



Royal BAM Group nv

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions

This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.

[Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP](#)

Contents

C1. Introduction

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Royal BAM Group nv designs, builds and maintains high quality, sustainable buildings, homes, and infrastructure for public and private sector clients. Using the latest industry innovations, our 13,500 employees reduce the carbon footprint of the built environment, whilst delivering increased well-being and social value to the communities we serve. With annual revenues of approximately 6.5 billion, the Group supports clients through two main divisions (Netherlands, and United Kingdom and Ireland) and a PPP business. Royal BAM Group nv is listed on the Amsterdam Euronext exchange.

[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	12/31/2023	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

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

6270000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

NL0000337319

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

724500V38C5KTDY5BS93

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

[Add row]

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Select all that apply

Belgium

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Denmark

Ireland

Australia

Netherlands

(1.22) Provide details on the commodities that you produce and/or source.

Timber products

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

Production

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

15778

(1.22.8) Did you convert the total commodity volume from another unit to metric tons?

Select from:

Yes

(1.22.9) Original unit

Select all that apply

Cubic meters

(1.22.10) Provide details of the methods, conversion factors used and the total commodity volume in the original unit

We measure timber use in cubic metres. For the conversion to metric tonnes, we have used an industry average conversion factor of 0.7 t/m³.

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

Boards, plywood, engineered wood

Sawn timber, veneer, chips

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

1-5%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

1-10%

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

Yes, disclosing

(1.22.15) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

Yes

(1.22.19) Please explain

*BAM uses timber for delivering its assets, mainly dwellings and properties such as offices.
[Fixed row]*

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

Upstream value chain

Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

- Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

- All supplier tiers known have been mapped

(1.24.6) Smallholder inclusion in mapping

Select from:

- Smallholders not relevant, and not included

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

BAM has a Group wide procurement database containing all spend data from all tier 1 suppliers. Where we occasionally have insight in tier 2 suppliers (based on engagement with tier 1 suppliers), we have not mapped our supply chain further. As a project organisation, the supply chain differs from project to project and from year to year providing additional challenges in mapping supply chain and engaging with suppliers compared to a manufacturer with a fixed supply chain. Our customers are mapped through our tender database (CRM), containing all information on running tenders, and through our project database, containing information on running and delivered projects.

[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

- No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

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

Select from:

Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

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

While we acknowledge plastics as an important environmental problem worldwide, plastics in the construction sector is only a very small commodity compared to construction materials. Therefore, BAM's focus is on construction materials that have a large environmental impact, such as steel and concrete, and not on plastics.
[Fixed row]

(1.24.2) Which commodities has your organization mapped in your upstream value chain (i.e., supply chain)?

Timber products

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

100%

(1.24.2.7) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

All supplier tiers known have been mapped for this sourced commodity

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

2

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

BAM has a strategic period 2023-2026. Short term horizon is directly linked to the end year (2026) of the strategic period.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

3

(2.1.3) To (years)

6

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

BAM's medium-term horizon is linked to our next strategic period 2026-2030.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

7

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

Select from:

No

(2.1.3) To (years)

26

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

BAM's long-term horizon runs to 2050 and is not directly linked to our strategic planning.

[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both risks and opportunities	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization’s process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- Local
- Sub-national
- National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

Enterprise Risk Management

- Enterprise Risk Management
- Internal company methods

International methodologies and standards

- Life Cycle Assessment

Other

- Desk-based research
- Materiality assessment
- Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- Drought
- Cold wave/frost

- Landslide
- Wildfires
- Heat waves
- Subsidence

Chronic physical

- Heat stress
- Sea level rise
- Coastal erosion
- Change in land-use
- Changing wind patterns
- Increased severity of extreme weather events
- Seasonal supply variability/interannual variability
- Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
- Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Policy

- Carbon pricing mechanisms
- Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
- Changes to national legislation
- Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits
- Lack of mature certification and sustainability standards

Market

- Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
- Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
- Changing customer behavior

Reputation

- Impact on human health
- Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback

- Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

- Temperature variability
- Scarcity of land resources
- Land loss to desertification
- Declining ecosystem services
- Increased ecosystem vulnerability

- Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)
- Stigmatization of sector

Technology

- Transition to lower emissions technology and products
- Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability

- Exposure to litigation
- Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- NGOs
- Customers
- Employees
- Investors
- Suppliers
- Regulators
- Local communities
- Other commodity users/producers at a local level

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

Select from:

- No

(2.2.2.16) Further details 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.

[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

Interconnections are very common in all risks and opportunities assessed in BAM's Enterprise Risk Management process. Part of the process is to identify (new) interconnections and how measures or developments influence BAM's ability to mitigate risks, utilise opportunities and/or reach sustainability targets (impact). Trade-offs between climate and nature are identified, such as the use of HVO to reduce CO2 emissions which has a potential negative impact on biodiversity.

[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

Yes, we are currently in the process of identifying priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

Direct operations

Upstream value chain

Downstream value chain

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

Areas important for biodiversity

- Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

BAM is currently mapping its priority locations. For own operations and downstream (project sites), BAM is assessing if they are near nature reserves (areas important for biodiversity) and BAM assesses the climate risks of every location and screens the areas of origin from its timber use.

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

Select from:

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

[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- Qualitative
- Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

- 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- Frequency of effect occurring
- Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

The frequency of effect, time horizon and likelihood of effect are used to determine whether or not a risk or opportunity is relevant. Whether or not a risk or opportunity is substantive is based on the potential impact on financial metrics: 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 EBITDA 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 EBITDA is larger than 1% of the EBITDA (3 million).

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- Qualitative
- Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

50000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- Frequency of effect occurring
- Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

The frequency of effect, time horizon and likelihood of effect are used to determine whether or not a risk or opportunity is relevant. Whether or not a risk or opportunity is substantive is based on the potential impact on financial metrics: 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 EBITDA 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 EBITDA is larger than 1% of the EBITDA (3 million).

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- Qualitative
- Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

50000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- Frequency of effect occurring
- Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

The frequency of effect, time horizon and likelihood of effect are used to determine whether or not a risk or opportunity is relevant. Whether or not a risk or opportunity is substantive is based on the potential impact on financial metrics: 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 EBITDA 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 EBITDA is larger than 1% of the EBITDA (3 million).

[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Forests

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

Not an immediate strategic priority

(3.1.3) Please explain

*Plastics is not a material topic for BAM.
[Fixed row]*

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

Lack of availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

Belgium

Ireland

Netherlands

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

BAM relies on the use of (certified) sustainable hydrogenated vegetable oils (HVO) to reduce the CO2 emissions from its energy intensive construction processes, such as groundworks. At the moment, the additional costs of HVO are limited and most clients of BAM are willing to pay the premium. However, in early 2023 we saw a sudden increase in HVO costs and BAM had to cover part of the price increase. As we were not using that much HVO at that point, impact on operational costs was not significant. In the second half of 2023, we have substantially increased our HVO use to a total of 5 million litres for the full year 2023, making BAM much more vulnerable to cost fluctuations. The demand for sustainable HVO is growing, while the supply is not expected to rapidly grow as it depends on the availability of byproducts. If other sectors, such as the aviation industry, also start to use HVO as a main measure to reduce fossil fuel use, this will have the potential to substantially increase the price of HVO. For BAM, this will either mean that short term CO2 reduction targets will not be met or that additional costs will be made to cover for the price increase.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

Increased direct costs

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

Select all that apply

Medium-term

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

Select from:

Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium-low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

In the coming years, we expect to use ca. 6 million litres of HVO per year. If increasing demand leads to further increase of the price of HVO by 1 euro /litre, total potential annual costs for BAM could be up to 6 million litres (maximum). We do however expect that up to 75% of our clients for current and future projects would be willing to cover this price increase. The minimum is therefore 25% of 6 million euros equalling 1.5 million euros.

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

Select from:

Yes

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

1500000

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

6000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Calculation: minimum financial effect 6 million litres HVO x 1 euro x 25% 1.5 million euros. Calculation: maximum financial effect 6 million litres HVO x 1 euro 6 million euros.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

Increase environment-related capital expenditure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

38000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

As disclosed in our annual report 2023: "The total investment and right to use (lease) additions for 2023 in electric equipment and vehicles is 38 million euro".

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

BAM is heavily investing in electric equipment to minimise the dependency on fossil fuels. Small equipment is already mostly electrified and BAM is running more pilots with electric heavy equipment. An example of heavy equipment pilot is the introduction of the first full electric drilling rig in the Netherlands in 2023. This response will lead to HVO being phased out, mitigating the risk of increasing operational costs. This strategy is also contributing to further driving down CO2 emissions, other emissions and noise from our operations. As such, it is also positively contributing to our sustainability themes decarbonisation, biodiversity and health, and to SDGs 8, 11 and 15.

Forests

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk3

(3.1.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

Timber products

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

Lack of availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

Belgium

- Ireland
- Netherlands
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Globally, the construction industry accounts for 25 per cent of all timber use. BAM has a continuous need for raw materials including timber. In 2023, our total timber use was 16,250 m3., of which more than 96% was certified sustainable. Deforestation can lead to lower amounts of sustainable certified timber available an increased cost of certified sustainable timber, which is particularly a risk for BAM as BAM anticipates to use more timber in the future due to the rising demand in sustainable housing solutions in the Netherlands for which using timber is one of the solutions.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased production costs

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

Select all that apply

- Short-term

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

Select from:

- More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

BAM is relying on certified sustainable timber and spends circa 70 million euro annually. A drop in certified sustainable timber supply will directly impact BAM's operational costs and ability to further decarbonise its products.

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

Select from:

Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

14000000

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

35000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

BAM spent ca. 70 million on procuring timber products in 2023. A price increase of up to 20-50% is considered if the availability of sustainable certified timber would plummet. This would result in a potential financial impact figure of 14 million (70 million x 20%) – 35 million (70 million x 50%).

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

Implementation of environmental best practices in direct operations

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

No costs are associated with this response. On the contrary, becoming more resource efficient will more likely reduce costs.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Collaboration with stakeholders across the value chain to use rest material to produce chipboard, decreasing the use of timber from forests. Residual flows from Dutch forests and waste from BAM Residential is processed into a 100% biobased chipboard or OSB (oriented strand board)-equivalent board. This joint ambition leads to the production of 75,000 square meters of biobased and recycled chipboard material per year.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

Increased severity of extreme weather events

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

Netherlands

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

In the Netherlands, BAM holds a portfolio of land positions in our property development business unit. BAM's land and building rights and property development position in 2023 was 442m (see Annual Report 2023), and consists of various positions across Netherlands. Through climate change and increased likelihood and severity of extreme weather events, these land positions could devalue ("stranding risk"), for instance as an area becomes more vulnerable to flooding or subsidence through changing groundwater level or droughts. While mitigating measures can be taken, e.g. develop climate-adaptive assets on these land positions, they will be less attractive and less valuable. The more long-term a land position is held, the higher the risk of changing valuation.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

Long-term

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

Select from:

Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

It will initially be an administrative financial effect, as climate risks are included in company valuation assessments and vulnerable land positions will be devalued in the inventory, impacting the financial position. Eventually it will impact the financial performance of BAM, when these devalued land positions and developments are sold.

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

Select from:

Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

0

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

44200000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Many factors influence the long term value of the land positions under general dynamics of demand for these locations, and for this risk specifically the type and severity of weather events and their temporary or permanent influence on the characteristics of the position. Within this context, we have estimated that up to 10% of the value could be lost across the portfolio, under the influence of increased severity of extreme weather events (10% of 442M 44,2M).

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

Increase investment in R&D

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

200000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

2 FTE for 1 year 200,000 (1 FTE for the development of the climate risk scan, 1 FTE for the continued implementation of the climate risk scan for each new land acquisition and the additional time spent on including climate risks in the company valuation assessments).

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

The response is two-fold. 1) Climate risks are starting to be included in company valuation assessments (for example goodwill) in BAM. This provides regular insight in the valuation of the current landbank, preventing a misrepresentation of the inventory value in the long term. 2) For evaluating the potential acquisition of new land, BAM has developed a climate risk scan. This climate risk scan is part of our tender stage gate process, and helps inform decision making. The climate risk scan identifies the level of severity of the relevant climate risks on a specific location. This informs BAM to either value it less (or more) and which climate-adaptive measures would need to be taken into account for developments on this land.

[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Revenue

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

6270000000

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

Select from:

100%

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

423000000

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

Select from:

1-10%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

The transitional risk which might lead to an increase in HVO price affects our entire business, as we use HVO on nearly all of our projects. The physical risks mainly impact our land positions for our property development business unit. This property development business unit was responsible for 423 million euro revenue in 2023.

Forests

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Revenue

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

0

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

Select from:

Less than 1%

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

3100000000

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

Select from:

41-50%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Our Construction and Property part of the business, where the use of timber is mainly applicable, was responsible for 3.1 billion euro revenue in 2023. This equals to 49% (3.1/6.3) of our total revenue in 2023.

