM's auditor in chapter 8.1 (pages 189-191) in BAM's Annual Report.  1
C5. Emissions performance	Year on year emissions intensity figure	Standard 3810N Assurance engagements relating to sustainability reports of the Royal Netherlands Institute of Registered Accountants	All sustainability information disclosed in our integrated report, including de modules selected, are verified by our accountant, as stated in assurance statement of BAM's auditor in chapter 8.1 (pages 189-191) in BAM's Annual Report.  1
C4. Targets and performance	Financial or other base year data points used to set a science-based target	Standard 3810N Assurance engagements relating to sustainability reports of the Royal Netherlands Institute of Registered Accountants	All sustainability information disclosed in our integrated report, including de modules selected, are verified by our accountant, as stated in assurance statement of BAM's auditor in chapter 8.1 (pages 189-191) in BAM's Annual Report.  1
C6. Emissions data	Year on year change in emissions (Scope 3)	Standard 3810N Assurance engagements relating to sustainability reports of the Royal Netherlands Institute of Registered Accountants	All sustainability information disclosed in our integrated report, including de modules selected, are verified by our accountant, as stated in assurance statement of BAM's auditor in chapter 8.1 (pages 189-191) in BAM's Annual Report.  1
C8. Energy	Energy consumption	Standard 3810N Assurance engagements relating to sustainability reports of the Royal Netherlands Institute of Registered Accountants	All sustainability information disclosed in our integrated report, including de modules selected, are verified by our accountant, as stated in assurance statement of BAM's auditor in chapter 8.1

			(pages 189-191) in BAM's Annual Report.  1
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 1BAM-2022-Annual-Report.pdf

## C11. Carbon pricing

### C11.1

**(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?**

No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years

### C11.2

**(C11.2) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?**

No

### C11.3

**(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?**

Yes

### C11.3a

**(C11.3a) Provide details of how your organization uses an internal price on carbon.**

---

**Type of internal carbon price**

Shadow price

**How the price is determined**

Social cost of carbon

**Objective(s) for implementing this internal carbon price**

Drive low-carbon investment  
Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities  
Stakeholder expectations

**Scope(s) covered**

Scope 1  
Scope 2  
Scope 3 (upstream)

**Pricing approach used – spatial variance**

Uniform

**Pricing approach used – temporal variance**

Static

**Indicate how you expect the price to change over time**

**Actual price(s) used – minimum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)**

110

**Actual price(s) used – maximum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)**

110

**Business decision-making processes this internal carbon price is applied to**

Product and R&D

Value chain engagement

**Mandatory enforcement of this internal carbon price within these business decision-making processes**

Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify

R&D en client engagement on asphalt mixtures produced by AsfaltNU (subsidiary of BAM)

**Explain how this internal carbon price has contributed to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan**

Applying this internal carbon price to assess the impact of different asphalt mixtures allows BAM to increase the selling of more energy efficient and/or circular asphalt mixtures, helping BAM reaching our carbon reduction targets and implementing our climate transition plan.

## C12. Engagement

### C12.1

**(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?**

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, our customers/clients

Yes, other partners in the value chain

### C12.1a

**(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.**



### **Type of engagement**

Innovation & collaboration (changing markets)

### **Details of engagement**

Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce climate impacts on products and services

Collaborate with suppliers on innovative business models to source renewable energy

