Royal BAM Group nv

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

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.
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09/15/2025, 12:08 pm

Contents

C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:
☑ English

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

Select from:
☑ EUR

(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 is a leading construction and property development company listed on Euronext Amsterdam with over 150 years of experience in delivering sustainable buildings, homes and infrastructure for public and private sector clients. With approximately 13,200 employees, BAM realised a revenue of €6.5 billion in 2024. The company operates in its home markets the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Ireland and also has activities in Belgium. BAM's 2024-2026 strategy 'Building a sustainable tomorrow' is built around three pillars: Focus, Transform, and Expand. The company concentrates on a profitable and predictable performance, driven by digital and scalable innovation, aligned with ambitious sustainability targets. The company's values are reliable, inclusive, sustainable, collaborative and ownership.
[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
	12/30/2024	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

6454951000

(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?
	Select from: ☑ 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

☑ Denmark

☑ Ireland

☑ Australia

☑ Netherlands

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(1.15) Which real estate and/or construction activities does your organization engage in?

Select all that apply

☑ New construction or major renovation of buildings

☑ Buildings management

☑ Other real estate or construction activities, please specify :Civil engineering

(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)

19020

(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 as construction material 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:

☑ 76-99%

(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: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ 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: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ 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
☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

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

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

☑ 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), an overview of sites owned by BAM within, adjacent to and near biodiversity-sensitive areas is included in our annual report (p.96). Furthermore, 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 finanical 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 finanical 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 finanical 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. The use of HVO increased to 9 million litres in 2024 compared to almost 5 million litres in 2023. HVO now covers 54% of the fuel use on construction sites, 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. 9 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 9 million euros (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 9 million euros equalling 2.25 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)

2250000

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

9000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Calculation: minimum financial effect 9 million litres HVO x 1 euro x 25% 2.25 million euros. Calculation: maximum financial effect 9 million litres HVO x 1 euro 9 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

55000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

As disclosed in our annual report 2024: "The total investment in electric equipment and vehicles is 55 million euro in 2024.

(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. BAM is piloting electric equipment on its projects, for example the first electric 9-ton tandem roller which has been taken into

service at Schiphol airport in 2024. 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 consumes around 25% of all timber. At BAM, timber remains a key raw material. In 2024, our total timber use reached 27,171 m³, with over 99.2% sourced certified sustainable in NL and UK. (The organisational coverage is 93%, as timber use in Ireland is not included. Market conditions continue to make it very challenging to procure sustainable certified timber in Ireland.) However, deforestation poses a risk by reducing the availability and increasing the cost of certified sustainable timber. This is particularly relevant for BAM, as we expect timber use to grow in response to the increasing demand for sustainable housing solutions in the Netherlands—where timber plays a central role.

(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 84 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)

16800000

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

42000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

*Calculation: Potential price increase from 20-50% due to disruptions in the supply chain. 20%*84 million euros = 16.8 million euros 50%*84 million euros = 42 million euros*

(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 clipboard, 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 2024 was €449m (see Annual Report 2024), 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)

44900000

(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 449M 44,9M)

(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 equals ca. 200,000 euro. For all larger projects we start we execute a climate risk analysis by a sustainability expert. We assume this translates to roughly 1 FTE on an annual basis. Next to that we assume 1 FTE for the continued implementation of the climate risk scan.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

When we start a new project it is mandatory to execute a climate risk scan. This informs the dialogue we have with our clients regarding the climate risk their project might encounter during their lifespan. Based on the scan we propose mitigating measures to the client.
[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)

6454951000

(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)

449000000

(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 449 million euro revenue in 2024.

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)

3200000000

(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 3.2 billion euro revenue in 2024. This equals to 50% (3.2/6.45) of our total revenue in 2024.
[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:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Forests	*Select from:* ☑ 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

(3.6.1.3) 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 are 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 2024, BAM Residential Netherlands had a revenue of about €422 million. BAM expects revenue of BAM residential to increase again after 2024 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)

42200000

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

84400000

(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 42 million and 84 million (10% and 20% of 422 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)

160000000

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

320000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

A revenue increase of 160-320 million (5-10% of 3.2 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)

1990000000

(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

The identified opportunities affect 422 million euro of BAM Residential 1.5 billion euro of Civil UK&I makes 1.9 billion euro (rounded). This equals to 29% (1.9/6.4) of our total revenue in 2024.

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)

3200000000

(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 3.2 billion euro revenue in 2024. This equals to 49% (3.2/6.4) of our total revenue in 2024.
[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 2024 (p.20). The profile for the Supervisory Board includes a minimum 33 per cent target for female and male board members respectively. The present composition of the Supervisory Board is in line with the targets set (and has been since 2017). For the Executive Board and Executive Committee, a minimum 25 per cent target was set for female and male board members, respectively. With the 2024 appointment of Carla Rodenburg-Verschuur as COO for division Netherlands the female

representation increased to 40 per cent which is meeting the 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 (page 20-21 of BAM's annual report 2024)

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

diversity-and-inclusion-policy-statement-2025_0.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:* ☑ Yes
Forests	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ 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

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ 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 major capital expenditures

☑ 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

(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
☑ 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
☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(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 Segements. 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 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 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 the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ 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

☑ 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

☑ Monitoring the implementation 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 Segments. 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:* ☑ Yes
Forests	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ 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

☑ 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.