[Add row]

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:

No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Forests	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp1

(3.6.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

Not applicable

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

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

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- Netherlands

(3.6.1.8) Organization 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 of prefabricated and/or modular buildings in combination with the 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 with the BAM Flow concept: A housing concept using prefabricated timber modules that contribute to the development of affordable and sustainable homes.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

- Short-term

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

Select from:

Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

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 2023, BAM Residential Netherlands had a revenue of about 389 million. BAM expects revenue of BAM residential to increase again after 2023 due to the continuing demand of affordable and sustainable housing.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

39000000

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

78000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

BAM strives to increase its BAM Residential Netherlands revenue by 10-20% by 2026 with help of this innovation, the potential impact figure is between 39 million and 78 million (10% and 20% of 376 million).

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

10000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

BAM has invested ca. 10 million euro in developing the factory that produces BAM Flow homes in 2023.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

In 2023, BAM Residential piloted the first products from its new housing concept: BAM Flow. BAM 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'. 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, 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.

Forests

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp3

(3.6.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

Timber products

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

Increased demand for certified and sustainable materials

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- Netherlands
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

The mitigation of deforestation and forest degradation requires measures, such as the sourcing of sustainable certified timber. BAM sees that the demand for sustainable materials of buildings is increasing, mainly in the Dutch and UK market. This provides an opportunity for BAM to increase market share, if BAM can make sure it is well positioned to provide sustainable solutions with certified sustainable materials (timber). BAM's strategy to realize this opportunity is to only work with suppliers that offer certified sustainable timber. In 2019, BAM signed an updated covenant with FSC not only to recommit to only use certified sustainable timber, but also to commit to apply more timber and to stimulate the use of timber as replacement of other less sustainable building materials. The covenant with FSC stimulates the construction industry to be transparent. The application of sustainable timber positively influences our goal to be the most sustainable construction company in Europe.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

- Medium-term

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

Select from:

- More likely than not (50–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium-high

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The demand for sustainable homes and buildings is increasing. Timber as a construction material is becoming more attractive and more clients are interested in our timber-based solutions. If BAM can make sure our capacity and capabilities grow along with the market demand, BAM foresees that a revenue increase of 5-10% is considered feasible for our Dutch and UK Construction and Property business

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

Yes

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

150000000

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

300000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

A revenue increase of 150-300 million (5-10% of 3 billion revenue 2023) is anticipated for the Construction and Property business line in Netherlands and UK.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

1000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

BAM has expanded its procurement team with dedicated sustainability focus, both at Group level and at division level. Estimated costs (wages IT solutions) are ca. 1 million euro/year.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

BAM has already implemented the strategy to only procure certified sustainable timber across all its projects and presents figures averaging over 99% certified sustainable timber use. This has the short term result that BAM can show to clients we can guarantee a sustainable timber supply and that we can offer sustainable timber solutions. Going forward, the use of certified sustainable timber will become an even more integral part of our sustainability strategy to further decarbonise the built environment. This is supported by the BAM Residential housing concept BAM Flow, offering sustainable and affordable timber-based homes.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

Increased sales of existing products and services

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

Netherlands

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

In both the Netherlands and the UK, grid congestion is a big problem. In both countries, the national grid administrators are planning to substantially invest in the grid in the coming years, to decrease congestion and to prepare the grid for the increasing share of intermittent renewable electricity. For example, National Grid will invest 60 billion pounds Sterling in the coming 5 years, and the largest grid administrator in the Netherlands, Tennet, even speaks about an investment of 160 billion euro in the coming 10 years. BAM is already doing quite some work for these clients. BAM is typically well equipped to build substations and supporting infrastructure for overhead power lines. An increase in investments in national grids can thus result in an increase in projects for BAM and an increase in revenue.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

- Medium-term

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

Select from:

- Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- High

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

BAM is already seeing an increase in tenders for substations, especially in the United Kingdom. BAM therefore expects its revenue in this market to substantially grow in the coming years. For the Netherlands, it is not yet clear what portion of the planned investments BAM is well suited for to realistically take up. At the moment, we do not yet see a significant increase in grid related projects in the Netherlands within BAM, so we have not yet included a growth projection for the Netherlands.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

- Yes

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

0

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

3500000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

We calculated on the basis of the projected investments bij National Grid. The 60 billion pounds Sterling (70 billion) reserved by National Grid is not all meant for substations, and not all meant for the short term. Nevertheless we expect that these substation projects can add up to 5% of 70 billion, ca 3.5 billion, to BAM's revenue in the coming years.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

BAM does not make specific costs to realize this opportunity. BAM's approach is to shift resources and focus to sustainable growth markets, such as the electricity grid, away from more conventional construction work.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

BAM's strategy, Focus, Transform and Expand is revolved around focusing more on sustainable markets: "It is not about changing course, but continuing on the journey which has brought us success. We will focus on selecting profitable projects which align with our sustainability targets, helping ensure we remain predictable, profitable, and sustainable in the future. Recognising that maintaining the status quo will only take us so far, we understand the need to transform our products and services. We are committed to continuous evolution, striving to becoming more digital, scalable, and even more sustainable. Because when we transform, we will uncover new opportunities – opportunities to expand into, such as growing in energy markets, and renovating and retrofitting." More specifically related to this opportunity, BAM has selected the energy market as one of the markets we can grow in, and is reallocating resources and capabilities to put ourselves in a position where we can also deliver on that ambition.

[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Revenue

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

1700000000

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

Select from:

21-30%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

376 million euro of BAM Residential 1.3 billion euro of Civil UK&I makes 1.7 billion euro (rounded). This equals to 27% (1.7/6.3) of our total revenue in 2023.

Forests

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Revenue

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

3100000000

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

Select from:

41-50%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Our Construction and Property part of the business, where the use of timber is mainly applicable, was responsible for 3.1 billion euro revenue in 2023. This equals to 49% (3.1/6.3) of our total revenue in 2023.

[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

More frequently than quarterly

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

Select all that apply

Executive directors or equivalent

Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

There is a public D&I Policy statement which describes BAM's overall commitment and how D&I is embedded in all layers of the organisation. This includes key principles, the framework to set and monitor objectives across the organisation and how responsibilities are governed. More specifically, the Supervisory Board, Executive Board and Executive Committee recognise the benefits and importance of diversity in their composition, as outlined in the Annual Report. The profile for the Supervisory Board includes a minimum 30 per cent target for female and male board members respectively. The present composition of the Supervisory Board is in line with the targets set. For the Executive Board and Executive Committee, a minimum 25 per cent target was set for female and male board members, respectively. With the appointment of Sabine van Hooijdonk-Verboom as CHRO the female representation increased to 20 per cent which is still not in line with the above target. In

accordance with the 2021 law on diversity at the top of large corporations ('Wet evenwichtiger verhouding tussen mannen en vrouwen in het bestuur en de raad van commissarissen'), BAM has set and reconfirmed fitting and challenging targets on diversity for its Supervisory Board, Executive Board and Executive Committee and senior leadership group. In addition, an action plan was established in order to achieve these targets (page 64 of BAM's annual report 2023)

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

BAM annual report 2023.pdf, Diversity and Inclusion Policy Statement.pdf

[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Forests	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Board Terms of Reference
- Board mandate

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
- Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
- Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
- Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
- Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

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.

Forests

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

Select all that apply

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Board Terms of Reference
- Board mandate

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
- Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
- Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Executive Committee defines BAM's sustainability strategy, which is part of BAM's company wide strategy, in consultation with the Group Director Strategy, Innovation and Sustainability and the management teams of the operating companies. The sustainability strategy includes key strategic objectives, goals and targets related to forest related issues (e.g. sourcing of 100% certified sustainable timber). Key strategic objectives, goals and targets are translated into Strategic and Operational plans of BAM's operating companies. 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 Operating companies 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 operating companies 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.

Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Board Terms of Reference

- Board mandate

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
- Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
- Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
- Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
- Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
- Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
- Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Executive Committee defines BAM's sustainability strategy, which is part of BAM's company wide strategy, in consultation with the Group Director Strategy, Innovation and Sustainability and the management teams of the operating companies. The sustainability strategy includes key strategic objectives, goals and targets related to biodiversity (e.g. offering biodiversity-positive alternatives to tenders and developments with design in scope). Key strategic objectives, goals and targets are translated into Strategic and Operational plans of BAM's operating companies. 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 Operating companies 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 operating companies 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.

[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
- Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

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

Forests

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Forests	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
- Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a climate transition plan
- Implementing a climate transition plan
- Conducting environmental scenario analysis issues
- Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

Other

- Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

- More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Sustainability is part of BAM's mission and vision and improving environmental impact (e.g. climate and biodiversity) 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 2023-2026 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. In addition, each segment 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 segments 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.

Forests

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
- Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a climate transition plan
- Implementing a climate transition plan
- Conducting environmental scenario analysis issues
- Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

Other

- Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

- Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Sustainability is part of BAM's mission and vision and improving environmental impact (e.g. climate and biodiversity) 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 2023-2026 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. In addition, each segment 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 segments 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.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
- Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a climate transition plan
- Implementing a climate transition plan
- Conducting environmental scenario analysis issues
- Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues environmental issues
- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

Other

- Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

- Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

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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. In addition, each segment 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 segments 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.

[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

15.9

(4.5.3) Please explain

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.

Forests

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

0

(4.5.3) Please explain

Forest related issues are not yet covered in the monetary incentives, but in the 2023-2026 Long Term Incentive plan all sustainability KPIs are included and forest related issues are part of the board level monetary incentives.

[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

Board/Executive board

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

Bonus – set figure

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

Progress towards environmental targets

Achievement of environmental targets

Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

Strategy and financial planning

Achievement of climate transition plan

Emission reduction

Reduction in emissions intensity

Resource use and efficiency

Other resource use and efficiency-related metrics, please specify :Reduction of waste intensity

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

BAM's 2023 Short-term incentive plan was partly based on BAM meeting its scope 1 and 2 intensity target, its waste intensity target and the result of CDP Climate. BAM's Long-Term incentive plan 2023-2026 is linked to all BAM's Sustainability targets, such as scope 1,2 intensity, scope 3, circularity, climate adaptation and biodiversity.

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

The incentives provide a personal incentive for the board members to meet or exceed BAM's Sustainability targets. This contributes to the achievement of BAM's targets as it increases senior management buy in and focus.

Forests

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

Board/Executive board

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Bonus – set figure

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Resource use and efficiency

- Improvements in commodity volume data collection, reporting and third-party verification/certification

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual multi-year bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Part of the Long-Term incentive plan 2023-2026 is linked to the achievement of BAM's Sustainability targets, including BAM's Biodiversity target of which sourcing 100% certified sustainable timber is part of.

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

The incentives provide a personal incentive for the board members to meet or exceed BAM's Sustainability targets. This contributes to the achievement of BAM's targets as it increases senior management buy in and focus.

[Add row]

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

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests
- Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain
- Portfolio

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

The environmental policy is applicable to all Royal BAM Group activities and all its companies. BAM Works towards a greener portfolio and revenue - this is an integral part of BAM's overall strategy and spans the sustainability principles as outlined in our sustainability strategy. Our social themes are covered by the Human Rights Policy Statement which we could not include in this question as there is a 1 document limit.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- Commitment to a circular economy strategy
- Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- Commitment to engage in integrated, multi-stakeholder landscape (including river basin) initiatives to promote shared sustainability goals
- Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

- Commitment to 100% renewable energy
- Commitment to net-zero emissions
- Commitment to not invest in fossil-fuel expansion

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Sustainability Policy Statement.pdf

[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)

Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

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

BAM is a member of FSC and SBTi.

[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

Screenshot website statement on lobbying activities.pdf

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

Select from:

No

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

BAM's engagement activities are through trade associations, mainly through the Dutch organisation Bouwend Nederland. BAM's COO the Netherlands is part of the board of Bouwend Nederland and oversees if their activities are in line with BAM's Sustainable commitments.

[Fixed row]

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

	Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to
Row 1	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change

[Add row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

Other trade association in Europe, please specify :Bouwend Nederland

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Bouwend Nederland is the trade association for construction in the Netherlands and has a sustainability agenda in line with BAM and the Paris Agreement. For example, they support the electrification of construction equipment which is a key aspect for driving down scope 1 emissions for BAM in our climate transition plan.

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

300000

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

Membership fee, which contributes to realising the sustainability agenda of Bouwend Nederland on behalf of BAM and all other members.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

ESRS

GRI

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

Climate change

Forests

Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

Strategy

Governance

Emission targets

Emissions figures

Commodity volumes

Biodiversity indicators

Public policy engagement

Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

See sections 2, 3.3, and 6.

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

bam-2023-annual-report.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

No further comments

[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

Annually

Forests

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(5.1.3) Primary reason why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Select from:

Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(5.1.4) Explain why your organization has not used scenario analysis

BAM makes use of the 'general' timber supply chain and has little concrete dependencies on specific parts of the timber supply chain. This implies that only the high-level results of scenario analysis would be relevant for BAM. These insights can also be derived in a different way, which is why BAM decided that investing significant time and resources in using scenario analysis on forests is not in BAM's interest at the moment.

[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

Policy

Market

Reputation

Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2025
- 2030
- 2040
- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- Level of action (from local to global)
- Global targets
- Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

BAM has updated its science-based target in line with 1.5°C trajectory of the IEA NZE 2050 scenario. The scenario was applied without any alterations to the underlying inputs, assumptions and methods used by the IEA.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

BAM uses this scenario to explore relevant climate change risks on 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. BAM linked this to its ambition of having a net positive impact on climate change, resources and people by 2050.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

- RCP 6.0

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

- No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Acute physical
- Chronic physical
- Technology
- Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 3.5°C - 3.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2000

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2030
 2050
 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

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). The scenario is applied without any alterations to the underlying inputs, assumptions and methods.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

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. BAM has selected this scenario as this is the most severe scenario used by the KNMI, and therefore offers the most serious physical risks that we want to take into account in the projects that we do.