Invest jointly with suppliers in R&D of relevant low-carbon technologies

### **% of suppliers by number**

6

### **% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)**

4

### **% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5**

6

### **Rationale for the coverage of your engagement**

The large number of suppliers makes it challenging to collaborate with all of them intensively. We do work together with our suppliers in many different ways, at project level and/or at aggregated level. In determining which suppliers to collaborate with, we focus on the suppliers that have the most impact on our CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (scope 1, 2 and 3). These include fuel suppliers and leasecar providers (scope 1 and 2) and concrete, steel, timber and asphalt suppliers. With these suppliers we are collaborating and innovating where possible. With our lease car providers and energy suppliers we are working towards electrifying our lease fleet to make the full switch to renewable energy. With our concrete suppliers we are investigating innovations for low carbon concrete, captured also on the 'Betonakkoord', a commitment BAM has signed to lower the embodied carbon of concrete. With our steel suppliers we are exploring the use of renewable energy to lower the carbon footprint of steel. Timber suppliers are key in our transition towards a circular economy and we collaborate and innovate with suppliers on new timber modules, such as our BAM Flow concept. Together with our asphalt suppliers, such as AsfaltNu we invest in innovations to develop asphalt mixtures with a lower carbon footprint. In total, the suppliers which we engage with cover ca. 6% of our spent and ca. 16% of our supplier-related scope 3 emissions. The impact of our engagement is measured in reductions in embodied carbon in projects or across our products and projects. The threshold is an embodied carbon reduction of a project or across products/projects of > 10 %.

### **Impact of engagement, including measures of success**

The impact of our engagement is measured in reductions in embodied carbon in projects or across our products and projects. The threshold is an embodied carbon reduction of a project or across products/projects of > 10 %. Examples of successful engagement is the engagement with our leasefleet providers which increased the share of electric vehicles in our leasefleet, reducing the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 12% in 2022 compared to 2021. Another example is the deployment of LEAB (low energy asphalt

mixtures) which reduces the embodied carbon of road projects by 30-40% compared to conventional asphalt.

### Comment

## C12.1b

**(C12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your customers.**

---

### Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Collaboration & innovation

Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce climate change impacts

### % of customers by number

32

### % of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

47

### Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

BAM recognizes that real climate-related benefits can only be achieved by involving all of its stakeholders. BAM continuously engages with all (potential) customers during the tender phase. In 2022 of all tenders BAM participated in, 32% included sustainability component in their documentation and/or selection criteria. This is 47% when looking at project value which is a good indicator to determine potential impact as larger projects usually have a higher environmental impact. These customers that already include sustainability criteria in their documentation are selected to run a campaign with: we pro-actively host dialogue-sessions to maximise collaboration and innovation opportunities.

Across all projects, BAM runs campaigns and focussed dialogue sessions with customers to encourage innovation with the aim to reduce climate change impact in our direct operations. Typical topics discussed during this engagement are CO2 reduction measures and the carbon footprint of supplied goods. Additionally, BAM also performs Life Cycle Assessment in consultation with these customers to calculate environmental footprint and optimise CO2 reductions in construction and operation phase.

### Impact of engagement, including measures of success

The impact of our engagement is measured in reductions in embodied carbon in projects or across our products and projects. The threshold is an embodied carbon reduction of a project or across products/projects of > 10 %.

An example is the Dawlish sea wall project, where the customer wanted to minimize their climate impact and together with BAM they came up with using ultra-low carbon

concrete mix for the mass fill between the old and new walls. The concrete makes use of a by-product created in the manufacturing of steel to replace a large proportion of the cement, which would otherwise be required to build the structure. Over 11,000m<sup>3</sup> of alternative concrete was used which contained 85 per cent cement replacement. The use of this alternative mitigated the release of just over 1,000tCO<sub>2</sub>e (> 10% of the embodied carbon of the initial design).

Another example is the 3D printed concrete staircase that was installed in 2022 in Scotland. In total, 40% of the concrete volume was saved compared to traditional precast staircase units, mitigating around 100tCO<sub>2</sub>e associated with concrete reduction, installation efficiency and reduced waste.

## C12.1d

### **(C12.1d) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain.**

BAM regularly engages with internal and external stakeholders to identify the views and interests of the parties that hold an interest in the Company. By engaging with stakeholders, BAM increases its opportunities for learning to support effective prioritisation and decision-making. Below we discuss the climate-related engagement strategy with other partners than suppliers and customers in the value chain.

#### Clients

Maximum value for money is of utmost importance to BAM's clients. This extends beyond the most effective offering, to value created for society and the environment. BAM is in constant dialogue with its clients about project expectations and projections. In addition, BAM organises client meetings to share knowledge and best practices. This is primarily done through account management and business development. Providers of financial capital Engagement with investors, financial institutions and the financial community at large is actively pursued and usually takes place through road shows, seminars, investment meetings and press releases.