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

☑ 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

☑ 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.
[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

10% of Short term incentives and 33% of long term incentives of senior management is based on performance of BAM against climate targets.

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?
	Select from: ☑ 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

(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-2025_0.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 directly with policy makers

☑ 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

BAM lobby activities statement.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

Our primary engagement occurs through trade associations and industry bodies, with Bouwend Nederland being the most significant in the Dutch context. The COO of BAM Netherlands sits on its board, providing direct oversight to ensure that the association's activities align with BAM's sustainability goals. As a large construction company, also other trade associations and industry bodies we're member of across Netherlands, UK and Ireland consult BAM prior to making public representations, allowing us to ensure our environmental polices are accurately reflected. In addition to this indirect engagement, BAM also occasionally undertakes direct advocacy efforts, initiated and reviewed by the Strategy & Sustainability team to ensure alignment with our transition plan. These activities are a vital part of our climate strategy, helping to shape political and regulatory frameworks that support both societal climate ambitions and BAM's own sustainability goals.
[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?

Row 1

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Dutch Climate plan 2025-2035

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Other

☑ International agreement related to climate change mitigation

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Netherlands

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

BAM Infra identifies several strategic points to accelerate the sustainability of the sector and anchor it in legislation. ✓Make the baseline level of the "Clean and Emission-Free Building" roadmap mandatory for all public works. The equipment and necessary charging infrastructure are available. Accelerate the ambitious level of the roadmap so that all public works comply by 2030. This could reduce up to 60% of equipment-related CO_2 emissions. ✓Accelerate and make the transition paths for Climate-Neutral and Circular Infrastructure (KCI) mandatory for all public works. The current implementation of KCI is insufficient. With proven solutions, we can achieve the 2030 goals as early as 2026, resulting in up to 50% less CO_2 emissions per unit by 2030. Positive developments include the National Platform for Sustainable Road Pavement, the market consultation for Sustainable Bridges and Viaducts, and sector-wide initiatives such as the Concrete Agreement and the Steel Construction Agreement. ✓Make the National Approach to Biobased Construction concrete and binding. Set the expected outcomes as minimum requirements for all projects by 2030 and develop a transition path to meet this requirement. This could save 1.6 Mton of CO_2 in 2030. ✓Develop a transition path for nature-inclusive construction with mandatory requirements, aimed at reducing pollution by building with nature. Follow the lessons from the KCI transition paths. ✓Create a clear operational framework for circular construction. Modular construction, one-to-one reuse, and other forms of high-quality reuse directly lead to significant CO_2 reductions. Make functional tendering and collaboration-oriented contracts the standard for all (larger) infrastructure projects. ✓Prepare infrastructure for climate change by setting binding requirements for climate adaptation of all public works, in line with the EU Taxonomy. This extends the lifespan of infrastructure and saves CO_2 from replacement and renovation. ✓Prevent CO_2 emissions and other environmental and societal costs from being passed on to the future by making "true pricing" mandatory, for example via the Environmental Cost Indicator (MKI), for all projects and materials. Ensure that sustainability is sufficiently distinctive so that the winning tender is always sustainable. These measures accelerate the transition of the Dutch infrastructure sector to a climate-neutral sector.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Responding to consultations

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

The Dutch government, as the largest client in the built environment and infrastructure specifically, can play a driving role by incorporating more progressive ambitions into its own projects. The Climate plan, drafted by the Ministry of Climate and Green Growth, is fundamental to these ambitions. The Climate plan can be seen as the backbone for legislation on this topic for other departments that are more directly involved in the built environment and infrastructure. The sector has to radically change to become sustainable and contribute to a climate neutral country by 2050. For BAM Infra, to achieve our climate transition plan, we need government funded projects to budget for the cost of more sustainable construction and take a leading role in shaping the market demands for sustainability.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

COP29

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Other

☑ International agreement related to climate change mitigation

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Regional

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Ireland

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

We don't have any exceptions to the Paris Agreement and are keen to ensure that both the UK and Irish governments can meet both this and their own national carbon targets. Central to achieving these targets will be the provision of the low carbon infrastructure needed to support this transition including the greater adoption of renewable energy sources, an upgraded grid and low carbon transport. We attended COP with some of our clients and delivery partners to raise awareness of the barriers that are currently preventing us from delivering this infrastructure and what the solutions to this may be. Our focus was on the following topics: • Ensuring the government could get the best outcomes from infrastructure in terms of carbon reduction and wider social and environmental sustainability • Addressing the skills gap to ensure we can deliver schemes • The steps we can take to unlock investment to fund these types of projects

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Discussion in public forums

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

The Paris Agreement sets the benchmark for carbon reduction across the globe setting a limit for global temperature rise of 2 Celsius. As a result, it has been a driver for carbon reduction policies around the world and the adoption of new low carbon approaches within the built environment (both buildings and infrastructure). In the