[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization’s scenario analysis.

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

- Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- Strategy and financial planning
- Resilience of business model and strategy
- Capacity building
- Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

BAM has released its new sustainability strategy in 2023, which was partly based on BAM’s climate change scenario analysis. A key outcome of the scenario analysis was that the world, and with that BAM, needed to further accelerate its carbon emissions reduction pace. 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. The example above is how the outcomes have influenced both strategy and target setting and transition planning. But the outcomes have also influenced other business processes. Financial planning has been influenced as we are speeding up the electrification of our vehicle fleet and equipment, and mandate the use of HVO instead of diesel and pay the premium also if clients are not willing to contribute. Capacity building is particularly influenced as we are increasing investments in our modular timber construction facility.

[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization’s strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

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

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

Yes

(5.2.5) Description of activities included in commitment and implementation of commitment

BAM is no longer taking up projects related to fossil fuel expansion. In our strategy, we have done an elaborate 'product-market combinations' analysis, in which the fossil fuel market is specified as market to withdraw from. In our baseline process where we assess all tenders, sustainability criteria are now included to make sure all incoming projects adhere to the minimal sustainability standards.

(5.2.7) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

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 2023, 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.

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

Annually

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

BAM's climate transition plan is based on concrete roadmaps containing specific CO2 reduction measures. Key measures for our direct impact (scope 1 and 2) are electrification of vehicle fleet and equipment and replacing the use of diesel by HVO (as a short-term transition measure). For our value chain impact (scope 3) the focus is on make use of more sustainable materials (e.g. timber instead of concrete, recycled steel, low-carbon asphalt) and developing and designing net-zero buildings as much as possible. Key dependencies are: - the availability of green electricity - the availability of certified sustainable HVO - availability and technological improvement in electric cars, vans and equipment - availability of sustainable construction materials, such as certified sustainable timber

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

In 2023, BAM has: - reduced its scope 1 and 2 intensity by 56% versus 2015. - increased the share of HVO use to 27% - increased the share of electric vehicles to 47% in 2023. - improved the measurement of scope 3 and disclosed the scope 3 footprint with limited assurance Full details of BAM's climate transition plan and the progress can be found in BAM's annual report 2023 (see attached).

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

bam-2023-annual-report.pdf

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

Select all that apply

Biodiversity

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

Biodiversity is also an important topic in BAM's Sustainability strategy. There are some measures that are necessary in BAM's climate transition plan that can have a negative impact on biodiversity, such as the use of HVO and investment in electric equipment (sourcing of metals needed for the batteries). These tradeoffs are being considered and the impact is assessed to make sure we can mitigate part of these impacts to also realise our biodiversity goals.

[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

- Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

- Products and services
- Upstream/downstream value chain
- Investment in R&D
- Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- Climate change

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

Both climate change risks and opportunities have already influenced BAMs strategy in the business area of products and services. The 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 services in 2023.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests

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

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. 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. Forest related risks have affected our procurement strategy and how BAM participates with partners such as FSC.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- Climate change

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

BAM invests in innovation and R&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 in BAM's 2023-2026 strategy. R&D and innovation influenced BAMs business and strategy since BAM continued investing in several innovation initiatives at segment level.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- Climate change

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

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 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. 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.

[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- Direct costs
- Capital expenditures

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

- Climate change

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

Risks and opportunities have affected BAM's direct costs and capital expenditures. A few examples: In 2023, BAM has mandated the use of HVO instead of diesel on all projects, even if clients are not willingly to pay for the premium. This has resulted in an increase in fuel costs on projects. The capital expenditure has been affected by the identified risks and opportunities as investments in electrification of fleet and equipment have been increased, as well as the investment in modular timber construction to utilise identified market opportunities.

[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A sustainable finance taxonomy	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> At both the organization and activity level

[Fixed row]

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

- A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

- EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

- Total across climate change mitigation and climate change adaption

(5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

Revenue/Turnover

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

1308000000

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

20.9

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

20

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

30

(5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)

85.8

(5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)

14.2

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

The analysis with regard to taxonomy eligibility was carried out on data per project. For the purpose of the taxonomy-alignment assessment, BAM clustered projects based on the nature of the activity and similarity in operational and technical criteria to assess compliance with the 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 country, business or project level. BAM's alignment assessment includes the analysis of all substantial contribution criteria and Do No Significant Harm criteria for the relevant objectives. In the assessment BAM: 1. Describes the context and application in BAM's context; 2. Substantiates and provides available documentation to support the claim on whether an activity meets the criteria, either on a project, or on an activity level, dependent on the nature of the criteria; 3. Reaches a conclusion on the alignment based on the available substantiation; 4. Evidences adherence to the minimum safeguards on a Group-wide level. Further details are listed in BAM's annual report 2023 in chapter 6.6 EU Taxonomy.

Row 2

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

- A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

- EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

- Total across climate change mitigation and climate change adaption

(5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective

Select from:

- Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

- CAPEX

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

39000000

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

20.8

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

20

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

30

(5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)

77.3

(5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)

22.7

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

The eligibility scan for capital expenditures in 2023 (capex additions) was performed in line with the eligibility scan for revenue. For all expenditures, BAM determined if there was a specific allocation possible to an economic activity. Most capex, such as (electric) equipment or cars, tower cranes, surveying equipment or cabins is associated with multiple economic activities. Eligibility for these additions is determined based on the proportion of the capital expenditure associated with taxonomy-eligible activities on a business level. Capital expenditure by joint ventures (as reported in note 16 of the Financial statements) is not included in the scope of the assessment. The capex alignment assessment is 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 Capex-plan as defined in the regulation to expand taxonomy-eligible economic activities to become taxonomy-aligned (subject to conditions); • Capex is related to the purchase of output of aligned activities. Further details are listed in BAM's annual report 2023 in chapter 6.6 EU Taxonomy.

Row 3

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

Total across climate change mitigation and climate change adaption

(5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

OPEX

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

28100000

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

39.9

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

40

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

45

(5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)

92.9

(5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)

7.1

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

The expense accounts identified to determine operational expenditures according to the EU taxonomy definition are the following: • Repairs and maintenance; • Short-term leases (
[Add row]

(5.4.2) 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.

Row 1

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

Infrastructure for rail transport

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

Turnover

CAPEX

OPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

Activity enabling mitigation

(5.4.2.6) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

923000000

(5.4.2.7) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

14.7

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

14.7

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

0

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

25200000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

13.5

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

13.5

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

0

(5.4.2.20) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

27200000

(5.4.2.21) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year

38.6

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

38.6

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

0

(5.4.2.27) 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 2023 chapter 6.6 EU Taxonomy for further details.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

The eligible activities identified in the previous phase are analysed to verify their compliance with the substantial contribution criteria of the EU Taxonomy. BAM mainly focused its assessment on activities that are considered sustainable in perspective of the Company's sustainability strategy, such as rail projects, modular timber construction (Flow concept), energy neutral houses, nearly-zero-energy buildings and renovation of houses and buildings. Refer to Annual Report 2023 chapter 6.6 EU Taxonomy for further details.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

An analysis of existing environmental procedures was performed to verify compliance with the DNSH criteria for each activity or project, dependent on the granularity of the assessment. BAM has evaluated these DNSH criteria to establish a sufficient amount of detail for the procedures involved. Non-compliance with any of the DNSH criteria results in an 'eligible-not aligned' outcome of the assessment.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

[bam-2023-annual-report_0.pdf](#)

Row 2

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

- Construction of new buildings

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

- EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

- Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

- Turnover
- CAPEX
- OPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

- Transitional activity

(5.4.2.6) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

284000000

(5.4.2.7) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

4.5

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

4.5

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

0

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

12500000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

6.7

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

6.7

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

0

(5.4.2.20) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

800000

(5.4.2.21) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year

1.2

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

1.2

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

0

(5.4.2.27) 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 2023 chapter 6.6 EU Taxonomy for further details.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

The eligible activities identified in the previous phase are analysed to verify their compliance with the substantial contribution criteria of the EU Taxonomy. BAM mainly focused its assessment on activities that are considered sustainable in perspective of the Company's sustainability strategy, such as rail projects, modular timber construction (Flow concept), energy neutral houses, nearly-zero-energy buildings and renovation of houses and buildings. Refer to Annual Report 2023 chapter 6.6 EU Taxonomy for further details.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

An analysis of existing environmental procedures was performed to verify compliance with the DNSH criteria for each activity or project, dependent on the granularity of the assessment. BAM has evaluated these DNSH criteria to establish a sufficient amount of detail for the procedures involved. Non-compliance with any of the DNSH criteria results in an 'eligible-not aligned' outcome of the assessment.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

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Row 3

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

Renovation of existing buildings

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

Turnover

CAPEX

OPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

Transitional activity

(5.4.2.6) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

65000000

(5.4.2.7) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

1

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

1

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

0

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

1000000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.5

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

0.5

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

0

(5.4.2.20) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

100000

(5.4.2.21) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year

0.2

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

0.2

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

0

(5.4.2.27) 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 2023 chapter 6.6 EU Taxonomy for further details.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

The eligible activities identified in the previous phase are analysed to verify their compliance with the substantial contribution criteria of the EU Taxonomy. BAM mainly focused its assessment on activities that are considered sustainable in perspective of the Company's sustainability strategy, such as rail projects, modular timber construction (Flow concept), energy neutral houses, nearly-zero-energy buildings and renovation of houses and buildings. Refer to Annual Report 2023 chapter 6.6 EU Taxonomy for further details.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

An analysis of existing environmental procedures was performed to verify compliance with the DNSH criteria for each activity or project, dependent on the granularity of the assessment. BAM has evaluated these DNSH criteria to establish a sufficient amount of detail for the procedures involved. Non-compliance with any of the DNSH criteria results in an 'eligible-not aligned' outcome of the assessment.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

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Row 4

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

Installation, maintenance and repair of charging stations for electric vehicles in buildings (and parking spaces attached to buildings)

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

Turnover

CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

Activity enabling mitigation

(5.4.2.6) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

30000000

(5.4.2.7) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

0.5

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

0.5

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

0

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

200000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.1

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

0.1

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

0

(5.4.2.27) 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 2023 chapter 6.6 EU Taxonomy for further details.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

The eligible activities identified in the previous phase are analysed to verify their compliance with the substantial contribution criteria of the EU Taxonomy. BAM mainly focused its assessment on activities that are considered sustainable in perspective of the Company's sustainability strategy, such as rail projects, modular

timber construction (Flow concept), energy neutral houses, nearly-zero-energy buildings and renovation of houses and buildings. Refer to Annual Report 2023 chapter 6.6 EU Taxonomy for further details.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

An analysis of existing environmental procedures was performed to verify compliance with the DNSH criteria for each activity or project, dependent on the granularity of the assessment. BAM has evaluated these DNSH criteria to establish a sufficient amount of detail for the procedures involved. Non-compliance with any of the DNSH criteria results in an 'eligible-not aligned' outcome of the assessment.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

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Row 5

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

Installation, maintenance and repair of instruments and devices for measuring, regulation and controlling energy performance of buildings

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

Turnover

CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

Activity enabling mitigation

(5.4.2.6) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

7000000

(5.4.2.7) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

0.1

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

0.1

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

0

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

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

0

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

0

(5.4.2.27) 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 2023 chapter 6.6 EU Taxonomy for further details.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

The eligible activities identified in the previous phase are analysed to verify their compliance with the substantial contribution criteria of the EU Taxonomy. BAM mainly focused its assessment on activities that are considered sustainable in perspective of the Company's sustainability strategy, such as rail projects, modular timber construction (Flow concept), energy neutral houses, nearly-zero-energy buildings and renovation of houses and buildings. Refer to Annual Report 2023 chapter 6.6 EU Taxonomy for further details.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

An analysis of existing environmental procedures was performed to verify compliance with the DNSH criteria for each activity or project, dependent on the granularity of the assessment. BAM has evaluated these DNSH criteria to establish a sufficient amount of detail for the procedures involved. Non-compliance with any of the DNSH criteria results in an 'eligible-not aligned' outcome of the assessment.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

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Row 6

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

Infrastructure enabling road transport and public transport

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

Turnover

CAPEX

OPEX

(5.4.2.10) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

859000000

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

13.7

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

37100000

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

19.8

(5.4.2.24) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

13800000

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

19.5

(5.4.2.27) 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 2023 chapter 6.6 EU Taxonomy for further details on eligible-not-aligned activities.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

The eligible activities identified in the previous phase are analysed to verify their compliance with the substantial contribution criteria of the EU Taxonomy. BAM mainly focused its assessment on activities that are considered sustainable in perspective of the Company's sustainability strategy, such as rail projects, modular timber construction (Flow concept), energy neutral houses, nearly-zero-energy buildings and renovation of houses and buildings. Refer to Annual Report 2023 chapter 6.6 EU Taxonomy for further details.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