#### Employees

Employees are BAM's most valuable assets. Employee engagement is facilitated through multiple platforms such as Young BAM events, open collaboration days, senior management meetings and quarterly online BAM Engagement surveys. Additionally, BAM has active works councils across the business to discuss organisational changes and other employee-related matters.

#### Society

BAM builds crucial facilities which society needs, such as housing, hospitals, schools, utilities and infrastructure. By their very nature, BAM's construction and civil engineering works have an impact on local communities. BAM's engagement through its projects is typically focused on topics like local spend, education and creating positive social impact through volunteering.

#### Regulators

By delivering projects, BAM is in constant contact with local and other governmental authorities about issuing permits and about compliance with regulations. BAM engages with regulators on issues such as carbon-free buildings, carbon impact in the infrastructure life cycle and environmental issues like climate change.

#### Stakeholder engagement

The Executive Committee, and in some cases the chairman of the Supervisory Board, are actively involved in the engagement process and in discussions with external stakeholders, such as clients, suppliers, shareholders and their representatives, providers of debt and insurance, and representatives of environmental organisations. In addition to financial performance, risk management and governance, the emphasis is on long-term value creation, including the impact of BAM on society.

#### Case study example of engagement

BAM performs a materiality assessment with internal and external stakeholders. BAM sent out a stakeholder survey including a broad definition of the themes for complete cover. The result was a materiality matrix that displays the prioritisation of the themes based on their relative importance to BAM, to its stakeholders and to society. In addition to answering closed questions, the stakeholders were requested to introduce and assess matters that they felt were missing in BAM's original materiality assessment. Topics raised by stakeholders included the energy transition and BAM's solution to the shortage of affordable housing.

## C12.2

### **(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?**

Yes, climate-related requirements are included in our supplier contracts

## C12.2a

### **(C12.2a) Provide details of the climate-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process and the compliance mechanisms in place.**

---

#### **Climate-related requirement**

Setting a science-based emissions reduction target

#### **Description of this climate related requirement**

Science-based targets show organizations how much and how quickly they need to reduce their greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to prevent the worst effects of climate change. We are looking to work with companies that are equally engaged with the climate as we are. Our goal is to increase the engagement in the coming years by encouraging our top-100 suppliers to commit to a target.

**% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement**

100

**% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement**

3.2

**Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement**

Off-site third-party verification

**Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement**

Retain and engage

---

**Climate-related requirement**

Waste reduction and material circularity

**Description of this climate related requirement**

In our suppliers contracts we refer to our code of conduct in which is stated "Working towards a more sustainable world is an important priority for BAM and part of how we do business every day. We expect our vendors to care for the environment in their actions and policies when working for and with BAM. "

Thereby in the chapter "What do we expect from our vendors?" which is also part of our Code of Conduct the following points are stated:

- Comply with all relevant environmental laws and ensure that all necessary permits are in place.
- Strive to (re)use raw materials, energy and other natural resources efficiently, while minimizing waste, emissions and noise.

**% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement**

100

**% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement**

100

**Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement**

Supplier self-assessment  
Grievance mechanism/Whistleblowing hotline

**Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement**

Exclude

## C12.3

**(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?**

Row 1

**External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate**

Yes, we engage directly with policy makers

Yes, our membership of/engagement with trade associations could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

**Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes

**Attach commitment or position statement(s)**

SBTI

 Commitment statement and SBTI.pdf

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

BAM updated its Code of Conduct in 2019 and Sustainability is included as integral topic in the Code. A training on the Code of Conduct is mandatory for all new employees and after the 2019 update all existing employees also had to renew their Code of Conduct training. By the end of 2022, 97% of BAM's employees successfully finished the Code of Conduct training. BAM has also internally published a Sustainability policy, where BAM's strategy, ambitions and objectives are outlined. This policy is available for all employees and provides guidelines of the position of BAM on different sustainability topics, including climate change strategy. BAM's sustainability policy, strategy and agenda are developed by BAM's Corporate strategy department (the sustainability department is in fact part of the strategy department) and the Executive Board. Climate change is an explicit part of the Group's sustainability strategy.