An analysis of existing environmental procedures was performed to verify compliance with the DNSH criteria for each activity or project, dependent on the granularity of the assessment. BAM has evaluated these DNSH criteria to establish a sufficient amount of detail for the procedures involved. Non-compliance with any of the DNSH criteria results in an 'eligible-not aligned' outcome of the assessment.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

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Row 7

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

Infrastructure for water transport

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

Turnover

CAPEX

OPEX

(5.4.2.10) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

287000000

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

4.6

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

9900000

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

4.3

(5.4.2.24) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

7700000

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

10.9

(5.4.2.27) 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 2023 chapter 6.6 EU Taxonomy for further details on eligible-not-aligned activities.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

The eligible activities identified in the previous phase are analysed to verify their compliance with the substantial contribution criteria of the EU Taxonomy. BAM mainly focused its assessment on activities that are considered sustainable in perspective of the Company's sustainability strategy, such as rail projects, modular timber construction (Flow concept), energy neutral houses, nearly-zero-energy buildings and renovation of houses and buildings. Refer to Annual Report 2023 chapter 6.6 EU Taxonomy for further details.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

An analysis of existing environmental procedures was performed to verify compliance with the DNSH criteria for each activity or project, dependent on the granularity of the assessment. BAM has evaluated these DNSH criteria to establish a sufficient amount of detail for the procedures involved. Non-compliance with any of the DNSH criteria results in an 'eligible-not aligned' outcome of the assessment.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

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Row 8

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

Transmission and distribution of electricity

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

Turnover

CAPEX

OPEX

(5.4.2.10) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

188000000

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

3

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

8600000

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

4.6

(5.4.2.24) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

2500000

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

3.6

(5.4.2.27) 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 2023 chapter 6.6 EU Taxonomy for further details on eligible-not-aligned activities.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

The eligible activities identified in the previous phase are analysed to verify their compliance with the substantial contribution criteria of the EU Taxonomy. BAM mainly focused its assessment on activities that are considered sustainable in perspective of the Company's sustainability strategy, such as rail projects, modular timber construction (Flow concept), energy neutral houses, nearly-zero-energy buildings and renovation of houses and buildings. Refer to Annual Report 2023 chapter 6.6 EU Taxonomy for further details.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

An analysis of existing environmental procedures was performed to verify compliance with the DNSH criteria for each activity or project, dependent on the granularity of the assessment. BAM has evaluated these DNSH criteria to establish a sufficient amount of detail for the procedures involved. Non-compliance with any of the DNSH criteria results in an 'eligible-not aligned' outcome of the assessment.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

[bam-2023-annual-report_0.pdf](#)

Row 9

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

Construction and safe operation of new nuclear power plants, for the generation of electricity or heat, including for hydrogen production, using best-available technologies

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

Turnover

OPEX

(5.4.2.10) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

32000000

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

0.5

(5.4.2.24) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

1200000

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

1.7

(5.4.2.27) 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 2023 chapter 6.6 EU Taxonomy for further details on eligible-not-aligned activities.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

The eligible activities identified in the previous phase are analysed to verify their compliance with the substantial contribution criteria of the EU Taxonomy. BAM mainly focused its assessment on activities that are considered sustainable in perspective of the Company's sustainability strategy, such as rail projects, modular timber construction (Flow concept), energy neutral houses, nearly-zero-energy buildings and renovation of houses and buildings. Refer to Annual Report 2023 chapter 6.6 EU Taxonomy for further details.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

An analysis of existing environmental procedures was performed to verify compliance with the DNSH criteria for each activity or project, dependent on the granularity of the assessment. BAM has evaluated these DNSH criteria to establish a sufficient amount of detail for the procedures involved. Non-compliance with any of the DNSH criteria results in an 'eligible-not aligned' outcome of the assessment.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

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Row 10

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

Renewal of water collection, treatment and supply systems

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

Turnover

(5.4.2.10) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

12000000

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

0.2

(5.4.2.27) 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 2023 chapter 6.6 EU Taxonomy for further details on eligible-not-aligned activities.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

The eligible activities identified in the previous phase are analysed to verify their compliance with the substantial contribution criteria of the EU Taxonomy. BAM mainly focused its assessment on activities that are considered sustainable in perspective of the Company's sustainability strategy, such as rail projects, modular timber construction (Flow concept), energy neutral houses, nearly-zero-energy buildings and renovation of houses and buildings. Refer to Annual Report 2023 chapter 6.6 EU Taxonomy for further details.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

An analysis of existing environmental procedures was performed to verify compliance with the DNSH criteria for each activity or project, dependent on the granularity of the assessment. BAM has evaluated these DNSH criteria to establish a sufficient amount of detail for the procedures involved. Non-compliance with any of the DNSH criteria results in an 'eligible-not aligned' outcome of the assessment.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

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Row 11

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

Construction, extension and operation of waste water collection and treatment

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

Turnover

(5.4.2.10) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

12000000

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

0.2

(5.4.2.27) 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 2023 chapter 6.6 EU Taxonomy for further details on eligible-not-aligned activities.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

The eligible activities identified in the previous phase are analysed to verify their compliance with the substantial contribution criteria of the EU Taxonomy. BAM mainly focused its assessment on activities that are considered sustainable in perspective of the Company's sustainability strategy, such as rail projects, modular timber construction (Flow concept), energy neutral houses, nearly-zero-energy buildings and renovation of houses and buildings. Refer to Annual Report 2023 chapter 6.6 EU Taxonomy for further details.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

An analysis of existing environmental procedures was performed to verify compliance with the DNSH criteria for each activity or project, dependent on the granularity of the assessment. BAM has evaluated these DNSH criteria to establish a sufficient amount of detail for the procedures involved. Non-compliance with any of the DNSH criteria results in an 'eligible-not aligned' outcome of the assessment.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

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Row 12

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

Renewal of waste water collection and treatment

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

Turnover

(5.4.2.10) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

16000000

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

0.3

(5.4.2.27) 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 2023 chapter 6.6 EU Taxonomy for further details on eligible-not-aligned activities.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

The eligible activities identified in the previous phase are analysed to verify their compliance with the substantial contribution criteria of the EU Taxonomy. BAM mainly focused its assessment on activities that are considered sustainable in perspective of the Company's sustainability strategy, such as rail projects, modular timber construction (Flow concept), energy neutral houses, nearly-zero-energy buildings and renovation of houses and buildings. Refer to Annual Report 2023 chapter 6.6 EU Taxonomy for further details.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

An analysis of existing environmental procedures was performed to verify compliance with the DNSH criteria for each activity or project, dependent on the granularity of the assessment. BAM has evaluated these DNSH criteria to establish a sufficient amount of detail for the procedures involved. Non-compliance with any of the DNSH criteria results in an 'eligible-not aligned' outcome of the assessment.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

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Row 13

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

Infrastructure for rail transport

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

Turnover

CAPEX

OPEX

(5.4.2.10) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

64000000

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

1

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

1200000

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

0.6

(5.4.2.24) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

2400000

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

3.4

(5.4.2.27) 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 2023 chapter 6.6 EU Taxonomy for further details on eligible-not-aligned activities.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

The eligible activities identified in the previous phase are analysed to verify their compliance with the substantial contribution criteria of the EU Taxonomy. BAM mainly focused its assessment on activities that are considered sustainable in perspective of the Company's sustainability strategy, such as rail projects, modular timber construction (Flow concept), energy neutral houses, nearly-zero-energy buildings and renovation of houses and buildings. Refer to Annual Report 2023 chapter 6.6 EU Taxonomy for further details.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

An analysis of existing environmental procedures was performed to verify compliance with the DNSH criteria for each activity or project, dependent on the granularity of the assessment. BAM has evaluated these DNSH criteria to establish a sufficient amount of detail for the procedures involved. Non-compliance with any of the DNSH criteria results in an 'eligible-not aligned' outcome of the assessment.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

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Row 14

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

Construction of new buildings

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

- EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

- Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

- Turnover
- CAPEX
- OPEX

(5.4.2.10) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

1873000000

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

29.9

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

31900000

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

17

(5.4.2.24) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

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

11.8

(5.4.2.27) 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 2023 chapter 6.6 EU Taxonomy for further details on eligible-not-aligned activities.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

The eligible activities identified in the previous phase are analysed to verify their compliance with the substantial contribution criteria of the EU Taxonomy. BAM mainly focused its assessment on activities that are considered sustainable in perspective of the Company's sustainability strategy, such as rail projects, modular timber construction (Flow concept), energy neutral houses, nearly-zero-energy buildings and renovation of houses and buildings. Refer to Annual Report 2023 chapter 6.6 EU Taxonomy for further details.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

An analysis of existing environmental procedures was performed to verify compliance with the DNSH criteria for each activity or project, dependent on the granularity of the assessment. BAM has evaluated these DNSH criteria to establish a sufficient amount of detail for the procedures involved. Non-compliance with any of the DNSH criteria results in an 'eligible-not aligned' outcome of the assessment.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

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Row 15

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

Renovation of existing buildings

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

Turnover

CAPEX

(5.4.2.10) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

589000000

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

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

7900000

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

4.2

(5.4.2.27) 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 2023 chapter 6.6 EU Taxonomy for further details on eligible-not-aligned activities.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

 No**(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis**

The eligible activities identified in the previous phase are analysed to verify their compliance with the substantial contribution criteria of the EU Taxonomy. BAM mainly focused its assessment on activities that are considered sustainable in perspective of the Company's sustainability strategy, such as rail projects, modular timber construction (Flow concept), energy neutral houses, nearly-zero-energy buildings and renovation of houses and buildings. Refer to Annual Report 2023 chapter 6.6 EU Taxonomy for further details.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

 No**(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis**

An analysis of existing environmental procedures was performed to verify compliance with the DNSH criteria for each activity or project, dependent on the granularity of the assessment. BAM has evaluated these DNSH criteria to establish a sufficient amount of detail for the procedures involved. Non-compliance with any of the DNSH criteria results in an 'eligible-not aligned' outcome of the assessment.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

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Row 16

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

Installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

Turnover

CAPEX

(5.4.2.10) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

98000000

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

1.6

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

59000000

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

3.1

(5.4.2.27) 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 2023 chapter 6.6 EU Taxonomy for further details on eligible-not-aligned activities.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

The eligible activities identified in the previous phase are analysed to verify their compliance with the substantial contribution criteria of the EU Taxonomy. BAM mainly focused its assessment on activities that are considered sustainable in perspective of the Company's sustainability strategy, such as rail projects, modular timber construction (Flow concept), energy neutral houses, nearly-zero-energy buildings and renovation of houses and buildings. Refer to Annual Report 2023 chapter 6.6 EU Taxonomy for further details.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

An analysis of existing environmental procedures was performed to verify compliance with the DNSH criteria for each activity or project, dependent on the granularity of the assessment. BAM has evaluated these DNSH criteria to establish a sufficient amount of detail for the procedures involved. Non-compliance with any of the DNSH criteria results in an 'eligible-not aligned' outcome of the assessment.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

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Row 17

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

Turnover

(5.4.2.10) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

24000000

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

0.4

(5.4.2.27) 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 2023 chapter 6.6 EU Taxonomy for further details on eligible-not-aligned activities.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

The eligible activities identified in the previous phase are analysed to verify their compliance with the substantial contribution criteria of the EU Taxonomy. BAM mainly focused its assessment on activities that are considered sustainable in perspective of the Company's sustainability strategy, such as rail projects, modular timber construction (Flow concept), energy neutral houses, nearly-zero-energy buildings and renovation of houses and buildings. Refer to Annual Report 2023 chapter 6.6 EU Taxonomy for further details.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

An analysis of existing environmental procedures was performed to verify compliance with the DNSH criteria for each activity or project, dependent on the granularity of the assessment. BAM has evaluated these DNSH criteria to establish a sufficient amount of detail for the procedures involved. Non-compliance with any of the DNSH criteria results in an 'eligible-not aligned' outcome of the assessment.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

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[Add row]

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

(5.4.3.1) Details of minimum safeguards analysis

BAM has verified that the eligible economic activities are carried out in compliance with minimum safeguards, including the Human Right due diligence process and risk assessment for the Group. The following topics have been identified: • Human right policies; • Human right impacts; • Human right communication; • Grievance mechanisms; • Consumer interests; • Bribery and corruption; • Fair competition; • Taxation. 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.

(5.4.3.2) Additional contextual information relevant to your taxonomy accounting

Taxonomy alignment is included in the annual report 2023 and reviewed by the external auditor in accordance with Dutch law, including Dutch Standard 3810N. In 2022 BAM disclosed what portion of its revenue, its capital expenditure, and operating expenditure was eligible and aligned under the EU taxonomy on the first two objectives (climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation). In 2023, the European Commission published the activity descriptions and technical screening criteria on the other four objectives, as a result of which BAM is required to disclose eligibility on all six objectives. BAM decided to also report alignment with these four new objectives. The current EU taxonomy assessment is based on BAM's interpretation of EU taxonomy guidelines available in 2023, including the latest published Environmental Delegated Act on 21 November 2023. BAM recognized that the regulation is continuously being developed, hence some elements are open

to interpretation by the industry and other parties. This will potentially affect BAM's interpretation of the criteria going forward, and therefore the outcomes of taxonomy eligibility and alignment.