Within the Executive Board an ambassador is appointed for BAM's sustainability (including climate change) strategy, which is communicated throughout the company and to all senior staff members. These senior staff members are involved with policy engagement and match their activities to the overall collective strategy, including the sustainability strategy/policy. BAM's Sustainability Department is involved in developing and communicating the strategy and agenda and aligning stakeholder engagement initiatives to the overall collective strategy. This is done through quarterly meetings with the Executive Board. During these meetings, topics typically discussed are BAM's performance on sustainability targets (CO2 emission and waste reduction) and

market/policy developments. As a global organization, BAM sits on various internal and external committees to influence policies. All commitments and involvement are discussed and agreed in cooperation with the Sustainability Department and the broader 'Community' members (across all Operating Companies). Where relevant, senior management also endorse or champion BAM's involvement. All involvement concerning influencing policy is aligned and coordinated with BAM's strategy (including climate change action) and carefully managed through BAM's Communication department where necessary.

## C12.3a

**(C12.3a) On what policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?**

---

**Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers**

Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors (RICS)

**Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate**

Climate change mitigation

**Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate**

Climate-related targets

**Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage**

National

**Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to**

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

**Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation**

Support with no exceptions

**Description of engagement with policy makers**

BAM is collaborating with the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) concerning the development of a robust and standardized method to calculate Scope 3 carbon emissions. The project is government backed and links directly to policy makers who are expected to mandate its use in our sector in the future. BAM's role in this collaboration is to provide real-world data and beta test the solution (the Built Environment Carbon Database (BECD)).

**Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation**

**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

**Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?**

The policy is central to the achievement of the Scope 3 part of BAM's climate transition plan. The first challenge lays in accurate measurement of Scope 3 emissions in a way that is consistent between construction companies and across the value chain.

## C12.3b

**(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization is a member of, or engages with, which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.**

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**Trade association**

Other, please specify

Bouwend Nederland

**Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?**

Consistent

**Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?**

No, we did not attempt to influence their position

**Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position**

Regarding climate change, Bouwend Nederland's lobby focusses on the following: to reduce energy consumption of existing buildings, to create energy-efficient new buildings, to enhance sustainable procurement, to enhance sustainable material use, to create sustainable tools and certification, to measure environmental impact. These targets are in line with Dutch conventants and Green Deals that Bouwend Nederland agreed on. The position from Bouwend Nederland on climate change is that the construction industry in NL needs to focus more on energy-reduction initiatives.

**Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)**

555,112

**Describe the aim of your organization's funding**

One of Bouwend Nederland's core tasks is advocacy. In their contacts with national, provincial, regional and local authorities, they try to create preconditions with and for construction and infrastructure companies in such a way that they can perform optimally



within them. So the aim of our funding is to optimize the preconditions in the market so BAM can perform well.

**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

## C12.4

**(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).**

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**Publication**

In mainstream reports

**Status**

Complete

**Attach the document**

 BAM-2022-Annual-Report.pdf

**Page/Section reference**

2.2 Strategy 2021-2023  
3.3 Environmental Performance

**Content elements**

Governance  
Strategy  
Emissions figures  
Emission targets  
Other metrics

**Comment**

BAM's governance, strategy and sustainability performance are included in BAM's annual report.

## C12.5

**(C12.5) Indicate the collaborative frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments related to environmental issues for which you are a signatory/member.**

Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment	Describe your organization's role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment
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Row 1	Business Ambition for 1.5C Other, please specify World Green Building Council and Dutch Green Building Council	Business Ambition for 1.5C is part of BAM's Science Based Target commitment. World/Dutch Green Building Council a (inter)national social organization that is committed to making the built environment future-proof at a rapid pace.
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## C15. Biodiversity

### C15.1

**(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?**

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity
Row 1	Yes, both board-level oversight and executive management-level responsibility	In 2022, BAM formulated its new Sustainability Strategy including new targets on biodiversity which was overseen and ratified by BAM's Executive Committee. Progress against biodiversity targets is reported to the Executive Committee internally every quarter and externally through BAM's annual report.