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

Select from:

Yes

[Fixed row]

(5.5) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

	Investment in low-carbon R&D	Comment
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Low carbon R&D is always considered to utilise opportunities and to create a competitive advantage.

[Fixed row]

(5.5.6) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for real estate and construction activities over the last three years.

Row 1

(5.5.6.1) Technology area

Select from:

Insulation

(5.5.6.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

- Large scale commercial deployment

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

9

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

10

(5.5.6.6) 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.

Row 3

(5.5.6.1) Technology area

Select from:

- Building integrated photovoltaic systems

(5.5.6.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

- Pilot demonstration

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

3

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

(5.5.6.6) 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

Row 4

(5.5.6.1) Technology area

Select from:

Lightweighting

(5.5.6.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

Full/commercial-scale demonstration

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

28

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

40

(5.5.6.6) 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).

Row 5

(5.5.6.1) Technology area

Select from:

- Demand response

(5.5.6.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

- Small scale commercial deployment

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

15

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

18

(5.5.6.6) 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.

Row 6

(5.5.6.1) Technology area

Select from:

- Lightweighting

(5.5.6.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

- Basic academic/theoretical research

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

4

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

6

(5.5.6.6) 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 emmissions.

[Add row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Carbon

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization's internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

- Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

- Drive low-carbon investment
- Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

- Scenario analysis

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

BAM uses scenario analysis to determine the carbon price, and particularly assesses the carbon price in the EU. The carbon price used is based on historic data and projections made in the market. The carbon price reached almost 100 euro/ton in 2023 but has now dropped again to ca. 70 euro/ton. Projections vary, but current most realistic price for the short term has been set at 100 euro/ton by BAM. We acknowledge the possibility that carbon price might rise even further but for analysing the cost-effectiveness of investments this price is considered best suited.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

- Scope 3, Category 1 - Purchased goods and services

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

- Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

- Static

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

100

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

100

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

Select all that apply

- Capital expenditure
- Product and R&D

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

Select from:

- Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify :R&D decisions of new asphalt mixtures of AsfaltNU (subsidiary of BAM)

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

4

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

- Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

Pricing approach is evaluated every year based on market developments and projections. This year, we have adjusted the price from 110 euro/ton to 100 euro/ton. By using this carbon price we make sure that certain innovations/investments that do not have a positive financial payback period are pursued, helping BAM to increase the selling of more energy efficient and circular asphalt mixtures. This contributes to reaching our carbon reduction targets and further implementing our climate transition plan.

[Add row]

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

Suppliers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

Climate change

Smallholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Not relevant for BAM

Customers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

Climate change

Investors and shareholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

Climate change

Forests

Other value chain stakeholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Not relevant for BAM

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

100%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

BAM has classified suppliers by the type of products/materials that they deliver. The categories steel, concrete, asphalt and timber have been identified as categories with the most impact on our upstream scope 3 emissions. Therefore, suppliers in that fall in these categories where we spent significant amount (1 million euro/year) are classified as suppliers with substantive impacts on the environment.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

1-25%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

60

[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change

Material sourcing

Strategic status of suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

BAM has classified suppliers by the type of products/materials that they deliver. The categories steel, concrete, asphalt and timber have been identified as categories with the most impact on our upstream scope 3 emissions. Therefore, suppliers in that fall in these categories where we spent significant amount (1 million euro/year) are classified as suppliers with substantive impacts on the environment. These are the suppliers that BAM prioritizes to engage on.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

	Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process	Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance	Comment
Climate change	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance	<i>BAM has included environmental requirements, such as having a validated Science Based Target in place, in its general purchase agreements.</i>

[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization’s purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- Setting a science-based emissions reduction target

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- Certification
- First-party verification

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

Select from:

- 100%

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

Select from:

1-25%

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

Select from:

100%

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

Select from:

1-25%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

1-25%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Setting a Science Based Target and getting that validated is a big step for many companies in the construction sector. So while it is part of our compliance requirements, we are still lenient towards non-compliant suppliers and try to engage with them and convince them of the added value to set a SBT.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- Implementation of emissions reduction initiatives

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- First-party verification

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

Select from:

- 100%

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

Select from:

- 51-75%

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

Select from:

- 100%

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

Select from:

- 51-75%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- No response

(5.11.6.12) Comment

In all projects where specific sustainability requirements are relevant, we engage with suppliers and subcontractors on how to fulfill these requirements. For projects where this is not relevant, no specific engagement on this theme takes place yet.

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- Provide training, support and best practices on how to set science-based targets

Information collection

- Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration

- Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

51-75%

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

Select from:

51-75%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

BAM was one of the early adopters of setting a Science Based Target, and stimulates suppliers to set a Science Based Target as well. BAM engages suppliers in product selection and production of more sustainable materials (e.g. 'BAM Groener' label for low-carbon concrete which helps concrete suppliers to produce innovative sustainable concrete). BAM engages subcontractors on site on reducing resources/energy and waste (e.g. toolbox trainings on site for all subcontractors and employees).

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

Select from:

Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Setting a Science Based Target and implementing CO2 reduction measures

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

Select from:

No

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

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

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- 76-99%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- 76-99%

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

Customers are a key part of BAM's value chain. The assets that BAM delivers are there for 50-100 years, so there is a substantial contribution to (future) energy use and CO2 emissions in the built environment. Therefore, we aim to engage with all customers to explore opportunities to construct low-carbon or zero-carbon assets. We do this already in the tender phase where we engage with clients and offer sustainable alternatives.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

This engagement helps us to increase the amount of low-carbon and zero-carbon assets we do and helps to reduce downstream scope 3 emissions. The measure of success is the amount of low-carbon tenders we do which increased in 2023, and with a target to offer low-carbon alternatives in 100% of the large tenders we do in 2026, the threshold is now set at 50%. As a lagging indicator, the downstream scope 3 emissions (energy use of assets we deliver) are impacted by this engagement, and was significantly reduced in 2023 as well.

Forests

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- 26-50%

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

Investors and shareholders are important stakeholders for BAM in validating our sustainability strategy and priorities and making sure BAM is an attractive company for investors from a sustainability point of view. Some stakeholders have an ambitious sustainability agenda, such as the 'Vereniging Beleggers voor Duurzaam Ondernemen' (VBDO) and Eumedion in the Netherlands, with which we engage on a regular basis to validate our sustainability direction and approach. With respect to forest, this engagement is specifically on the topic of biodiversity and how to mitigate negative biodiversity impacts in our value chain.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

This engagement results in validation of our sustainable timber approach and recommendations how to further incorporate biodiversity aspects in our value chain management. It helps to maintain a constructive relationship and improves the reputation of BAM with respect to Sustainability.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- 26-50%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- None

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

Investors and shareholders are important stakeholders for BAM in validating our sustainability strategy and priorities and making sure BAM is an attractive company for investors from a sustainability point of view. Some stakeholders have an ambitious sustainability agenda, such as the 'Vereniging Beleggers voor Duurzaam Ondernemen' (VBDO) and Eumedion in the Netherlands, with which we engage on a regular basis to validate our sustainability direction and approach. With respect to climate, this engagement is on our climate transition plan and whether our targets and plans are aligned with their ambitions.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

This engagement results in validation of our climate transition plan and BAM's position as a frontrunner in climate change mitigation in the construction sector. It helps to maintain a constructive relationship and improves the reputation of BAM with respect to Sustainability.

[Add row]

(5.12) Indicate any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

Row 1

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Other

Other initiative type, please specify :no specific iniatives tailored to KPN

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

No specific initiatives tailored to KPN. Initiatives are ongoing covering multiple projects (including projects for KPN).

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :No specific initiatives tailored to KPN. Initiatives are ongoing covering multiple projects (including projects for KPN).

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

Other, please specify :0

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

No

(5.12.11) Please explain

No specific initiatives tailored to KPN. Initiatives are ongoing covering multiple projects (including projects for KPN).

[Add row]

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

	Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement	Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives	Explain why your organization has not implemented any environmental initiatives
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, but we plan to within the next two years	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify :No specific initiatives tailored to KPN. Initiatives are ongoing covering multiple projects (including projects for KPN).	<i>No specific initiatives tailored to KPN. Initiatives are ongoing covering multiple projects (including projects for KPN).</i>

[Fixed row]

(5.13.1) Specify the CDP Supply Chain members that have prompted your implementation of mutually beneficial environmental initiatives and provide information on the initiatives.

	Requesting member	Environmental issues the initiative relates to
Row 1	<i>Select from:</i>	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change

[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Equity share

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

BAM has chosen to the equity share approach because this is the most transparent and consistent way of reporting for BAM, especially when it comes to our joint operations.

Forests

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Equity share

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

BAM has chosen to the equity share approach because this is the most transparent and consistent way of reporting for BAM, especially when it comes to our joint operations.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Equity share

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

BAM has chosen to the equity share approach because this is the most transparent and consistent way of reporting for BAM, especially when it comes to our joint operations.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Equity share

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

BAM has chosen to the equity share approach because this is the most transparent and consistent way of reporting for BAM, especially when it comes to our joint operations.

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:

No

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

	Has there been a structural change?
	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

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

Select all that apply

Yes, a change in methodology

No, but we have discovered significant errors in our previous response(s)

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

In the scope 1 and 2 CO2 and waste figures reported in our 2022 annual report and our 2022 CDP submissions we found there were some projects unaccounted for. We restated the 2022 figures in our 2023 annual report. For our scope 3 disclosure we have changed the methodology substantially which makes a meaningful comparison with previous years not possible.

[Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

No, because the operations acquired or divested did not exist in the base year

(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

Our recalculaton policy is that if a structural change within the company or a large change in the used methodology alters the intensity or absolute emissions with more than 5% the baseline will be recalculated. For our scope 1 and 2 disclosure the missing projects did not yet exist in 2015 so recalculation of our baseyear is not necessary. We only recalculated 2022. For our scope 3 disclosure we do not have all the data yet to recalculate the baseyear, and in our newly submitted SBTi target for scope 3 our baseyear will change. For this new baseyear (2019) we have made an estimation which is included in question 7.53.1

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

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

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

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.
[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:

No

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

169974.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Figures are based on either supplier data or project data. The quantities are then multiplied with national conversion factors. The last month of the year is mostly extrapolated based on the first 11 months, and when available data from december is used.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

32791.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Figures are based on either supplier data or project data. The quantities are then multiplied with national conversion factors. The last month of the year is mostly extrapolated based on the first 11 months, and when available data from december is used.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15054.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Figures are based on either supplier data or project data. The quantities are then multiplied with national conversion factors. The last month of the year is mostly extrapolated based on the first 11 months, and when available data from december is used.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3306769

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Procurement data of BAM is obtained from the procurement database in spend per category. This data is combined with EEIO conversion factors to estimate associated CO2 emissions and this is corrected for inflation.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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. This is included in the PG&S number.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

44314.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculated using energy consumption data of the entire group. Energy consumption is multiplied by GHG conversion factors.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

147021.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Procurement data for BAM is obtained from procurement database and is multiplied by specific EEIO factors for transportation and distribution.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

87919.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculated based on recorded waste data for the entire group. CO2 emissions are calculated using WRAP tool emission factors.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13996.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Business travel data for the entire group, covering privately owned cars and air travel. Business travel does not include emissions associated with commuting.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5428.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Contains the upstream emissions of the categories of the procurement database that involves leased or rented assets.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

All products (e.g. buildings, infrastructure) are sold in final form, with no further processing required.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4189100.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13943.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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 m². 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.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10260.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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 reported under scope 1 and 2. BAM gathers energy use information of these assets. CO2 conversion factors are used to calculate corresponding CO2 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 included.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Royal BAM does not operate a franchising business model and has no franchises.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

BAM's complete value chain is represented by the identified categories and no other relevant categories exist.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

BAM's complete value chain is represented by the identified categories and no other relevant categories exist.

[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

	Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Methodological details
Reporting year	62342	Figures are based on either supplier data or project data. The quantities are then multiplied with national conversion factors.

[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

	Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)	Methodological details
Reporting year	16402	6291	Figures are based on either supplier data or project data. The quantities are then multiplied with national conversion factors.

[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology*Select all that apply* Spend-based method**(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners**

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

CO2 emissions from purchased goods and services are based on BAM's spend data. BAM's vendors are classified in BAM-specific categories. BAM has selected Exiobase v3.8.2 as the emission factor database to convert spend data into CO2 data. The BAM procurement categories have been manually mapped against the categories in the Exiobase database based on expert judgement. Uncategorised spend data is mapped against the Exiobase category 'construction works'. BAM has developed a tool in which the spend (procurement) data, the Exiobase conversion factors and the category mapping is loaded and CO2 associated with the spend is calculated. The category purchased goods and services includes all emissions from BAM's projects and a proxy for emissions from joint arrangements. BAM reports the emissions from joint arrangements as follows: BAM includes 100 per cent of the spend of joint arrangements where BAM is responsible for project administration and zero per cent of the spend of joint arrangements where BAM is not responsible for project administration. BAM assumes that this approach does not materially deviate from the actual spend share of BAM joint arrangements (equity share approach).

Capital goods**(7.8.1) Evaluation status***Select from:* Relevant, calculated**(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)**

119034

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology*Select all that apply*

Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

CO2 emissions from capital goods are derived from the CO2 emissions from purchased goods and services. After processing in BAM's tool, the total spend based CO2 emissions includes both purchased goods and services and capital goods. The following Exiobase categories are considered to comprise capital goods: • Sale, maintenance, repair of motor vehicles, motor vehicles parts, motorcycles, motor cycles parts and accessories • Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers • Machinery and equipment n.e.c. (not elsewhere classified) • Office machinery and computers The CO2 emissions from these categories are deducted from the category purchased goods and services and reported under capital goods.

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

18923

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Fuel-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

The upstream CO2 emission of fuels- and energy related activities are derived from the same fuel and energy use which form the basis for BAM's scope 1 and 2 emissions. The fuel and energy quantities are multiplied by country specific 'well to tank' emission factors to cover the upstream emissions that are not included in the scope 1 and 2 calculation.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

0

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

CO2 emissions associated with upstream transport and distribution are included in category (1) Purchased goods and services. It is not feasible for BAM to distinguish transport related emissions in the Exiobase factors.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

13293

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Waste-type-specific method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

CO2 emissions associated with the disposal and treatment of waste are based on the waste figures that BAM also reports separately. Waste quantities are categorised by BAM's waste processors into different waste streams and conversion factors from the 'Emissions Factors Hub' are used to estimate associated CO2 emissions. Excavation waste is not included in this estimation as excavation waste is most often reused on site or on a different site.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

5169

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Hybrid method

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

40

(7.8.5) Please explain

CO2 emissions related to business travel are captured following the same process as BAM's scope 1 and 2 emissions. BAM captures data related to privately owned cars (refunded kilometres), air travel and train travel.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

1827

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Hybrid method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

CO2 emissions associated with commuting by car are captured following the same process as BAM's scope 1 and 2 emissions. Using country specific statistics, HR data and conversion factors the emissions related to the other modes of transport are calculated. These emissions are added up to determine total employee commuting emissions.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

BAM's leased assets consist of leased buildings (offices) and the lease fleet. Related emissions are already included in BAM's scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

As a construction-services business, no product undergoes downstream transportation and distribution.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

All products are sold in final form, with no further processing required.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

924194

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Methodology for direct use phase emissions, please specify :Based on energylabels of buildings

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

The CO2 emissions of the use of sold products are estimated by taking the energy use of the assets delivered by BAM in 2023 and multiplying that by the lifetime of the asset. BAM acknowledges that this approach can result in large fluctuation in emissions over the years depending on the amount and type of projects delivered in the reporting year. A different approach is used per asset type: • For residential buildings, the BENG2 value, average energy use per energy label or reference project combined with the actual or national average floor area is used to estimate the (expected) energy use. A lifetime of 75 years is taken for new built houses, and 25 years for renovated houses. For renovated houses the complete energy use after renovation is included in the scope 3 inventory. The final step is to convert the energy use to CO2 emissions. A conservative assumption is applied to use the CO2 factor of electricity (highest) for all energy use, as BAM is currently not able to derive the energy carriers of the estimated energy use. • For non-residential buildings (e.g. offices), a project list is compiled of all delivered assets in 2023. In the Netherlands, the BENG2 value in combination with a conversion factor is used to estimate the associated energy use. For the United Kingdom, the information on the energy labels and floor areas of the delivered projects is captured in the project list and used to determine the expected energy use. A lifetime of 50 years is used for new-built and 40 years for renovation projects. • For civil engineering assets, the majority of delivered assets, such as roads, railways and foundations are considered to have insignificant energy consumption in the use phase. These assets mainly include low-energy components such as LED lighting and electronic traffic signs. The civil assets that do have a significant energy use are assets that include buildings, such as railway stations. For these assets, a project list with the expected energy use is compiled and used as a basis for the estimation of associated CO2 emissions. For some business units BAM was not able to derive the required data. For these missing business units, the CO2 emissions are estimated based on the annual revenue of the non-assessed business units. In total, 15 per cent of the CO2 emissions reported in this category was extrapolated.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

54003

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average data method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

The CO2 emissions associated with the end of life treatment of sold products are estimated based on the delivered Construction and Property assets in 2023 which are also used in the category use of sold products. The total floor area of these assets is calculated and multiplied with an average amount demolition waste per square metre. The mass of waste is then multiplied by emission factors from the Emission Factors Hub (same source as in category 5. Waste).

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

The assets that are leased to other entities are constructed by BAM itself. This means the downstream emissions are already included in category (11) Use of sold products. In some occasions, a business unit owns assets that are temporarily under BAM's management and leased to other entities. The related CO2 emissions are considered not material and therefore not included in BAM's scope 3 inventory.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

BAM does not operate a franchising business model

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is primarily applicable to investors and financial institutions. BAM does not have relevant running investments that should be included this category.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

BAM's complete value chain is represented by the identified categories and no other relevant categories exist.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

BAM's complete value chain is represented by the identified categories and no other relevant categories exist.

[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

bam-2023-annual-report.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Pages 184-185: assurance statement auditor. Pages 32-36 and 90-97: CO2 emissions.

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

Standard 3810N Assurance engagements relating to sustainability reports of the Royal Netherlands Institute of Registered Accountants

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

- Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

- Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

- Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

- Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

bam-2023-annual-report.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Pages 184-185: assurance statement auditor. Pages 32-36 and 90-97: CO2 emissions.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

- Standard 3810N Assurance engagements relating to sustainability reports of the Royal Netherlands Institute of Registered Accountants

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

- Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

- Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

- Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

- Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

bam-2023-annual-report.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Pages 184-185: assurance statement auditor. Pages 32-36 and 90-97: CO2 emissions.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

- Standard 3810N Assurance engagements relating to sustainability reports of the Royal Netherlands Institute of Registered Accountants

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

- Scope 3: Franchises
- Scope 3: Investments
- Scope 3: Capital goods
- Scope 3: Business travel
- Scope 3: Employee commuting
- Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
- Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
- Scope 3: Use of sold products
- Scope 3: Upstream leased assets
- Scope 3: Downstream leased assets
- Scope 3: Processing of sold products
- Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

- Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

bam-2023-annual-report.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Pages 184-185: assurance statement auditor. Pages 32-36 and 90-97: CO2 emissions.

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

Standard 3810N Assurance engagements relating to sustainability reports of the Royal Netherlands Institute of Registered Accountants

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

716

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.81

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*The share of renewable electricity consumption increased from 64.6% in 2021 to 68.5% in 2022. The corresponding reduction in CO2 emissions is calculated as follows: The CO2 from grey electricity in 2023 is divided by the grey electricity share in 2023 and then multiplied by the grey electricity share of 2022 (5,764 tons/31.5%*35.4%6,480 tons). This would have been the CO2 from grey electricity in 2023 if the renewable electricity share would have been equal to 2022. The difference between the 'would have been CO2 from grey electricity in 2023' and the actual CO2 from grey electricity in 2022 (5,764 tons – 6,480 tons -716 tons) is the change (decrease) in emissions allocated to the increased share in green electricity in 2023. The relative reduction is calculated by dividing the reduction by the total scope 2 emissions of 2022 (-716 ton/88,043 ton * 100% -0.81%, i.e. a 0.81% decrease in emissions).*

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11660

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*These are the savings from the scope 1,2 reduction initiatives implemented in the reporting year as disclosed in c7.55.2, e.g. Electrification of lease fleet, introducing HVO, and electric/hybrid equipment. The relative reduction is calculated by dividing the reduction by the total scope 12 emissions of 2022 (-12,017 ton/88,043 ton * 100% -13,65%, i.e. a 13,65% decrease in emissions).*

Divestment**(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Divestments have a direct influence on the output, so therefore this change is taken into account with 'change in output'.

Acquisitions**(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There were no acquisitions in 2023

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There were no mergers in 2023

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4625

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

5.25

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Revenue for BAM slightly decreased in 2023 compared to 2022 (partly due to divestments). The relative change in CO2 emissions (emission value) is calculated by dividing the change between the 2023 revenue and the 2022 revenue with the 2022 revenue $((6,270\text{Meuro} - 6,618\text{Meuro}) / 6,618\text{Meuro} -5.25\%$, i.e. an expected 5.25% 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 2022 $(5.25\% * 88,043 \text{ ton } 4,625)$

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

NA

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

NA

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

NA

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

443

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.5

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Remaining change in emissions which cannot directly be attributed to the CO2 reduction measures. The relative reduction is calculated by dividing the reduction by the total scope 12 emissions of 2022 (-86 ton/88,043 ton * 100% -0.10%, i.e. a 0.10% decrease in emissions).*

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

NA

[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:

Market-based

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:

Yes

(7.12.1) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO2.

	CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)	Comment
	13981	Based on 5,446,144 litres 100% HVO, 1,819 litres 50% HVO blend, 360 litres 30% HVO blend and 23,999 litres 20% HVO blend

[Fixed row]

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Select from:

No

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Australia	3268	2015	2015
Belgium	331	164	69
Denmark	1482	293	293
Ireland	7224	203	181
Netherlands	25790	7804	2415
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	24247	5923	1318

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

By business division

By activity

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	<i> Holding and Belgium</i>	650
Row 2	<i> Division United Kingdom and Ireland</i>	34739

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 3	<i>Division Netherlands</i>	26953

[Add row]

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

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	<i>Use of offices</i>	1298
Row 2	<i>Construction</i>	36157
Row 3	<i>Use of vehicles</i>	24887

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

By business division

By activity

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	<i> Holding and other (Belgium and Germany)</i>	207	110
Row 2	<i> Division Netherlands</i>	8054	2667
Row 3	<i> Division United Kingdom and Ireland</i>	8141	3514

[Add row]

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

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	<i> Use of offices</i>	1950	136
Row 2	<i> Construction</i>	11955	3860
Row 3	<i> Use of vehicles</i>	2497	2295

[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

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

16402

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

6291

(7.22.4) Please explain

Sustainability reporting within BAM is in line with our financial reporting.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

There are no entities reported on seperately.

[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:

Not relevant as we do not have any subsidiaries

(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Row 1

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

4548124

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

28.1

(7.26.10) Uncertainty ($\pm\%$)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Fuel vehicles, equipment

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

BAM NL has a CO2-inventory based on ISO14064. Our CO2 categories are: Fuel use offices, fuel use vehicles, fuel use (mobile) equipment. Identification didn't have major limitations. We use the CO2-emission factors from the website www.CO2-emissiefactoren and multiply by the activity data.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

n.a.

Row 2

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

4548124

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0.36

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Electricity vehicles, equipment

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

BAM NL has a CO2-inventory based on ISO14064. Our CO2 categories are electricity use offices, electricity use vehicles, electricity use (mobile) equipment. Identification didn't have major limitations. We use the CO2-emissions factor from the website www.CO2-emissiefactoren.nl and multiply by the activity data.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

n.a.

Row 3

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

4548124

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

59.4

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Materials for in- and external works

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

BAM calculates the Scope 3 emissions 'Purchased Goods and Services' by multiply the spent on the procurement segment by a CO₂-emission factor from the EXIO data base. When available, actual CO₂ emissions replace the spent based CO₂-emissions.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

n.a.

[Add row]

(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

BAM is mature in her ability to allocate the scope 1 and 2 emissions to different customers, as energy use is being monitored at project level. For the construction sector we have defined 'purchased goods & services' and 'use of sold products' to be the main hotspots. The basis for our CO2-emissions of purchased goods and services is the spent in a large range of procurement segments. Combined with the CO2-emissions per unit spent (in) from the EXIO database, we have insight in the (calculated) CO2-emissions. BAM's is making progress on getting more insight in real upstream CO2-emissions from different materials, i.e. concrete, steel and asphalt, and customer specific materials. BAM is in a ongoing process to replace spent-based CO2-emissions with real CO2-emissions. CO2-emissions in the scope 3 category 'use of sold products' is calculated with parameters such as gross floor area, economic lifespan, product/installation parts energy labels and info from Energy Performance Standards for Buildings (EPG). In the process of extending our (real) insight of the scope 3 emissions, data availability and the cooperation of our suppliers is key.

[Add row]

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

(7.28.1) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Select from:

Yes

(7.28.2) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities

BAM is committed to reduce her scope 3 emissions. In a joint effort with Procurement and Sustainability we connect with suppliers of key materials and the suppliers of parts/installations (interior and exterior works). The ultimate goal is to replace the spent based scope 3 data with real CO2-data.

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

53963

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

240281

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

294244

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

37687

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

17323

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

55010

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

717

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

717

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

92327

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

257604

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

349931

[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Select from:

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

53963

(7.30.7.8) Comment

HVO

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Not relevant for BAM

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Not relevant for BAM

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Not relevant for BAM

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

228205

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Diesel, petrol and heating oil

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

12076

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Natural gas, LPG and propane

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Not relevant for BAM

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

294244

(7.30.7.8) Comment

*Total
[Fixed row]*

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

717

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

717

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

717

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

717

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0

[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Netherlands

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Wind

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

16835

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

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

Select from:

Netherlands

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

All electricity in the Netherlands is purchased from the supplier 'Eneco', with energy attribute certificate for 100% Dutch wind power.