### C15.2

**(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?**

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments
Row 1	Yes, we have made public commitments only	Commitment to No Net Loss

### C15.3

**(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impacts and dependencies of its value chain on biodiversity?**

#### Impacts on biodiversity

**Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment**

No, but we plan to within the next two years

#### Dependencies on biodiversity

**Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment**

No, but we plan to within the next two years

## C15.4

**(C15.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas in the reporting year?**

Not assessed

## C15.5

**(C15.5) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?**

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity-related commitments
Row 1	Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments	Land/water management Species management Education & awareness Livelihood, economic & other incentives

## C15.6

**(C15.6) 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
Row 1	No, we do not use indicators, but plan to within the next two years	State and benefit indicators Pressure indicators Response indicators

## C15.7

**(C15.7) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).**

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
In mainstream financial reports	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments	2.2 Strategy 2021-2023 3.3 Environmental Performance, subchapter 'Biodiversity'

	Impacts on biodiversity Biodiversity strategy	3.4 EU Taxonomy 9.8 EU Taxonomy assessment details  📎 1
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📎 1BAM-2022-Annual-Report.pdf

## C16. Signoff

### C-FI

**(C-FI) 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.**

### C16.1

**(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.**

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

## SC. Supply chain module

### SC0.0

**(SC0.0) If you would like to do so, please provide a separate introduction to this module.**

BAM values SSE and KPN as customers and are pleased to fill out this Supply Chain Module on their request.

### SC0.1

**(SC0.1) What is your company's annual revenue for the stated reporting period?**

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	6,618,000,000

### SC1.1

**(SC1.1) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.**

**Requesting member**

Koninklijke KPN NV (Royal KPN)

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 1

**Scope 2 accounting method**

**Scope 3 category(ies)**

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

97.3499

**Uncertainty (±%)**

200

**Major sources of emissions**

Emissions from company owned or controlled vehicles

**Verified**

Yes

**Allocation method**

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

**Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member**

5,956,397

**Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied**

Currency

**Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made**

Scope 1 CO<sub>2</sub>-emissions derive from the company owned/controlled company cars from the BAM employees that perform the building installations, building management and maintenance. The scope 1 CO<sub>2</sub>-emissions are calculated by multiplying the percentage of turn-over from KPN of total turn-over from BAM Bouw en Techniek, by the scope 1 CO<sub>2</sub>-emissions of BAM Bouw en Techniek. It is a calculated amount, so there is always a uncertainty. The uncertainty is perceived to be moderate.

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**Requesting member**

Koninklijke KPN NV (Royal KPN)

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 2

**Scope 2 accounting method**

Market-based

**Scope 3 category(ies)**

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

2.513

**Uncertainty (±%)**

10

**Major sources of emissions**

Emissions from company owned or controlled electrical vehicles.

**Verified**

Yes

**Allocation method**

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

**Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member**

5,956,397

**Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied**

Currency

**Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made**

Scope 2 CO<sub>2</sub>-emissions derive from the company owned/controlled electric company cars from the BAM employees that perform the building installations, building management and maintenance. The scope 2 CO<sub>2</sub>-emissions are calculated by multiplying the percentage of turn-over from KPN of total turn-over from BAM Bouw en Techniek, by the scope 2 CO<sub>2</sub>-emissions of BAM Bouw en Techniek. It is a calculated amount, so there is always a uncertainty. The uncertainty is perceived to be moderate.

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**Requesting member**

SSE

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 1

**Scope 2 accounting method**

**Scope 3 category(ies)**

**Allocation level**

Business unit (subsidiary company)

**Allocation level detail**

BAM Nuttall

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

2,791

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1

**Major sources of emissions**

Our fuel use, electricity use and business travel on SSE projects were:

Liquid fuel consumption = 1,379,124 L (314,958 L of which was HVO biofuel)

Business travel (ICE's) = 448,786 km

Business travel (BEV's) = 13,010 km

**Verified**

Yes

**Allocation method**

Allocation not necessary due to type of primary data available

**Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member**

2,000,000

**Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied**

Currency

**Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made**

In order to calculate energy consumption and CO<sub>2</sub> footprint, group companies are required to report consumption of fuel, electricity, etc. When calculating energy consumption [GJ] or carbon footprint [tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>], activity data is multiplied by a

default or custom conversion factor. Operating companies are required to collect activity data. Activity data are defined as the amount of consumed fuels for execution of its operations, such as the combusted litres of diesel or used KWh. Data is sourced from the supplier via transaction reports.

## SC1.2

**(SC1.2) Where published information has been used in completing SC1.1, please provide a reference(s).**

No published information used.

## SC1.3

**(SC1.3) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?**

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges
Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level	<p>BAM is mature in their ability to allocate their scope 1 and 2 emissions to different customers, as energy use is being monitored at project level. Our use of (construction) materials is in our scope 3, and BAM's currently working on getting more insight in scope 3 emissions. For the construction sector we have defined purchased goods &amp; services and use of sold products to be the main hotspots. Our challenge is to develop an efficient and reliable methodology to capture emissions related to the use of construction materials. We have good levels of information for bulk materials purchased, like steel and concrete from our suppliers, however our insight for Scope 3 impacts across other materials is limited.</p> <p>BAM will continue to increase the amount of Scope 3 materials information at project level for specific clients (so that they can calculate upstream emissions themselves). It is intended that a full scope 3 emissions report will be provided in the coming years to contain material use, transport, waste and business travel.</p>

## SC1.4

**(SC1.4) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?**

Yes

### SC1.4a

**(SC1.4a) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities.**

As described, we can already allocate specific emissions to NHS and future changes would only relate to adding further emissions sources i.e. embodied carbon of projects as this is measured in line with NHS net zero strategy and framework requirements.



BAM Nuttall has developed its scope 3 emissions reporting and it is now possible to derive a customer specific carbon footprint based on a projects use of materials and resources used. This reporting capability enables BAM to have more maturity around its outline carbon assessments which are undertaken in most tenders presently – particularly in the civil infrastructure division where most schemes are funded by governments. We continue to seek whole life carbon reductions by engaging with our customers pre-design stage so we can offer the best and lowest possible carbon solutions. We have also improved our scope 3 emissions calculation accuracy by using more applicable activity data conversion factors originating from suppliers in the form of EPD's and industry databases such as EXIOBASE and the Inventory of Carbon and Energy v3.

## SC2.1

**(SC2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial climate-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.**

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### Requesting member

Koninklijke KPN NV (Royal KPN)

### Group type of project

New product or service

### Type of project

New product or service that reduces customers operational emissions

### Emissions targeted

Actions to reduce customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

### Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

Other, please specify  
to be determined

### Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

1,000,000

### Estimated payback

Other, please specify  
Depending on specific project details which we have to elaborate on together with KPN.

### Details of proposal

Project(s) likely to be in the field of reducing the energy use of the buildings of KPN. We would like to work on in close collaboration with KPN on the details of specific project(s).

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings are filled in, but have to be calculated based on the

project proposal.

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**Requesting member**

SSE

**Group type of project**

Change to supplier operations

**Type of project**

Implementation of energy reduction projects

**Emissions targeted**

Actions that would reduce our own operational emissions (our scope 1 & 2)

**Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized**

0-1 year

**Estimated lifetime CO2e savings**

25,000

**Estimated payback**

0-1 year

**Details of proposal**

Use of Hybrid excavators and HVO to reduce fuel use

## SC2.2

**(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?**

No

## SC4.1

**(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?**

No, I am not providing data

## Submit your response

**In which language are you submitting your response?**

English

**Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP**

	<b>I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders</b>	<b>Response permission</b>
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

**Please confirm below**

I have read and accept the applicable Terms