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Renewable energy mix, please specify :Wind and solar

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

7384

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

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

Select from:

Ireland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Most of the green electricity is purchased from the supplier 'Energia', with energy attribute certificate for 100% wind or solar energy.

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Renewable energy mix, please specify :Mix of green (low-carbon) electricity such as wind and solar, all supported by energy attribute certificates.

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

12617

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

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

Select from:

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) 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.

Row 4

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Belgium

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Renewable energy mix, please specify :Mix of green (low-carbon) electricity such as wind and solar, all supported by energy attribute certificates.

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

852

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

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

Select from:

Belgium

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) 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.
[Add row]*

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

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2760

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

2760.00

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1133

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

1133.00

Denmark

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2158

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

2158.00

Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7619

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

7619.00

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

23157

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

677

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

23834.00

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

18183

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

40

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

18223.00

[Fixed row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.00001095

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

68633

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

6270473.98

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

17.72

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

Change in renewable energy consumption

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.45.9) Please explain

BAM achieved a scope 1 and 2 CO2 reduction in 2023 compared to 2022. 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 contributed to this reduction.

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.06530371

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

68633

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

square meter

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

1050984

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

8.87

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

Change in renewable energy consumption

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.45.9) Please explain

BAM achieved a scope 1 and 2 CO2 reduction in 2023 compared to 2022. 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 contributed to this reduction.

[Add row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

Waste

(7.52.2) Metric value

8.7

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

tonnes

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

unit of revenue (Meuro)

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

16.27

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Construction and office waste intensity. BAM has restated its waste figures of 2022. Intensity decreased from 10,4 to 8,7.
[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

Absolute target

Intensity target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

ROYB-NET-004-OFF Certificate.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

- 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

06/07/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Methane (CH₄)
- Nitrous oxide (N₂O)
- Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)
- Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

- Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods
- Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel
- Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting
- Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products
- Scope 3, Category 13 – Downstream leased assets (not included in Scope 1 or 2)
- Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services
- Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations
- Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products
- Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2017

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

3306769

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

0

(7.53.1.16) 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)

44134

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

147021

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

87919

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

13996

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

5248

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

4189100

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

13943

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

10260

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

7818390.000

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

7818390.000

(7.53.1.35) 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

(7.53.1.36) 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

(7.53.1.37) 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

(7.53.1.38) 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

(7.53.1.39) 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

(7.53.1.40) 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

(7.53.1.41) 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

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.46) 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 CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.47) 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 CO2e)

100

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

20

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

6254712.000

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

1415919

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

119034

(7.53.1.61) 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)

18923

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

0

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

13293

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

5169

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

1827

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

924194

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

54003

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

0

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

2552362.000

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

2552362.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

Yes, it covers land-related emissions only (e.g. FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

336.77

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Achieved

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target covers our full scope 3 footprint. Scope 3 Categories 8, 9,10,14 and 15 are not included as they are not relevant for BAM. Category 13 was included in 2017, but was no longer considered relevant in 2023.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

To be a frontrunner in this area within the construction sector

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

No

(7.53.1.86) List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

General divestments have contributed a great deal to the decrease of our scope 3. Furthermore, 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"

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

06/30/2022

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Methane (CH4)
- Nitrous oxide (N2O)
- Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)
- Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

- Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods
- Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel
- Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting
- Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products (Scope 1 or 2)
- Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services
- Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations
- Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products
- Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2019

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

1400597

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

104171

(7.53.1.16) 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)

28043

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

0

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

18092

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

5778

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

4271

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

1467376

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

18886

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

3047214.000

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

3047214.000

(7.53.1.35) 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

(7.53.1.36) 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

(7.53.1.37) 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

(7.53.1.38) 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

(7.53.1.39) 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

(7.53.1.40) 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

(7.53.1.41) 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

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.46) 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 CO2e)

100

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

100

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

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

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

1523607.000

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

1415919

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

119034

(7.53.1.61) 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)

18923

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

0

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

13293

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

5169

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

1827

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

924194

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

54003

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

2552362.000

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

2552362.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

Yes, it covers land-related emissions only (e.g. FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

32.48

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target covers our full scope 3 footprint. Scope 3 Categories 8, 9,10,13, 14 and 15 are not included as they are not relevant for BAM.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

To be a frontrunner in this area within the construction sector

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

BAM acknowledges the importance of reducing CO2 emissions in the value chain outside the Group's activities, which is also underlined by BAM's ambitious scope 3 reduction target for 2030. In 2023, BAM has started initiatives to reduce emissions associated with the use of materials. One example is 'GROENR BETON'. This is an initiative to offer more sustainable concrete to the market. Application of the concrete concept leads to a reduction of 15 to 20 percent CO2 emissions compared to traditional mixtures. The properties of GROENR BETON are comparable to those of traditional concrete, making it suitable for many applications. Regarding reducing downstream emissions, BAM continued to deliver projects focusing on making homes energy efficient in 2023

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

No

Row 3

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Abs 3

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

- Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

- 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

03/11/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Methane (CH4)
- Nitrous oxide (N2O)
- Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)
- Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2
- Scope 3

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

Market-based

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

- Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods
- Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel
- Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting
- Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products (not included in Scope 1 or 2)
- Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services
- Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations
- Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products
- Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2019

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

116662

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

14426

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

1400597

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

104171

(7.53.1.16) 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)

28043

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

0

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

18092

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

5778

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

4271

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

1467376

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

18886

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

3047214.000

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

3178302.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.35) 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

(7.53.1.36) 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

(7.53.1.37) 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

(7.53.1.38) 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

(7.53.1.39) 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

(7.53.1.40) 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

(7.53.1.41) 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

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.46) 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 CO2e)

100

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2050

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

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

317830.200

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

62342

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

6291

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

1415919

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

119034

(7.53.1.61) 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)

18923

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

0

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

13293

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

5169

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

1827

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

924194

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

54003

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

2552362.000

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

2620995.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

Yes, it covers land-related emissions only (e.g. FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

19.48

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target covers our full scope 1,2 and 3 footprint. Scope 3 Categories 8, 9,10,13, 14 and 15 are not included as they are not relevant for BAM

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

To be a frontrunner in this area within the construction sector

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

BAM acknowledges the importance of reducing CO2 emissions in the value chain outside the Group's activities, which is also underlined by BAM's ambitious scope 3 reduction target for 2030. In 2023, BAM has started initiatives to reduce emissions associated with the use of materials. One example is 'GROENR BETON'. This is an initiative to offer more sustainable concrete to the market. Application of the concrete concept leads to a reduction of 15 to 20 percent CO2 emissions compared to traditional mixtures. The properties of GROENR BETON are comparable to those of traditional concrete, making it suitable for many applications. Regarding reducing downstream emissions, BAM continued to deliver projects focusing on making homes energy efficient in 2023

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

No

[Add row]

(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

- Int 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.2.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

ROYB-NET-004-OFF Certificate.pdf

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

- 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

06/06/2021

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Methane (CH₄)
- Nitrous oxide (N₂O)
- Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)
- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

Scope 1

Scope 2

(7.53.2.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

Market-based

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

Metric tons CO₂e per unit revenue

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/31/2015

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

22.9

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

2.03

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

24.9300000000

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

100

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

100

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

100

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

12.4650000000

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

58

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

9.94

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

1

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

10.9400000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

Yes, it covers land-related emissions only (e.g. FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

112.23

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Achieved

(7.53.2.85) 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 1.5C 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 1.5C aligned SBT.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

To be a frontrunner in this area within the construction sector

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

No

(7.53.2.89) List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this 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

Row 2

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Int 2

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

1.5°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

12/30/2022

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

Methane (CH₄)

Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

Scope 1

Scope 2

(7.53.2.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

Market-based

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

Metric tons CO₂e per unit revenue

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/30/2015

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

22.9

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

2.03

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

24.9300000000

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

100

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

100

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

100

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/30/2026

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

80

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

4.9860000000

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

90

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

9.94

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

1

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

10.9400000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

Yes, it covers land-related emissions only (e.g. FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

70.15

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The goal has been adjusted to align with the more ambitious sustainability strategy that was launched in 2022. This goal is not validated by SBTI because they consider short-term between 5 and 10 years from target date setting.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

To be a frontrunner in this area within the construction sector

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

Continuation of the reduction measures, such as use of sustainable biofuels and electrification of lease fleet and transformation to renewable electricity and electric/hybrid equipment.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

No

Row 3

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

- Int 3

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

- Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

- 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

12/30/2023

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Methane (CH₄)
- Nitrous oxide (N₂O)
- Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)
- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

Scope 1

Scope 2

(7.53.2.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

Market-based

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

Metric tons CO2e per unit revenue

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/30/2015

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

22.9

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

2.03

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

24.9300000000

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

100

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

100

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

100

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

2.4930000000

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

90

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

9.94

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

1

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

10.9400000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

Yes, it covers land-related emissions only (e.g. FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

62.35

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The goal has been adjusted to align with the more ambitious sustainability strategy that was launched in 2022. This goal is currently being validated by SBTi, but because it is a tightening of the existing goal, BAM expects it to be approved

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

To be a frontrunner in this area within the construction sector

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

Continuation of the reduction measures, such as use of sustainable biofuels and electrification of lease fleet and transformation to renewable electricity and electri/hybrid equipment.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

No

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

- Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production
- Targets to reduce methane emissions
- Net-zero targets

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

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

- Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

12/30/2018

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

- Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

- Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

12/30/2015

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

83087

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

51.3

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/30/2030

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

100

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

69

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

36.34

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

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

Yes, part of Int1

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

Select all that apply

Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.1.18) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

ROYB-NET-004-OFF Certificate.pdf

(7.54.1.19) 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 1.5C aligned by SBTi in July 2021. There are no exclusions.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

To be a frontrunner in this area within the construction sector

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

All new electricity contracts on our projects are planned to be green and thereby we are looking for solutions to make sure the electricity used for charging cars is green.

[Add row]

(7.54.2) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Oth 1

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

12/30/2022

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

Intensity

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

Waste management

metric tons of waste generated

(7.54.2.6) Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Select from:

unit revenue

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/31/2015

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

21.64

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/30/2030

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

5.4

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

8.7

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

79.6798029557

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

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

No

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

Select all that apply

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.2.18) 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.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

To be a frontrunner in this area within the construction sector

(7.54.2.20) 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

[Add row]

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

12/30/2022

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

Abs1

Abs2

Abs3

Int1

Int3

Int2

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/30/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

Methane (CH4)

Nitrous oxide (N2O)

Carbon dioxide (CO2)

Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.54.3.10) 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. BAM is currently in the SBTi review process for their updated scope 1 2 and 3 targets and net-zero target.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

To be a frontrunner in this area within the construction sector

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

No, we do not plan to mitigate emissions beyond our value chain

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

No, we do not plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

From 2030 onwards, BAM considers to neutralize residual scope 1 and 2 emissions. By then, we will set the strategy on how to do that.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

BAM Group reviews its Sustainability targets at the end of every strategic period, or when certain developments require us to do so. Our current strategic period ends in 2026.

[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:

Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	5	<i>*Numeric input</i>
To be implemented	3	15333
Implementation commenced	0	0
Implemented	7	12017
Not to be implemented	1	<i>*Numeric input</i>

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

Fuel switch

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

4479

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

Select all that apply

Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

750000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Replacement of regular fuel on the construction sites by HVO. HVO was around 50ct more expensive than regular diesel, but customer has paid for part of it.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation

- Company fleet vehicle replacement

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

4612

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

Select all that apply

- Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

- Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

790000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

- No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

- Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Shift to Electric vehicles in the Netherlands and Ireland

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

Fuel switch

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

1354

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

Select all that apply

Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

250000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Replacement of regular fuel on by HVO in the company vans. HVO was around 50ct more expensive than regular diesel.

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation

Company fleet vehicle replacement

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

491

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

Select all that apply

Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

83700

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Shift to electric company vans in the Netherlands and UK

Row 6

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

Process optimization

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

100

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

Select all that apply

Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

250000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

250000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

<1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Cumulative savings made by improvements in plant and equipment such as hybrid plant and process efficiencies using digital construction, better equipment sizing. Investment is estimated to be equivalent to amount saved and difficult to measure cumulative and indirect impacts of these changes

Row 7

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Non-energy industrial process emissions reductions

- Process equipment replacement

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

623

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

Select all that apply

- Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

- Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1200000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

- No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

- Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Introduction of electric and hybrid machinery. Investment estimated based on a comparison between cost of traditional machinery and costs related to low emission machinery.

[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

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.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

Financial optimization calculations

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Financial optimization calculations are always used during the tender phase of projects, and often CO2 reduction activities have a financial incentive as well.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

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

Row 5

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Partnering with governments on technology development

(7.55.3.2) Comment

*BAM also partners with governments on technology development in many of the projects BAM runs for (semi-)government organisations.
[Add row]*

(7.72) Does your organization assess the life cycle emissions of new construction or major renovation projects?

	Assessment of life cycle emissions	Comment
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, quantitative assessment	No further comments.

[Fixed row]

(7.72.1) Provide details of how your organization assesses the life cycle emissions of new construction or major renovation projects.

(7.72.1.1) Projects assessed

Select from:

- On a case by case basis

(7.72.1.2) Earliest project phase that most commonly includes an assessment

Select from:

- Design phase

(7.72.1.3) Life cycle stage(s) most commonly covered

Select from:

- Whole life

(7.72.1.4) Methodologies/standards/tools applied

Select all that apply

- EN 15978
- EN 15804
- One Click LCA

(7.72.1.5) Comment

[Fixed row]

(7.72.2) 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
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	

[Fixed row]

(7.72.3) Provide details of the embodied carbon emissions of new construction or major renovation projects completed in the last three years.

Row 1

(7.72.3.1) Year of completion

2023

(7.72.3.2) Property sector

Select from:

Other, please specify :Office, Leisure, Education and Healthcare

(7.72.3.3) Type of project

Select from:

New construction

(7.72.3.4) Project name/ID (optional)

Kings Cross T zone, Kings Cross Sports Centre, Southampton Hospital, King Ina Academy, Frenchay primary school, Eden Boys school

(7.72.3.5) Life cycle stage(s) covered

Select from:

Whole life

(7.72.3.6) Normalization factor (denominator)

Select from:

Internal building volume

(7.72.3.7) Denominator unit

Select from:

square meter

(7.72.3.8) Embodied carbon (kg/CO2e per the denominator unit)

1082

(7.72.3.9) % of new construction/major renovation projects in the last three years covered by this metric (by floor area)

9.9

(7.72.3.10) Methodologies/standards/tools applied

Select all that apply

EN 15978

One Click LCA

(7.72.3.11) Comment

Bundle consisting of 6 projects completed in the UK, at different points in the last 3 years.

Row 3

(7.72.3.1) Year of completion

(7.72.3.2) Property sector

Select from:

Residential

(7.72.3.3) Type of project

Select from:

New construction

(7.72.3.4) 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).

(7.72.3.5) Life cycle stage(s) covered

Select from:

Whole life

(7.72.3.6) Normalization factor (denominator)

Select from:

Internal building volume

(7.72.3.7) Denominator unit

Select from:

square meter

(7.72.3.8) Embodied carbon (kg/CO₂e per the denominator unit)

(7.72.3.9) % of new construction/major renovation projects in the last three years covered by this metric (by floor area)

100.0

(7.72.3.10) Methodologies/standards/tools applied

Select all that apply

EN 15804

(7.72.3.11) Comment

[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from:

No, I am not providing data

(7.73.2) Complete the following table for the goods/services for which you want to provide data.

	Requesting member
Row 1	Select from:

[Add row]

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

- Group of products or services

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

Select from:

- The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

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

Heat

- Other, please specify :dwellings

(7.74.1.4) 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).

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

- No

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

5.5

[Add row]

(7.77) Did your organization complete new construction or major renovations projects designed as net zero carbon in the last three years?

Select from:

Yes

(7.77.1) Provide details of new construction or major renovations projects completed in the last 3 years that were designed as net zero carbon.

Row 1

(7.77.1.1) Property sector

Select from:

Residential

(7.77.1.2) Definition(s) of net zero carbon applied

Select all that apply

National/local green building council standard, please specify :Specification: NOM Keur, a Dutch standard for zero energy dwellings

(7.77.1.3) % of net zero carbon buildings in the total number of buildings completed in the last 3 years

12.3

(7.77.1.4) Have any of the buildings been certified as net zero carbon?

Select from:

Yes

(7.77.1.5) % of buildings certified as net zero carbon in the total number of buildings completed in the last 3 years

12.3

(7.77.1.6) Certification scheme(s)

Select all that apply

- Carbon neutral certification against the National Carbon Offset Standard for Building through Green Star – Performance Innovation Challenges
- Other, please specify :NOM keur (<https://nomkeur.nl/eisennomkeur/>), a Dutch standard for zero energy dwellings or energylabel A++++ (Primary fossil energy use in kWh/m2.yr of less than 0).

(7.77.1.7) Comment

*Over the past 3 years, BAM's Dutch Construction and Property business line constructed 420 certified zero energy dwellings.
[Add row]*

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

Select from:

- No

C8. Environmental performance - Forests

(8.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of forests-related data?

	Exclusion from disclosure
Timber products	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(8.2) Provide a breakdown of your disclosure volume per commodity.

	Disclosure volume (metric tons)	Volume type	Sourced volume (metric tons)
Timber products	15778	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sourced	15778

[Fixed row]

(8.5) Provide details on the origins of your sourced volumes.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Germany

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Not disclosing

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

6311

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

Ca. 40% of our purchased timber originates from Germany.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Finland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Not disclosing

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2209

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

Ca. 14% of our purchased timber originates from Finland.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Sweden

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Not disclosing

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2209

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

Ca. 14% of our purchased timber originates from Sweden.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Poland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Not disclosing

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1893

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

Ca. 12% of our purchased timber originates from Poland.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Brazil

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Not disclosing

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1578

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

Ca. 10% of our purchased timber originates from Brazil.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Malaysia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Not disclosing

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

473

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

Ca. 3% of our purchased timber originates from Malaysia

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Not disclosing

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

473

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

Ca. 3% of our purchased timber originates from Indonesia.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Cameroon

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Not disclosing

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

158

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

Ca. 1% of our purchased timber originates from Cameroon.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Gabon

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Not disclosing

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

158

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

Ca. 1% of our purchased timber originates from Gabon.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Ghana

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Not disclosing

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

158

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

Ca. 1% of our purchased timber originates from Ghana.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Congo

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Not disclosing

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

158

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

Ca. 1% of our purchased timber originates from Congo.

[Add row]

(8.7) Did your organization have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target, or any other targets for sustainable production/ sourcing of your disclosed commodities, active in the reporting year?

Timber products

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

Yes, we have a no-conversion target

(8.7.2) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

- Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity

[Fixed row]

(8.7.1) Provide details on your no-deforestation or no-conversion target that was active during the reporting year.

Timber products

(8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

- No-deforestation

(8.7.1.2) Your organization's definition of "no-deforestation" or "no-conversion"

Making sure no uncertified unsustainable timber is used in any of our projects.

(8.7.1.3) Cutoff date

Select from:

- 2020

(8.7.1.4) Geographic scope of cutoff date

Select from:

- Applied globally

(8.7.1.5) Rationale for selecting cutoff date

Select from:

- In line with organizational commitments, because no sector- or region-wide cutoff date is available

(8.7.1.6) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:

- 2026-2030

[Add row]

(8.7.2) Provide details of other targets related to your commodities, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target, and progress made against them.

Timber products

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

- Target 1

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

- Yes, this target contributes to our no-conversion target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

- Total commodity volume

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Third-party certification

% of volume third-party certified

(8.7.2.7) Third-party certification scheme

Chain-of-custody certification

FSC Chain-of-Custody certification (any type)

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

12/31/2014

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/30/2015

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

65

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/30/2030

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

95.8

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

88.00

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

Sustainable Development Goals

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target for sourcing 100% certified sustainable timber for all our projects. No exclusions.

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

Sourcing certified sustainable timber has been part of BAM's policy for a few years already. With an ever changing supply chain, it remains important to make sure that this policy is complied to by all suppliers. We saw a drop in the percentage in 2023, as the chain of custody in a single purchase was unintentionally broken. We took corrective measures and restored the chain of custody for 2024. We expect to be above 99% again in 2024.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

No further details.

[Add row]

(8.8) Indicate if your organization has a traceability system to determine the origins of your sourced volumes and provide details of the methods and tools used.

Timber products

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply

Chain-of-custody certification

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

Chain of custody certification (mainly FSC).

[Fixed row]

(8.8.1) Provide details of the point to which your organization can trace its sourced volumes.

Timber products

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

95.8

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

0

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

0

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

0

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

4.2

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.00

[Fixed row]

(8.9) Provide details of your organization's assessment of the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of its disclosed commodities.

Timber products

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:

Yes, deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status assessed

(8.9.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF in the reporting year

95.8

(8.9.3) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through a third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

95.8

(8.9.4) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

0

(8.9.5) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of sourcing area

0

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:

No

[Fixed row]

(8.9.1) Provide details of third-party certification schemes used to determine the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of the disclosure volume, since specified cutoff date.

Timber products

(8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification

FSC Chain-of-Custody certification (any type)

(8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

95.8

(8.9.1.3) Comment

It is not doable for BAM to provide the certifications of all suppliers. We refer to our annual report where our accountant provided assurance on our sustainable timber percentage.

(8.9.1.4) Certification documentation

bam-2023-annual-report.pdf

[Add row]

(8.10) Indicate whether you have monitored or estimated the deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems footprint for your disclosed commodities.

	Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint	Primary reason for not monitoring or estimating deforestation and conversion footprint	Explain why you do not monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint
Timber products	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, and we do not plan to monitor or estimate our deforestation and conversion footprint in the next two years	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)	<i>BAM determined that this at this moment is a too big of a challenge compared to relatively small role we play in the timber value chain.</i>

[Fixed row]

(8.11) For volumes not assessed and determined as deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF), indicate if you have taken actions in the reporting year to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes.

	Actions taken to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes
Timber products	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.11.1) Provide details of actions taken in the reporting year to assess and increase production/sourcing of deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) volumes.

Timber products

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

- Increasing physical certification

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

4

(8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes

(8.11.1.4) Main measures identified to manage or resolve the challenges

Select all that apply

- Greater supplier awareness/engagement

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

BAM engaged with the supplier that was not able to proof chain of custody certification and cut loose this supplier.

[Add row]

(8.12) Indicate if certification details are available for the commodity volumes sold to requesting CDP Supply Chain members.

	Third-party certification scheme adopted	Certification details are available for the volumes sold to any requesting CDP Supply Chain members
Timber products	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.12.1) Provide details of the certified volumes sold to each requesting CDP Supply Chain member.

Row 1

(8.12.1.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(8.12.1.2) Commodity

Select from:

Timber products

(8.12.1.3) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

Boards, plywood, engineered wood

(8.12.1.4) Total volume of commodity sold to requesting member

22.66

(8.12.1.5) Metric

Select from:

Cubic meters

(8.12.1.6) Third-party certification scheme

Chain-of-custody certification

FSC Chain-of-Custody certification (any type)

(8.12.1.7) % of the total volume of commodity sold to requesting member that is certified

99

(8.12.1.8) Comment (optional)

No further comment
[Add row]

(8.13) Does your organization calculate the GHG emission reductions and/or removals from land use management and land use change that have occurred in your direct operations and/or upstream value chain?

	GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change calculated
Timber products	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, but not willing to share details with requesting CDP Supply Chain members

[Fixed row]

(8.14) Indicate if you assess your own compliance and/or the compliance of your suppliers with forest regulations and/or mandatory standards, and provide details.

(8.14.1) Assess legal compliance with forest regulations

Select from:

- Yes, from suppliers

(8.14.2) Aspects of legislation considered

Select all that apply

- Forest-related rules, including forest management and biodiversity conservation, where directly related to wood harvesting
- Labor rights

(8.14.3) Procedure to ensure legal compliance

Select all that apply

- Certification

(8.14.5) Please explain

Our suppliers have to be chain-of-custody FSC certified. We keep track on compliance of all major timber suppliers. We rely on the certification and audit of FSC to ensure compliance. The FSC chain-of-custody certification includes core labour requirements.

[Fixed row]

(8.15) Do you engage in landscape (including jurisdictional) initiatives to progress shared sustainable land use goals?

(8.15.1) Engagement in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

Select from:

- No, we do not engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(8.15.2) Primary reason for not engaging in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

Select from:

- Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.15.3) Explain why your organization does not engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

*BAM is not operating in the jurisdictions where this would make sense and has therefore not identified this as a strategic priority.
[Fixed row]*

(8.16) Do you participate in any other external activities to support the implementation of policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains?

Select from:

Yes

(8.16.1) Provide details of the external activities to support the implementation of your policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains

Row 1

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

Timber products

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

Funding research organizations

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

Netherlands

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

Partnership with FSC Netherlands

[Add row]

(8.17) Is your organization supporting or implementing project(s) focused on ecosystem restoration and long-term protection?

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to implement project(s) within the next two years

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

- Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

- Land/water management
 Species management
 Education & awareness
 Livelihood, economic & other incentives

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, we do not use indicators, but plan to within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

	Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity	Comment
Legally protected areas	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not assessed	<i>We currently have no insight, we are working on a methodology</i>
UNESCO World Heritage sites	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not assessed	<i>We currently have no insight, we are working on a methodology</i>
UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not assessed	<i>We currently have no insight, we are working on a methodology</i>
Ramsar sites	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not assessed	<i>We currently have no insight, we are working on a methodology</i>
Key Biodiversity Areas	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not assessed	<i>We currently have no insight, we are working on a methodology</i>
Other areas important for biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not assessed	<i>We currently have no insight, we are working on a methodology</i>

[Fixed row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

Waste data

Fuel consumption

Base year emissions

Emissions breakdown by business division

Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

Emissions reduction initiatives/activities

- Progress against targets
- Renewable fuel consumption
- Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 1 and 2)
- Year on year change in emissions intensity (Scope 1 and 2)

- Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 3)
- Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

- Standard 3810N Assurance engagements relating to sustainability reports of the Royal Netherlands Institute of Registered Accountants

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

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.

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

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[Add row]

(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

	Additional information	Attachment (optional)
	<i>For further information about BAM, please see our annual report 2023.</i>	<i>bam-2023-annual-report.pdf</i>

[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

[Fixed row]