UK and Ireland this has led to a series of policies and strategies, which support decarbonisation, many of which require new low carbon infrastructure or the adaptation of existing assets. As a business BAM is committed to helping its clients achieve their carbon reduction targets but there are challenges relating to the delivery of some of these infrastructure schemes including a skills shortage and a lack of certainty over delivery. Activities like COP help us to engage with clients (public and private sector) to explore these challenges and identify solutions for them.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

[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 assocation 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)

290000

(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

Row 2

(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 :Renewable Energy Association (REA)

(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

REA is a not-for-profit trade association representing businesses powering the green economy. REA represents those companies leading the transition to a clean energy future, including BAM. The collective goal is to accelerate the change to a cleaner and more prosperous economy. The REA does this by working to secure the best legislative and regulatory framework for expanding renewable energy deployment and production to meet the UK's electricity, heat, recycling, energy storage and transport needs. This agenda is aligned with BAM's sustainability ambitions and the Paris Agreement.

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

44000

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

The membership fee allows us to participate in lobbying activity carried out by the organisation, for example we will give feedback so that they can respond to government consultations on the industries behalf.

(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

(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

☑ Emission targets

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Commodity volumes

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Dependencies & Impacts

☑ Biodiversity indicators

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Chapter 2: Strategy and value chain engagement. Chapter 3.3: Environmental performance. Chapter 6: Sustainability Statement

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Annual Report 2024.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

BAM reports all Sustainability information related to its strategy or requested through the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) in its annual report. [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 1.5ºC 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:

☑ 3.5ºC - 3.9ºC

(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 1.5ºC 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

Apart from progress against targets, BAM is making progress against its transition plan in multiple ways, such as: emposing sustainability tender criteria, increasing sustainable revenue (EU Taxonomy), investments in electrification, improving scope 3 data quality. More details on BAM's progress against our climate transition plan are published in BAM's annual report in chapters 3.3 and 6.

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

Annual Report 2024.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: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy	*Select from:* ☑ 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)

1733000

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

26.8

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

30

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

40

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

84.7

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

15.3

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

Revenue - alignment methodology 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 BAM’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 DNSH 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.

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)

4500000

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

25.4

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

30

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

40

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

80.4

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

19.6

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

Capex - eligibility and alignment methodology: The eligibility scan for capital expenditures in 2024 (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 17 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.The aligned capex related to the first scenario has been calculated based on a pro-rata basis related to the revenue of the aligned economic activities per business. For the assessment and disclosures in 2024, BAM has allocated the capex to the economic activities mapped to the revenue KPI. Hence, alignment criteria applied to capex are equal to the criteria applied for the related economic activity. For example, with respect to investments in electric cars, BAM has assessed the alignment of capex in the context of the revenue generating activity it was allocated to. BAM has not included specific capex plans for the capex alignment assessment of 2024, because the plans for improvements do not (yet) constitute a plan to reach alignment fully.Part of the aligned capex is based on the third category where BAM proved alignment on the capex investment itself and reported the invested amount as aligned capex.

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)

3100000

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

49.6

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

50

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

50

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

95.3

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

4.7

(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 (< 12 months);• R&D expenses.For repairs and maintenance, eligibility is determined on the basis of the activity description in the general ledgers. For the annual rent expenses related to short-term leases and R&D expenses, eligibility is calculated on a pro-rata basis related to the revenue eligibility of the activities per business.
[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)

1091000000

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

16.9

(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

16.9

(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)

32000000

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

18.1

(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

18.1

(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

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

30000000

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

48.6

(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

48.6

(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 2024 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 2024 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-2024-annual-report.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)

438000000

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

6.8

(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

6.8

(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)

4000000

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

2.6

(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

2.6

(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)

0

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

0.3

(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

0.3

(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 2024 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 2024 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-2024-annual-report.pdf

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)

149000000

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

2.3

(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

2.3

(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

0.7

(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

0.7

(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)

0

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

0.1

(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

0.1

(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 2024 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 2024 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)

28000000

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

0.4

(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

0.4

(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)

2000000

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

1.1

(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

1.1

(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 2024 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 2024 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)

4000000

(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)

0

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

0.2

(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

0.2

(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 2024 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 2024 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)

798000000

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

12.3

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

37000000

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

21.3

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

8000000

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

12.4

(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 2024 chapter 6.6 EU Taxonomy for further details.

(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 2024 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

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-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

☑ Adapted activity

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

9000000

(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

(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

0.1

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

0

(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

(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

0.1

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

0

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

0.5

(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

(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

(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 2024 chapter 6.6 EU Taxonomy for further details.

(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 2024 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)

255000000

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

3.9

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

9000000

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

5.4

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

2000000

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

3.8

(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 2024 chapter 6.6 EU Taxonomy for further details.

(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 2024 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 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

☑ CAPEX

☑ OPEX

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

52000000

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

0.8

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

1000000

(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)

2000000

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

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 2024 chapter 6.6 EU Taxonomy for further details.

(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 2024 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 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

☑ CAPEX

☑ OPEX

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

48000000

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

0.7

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

1000000

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

2000000

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

2.7

(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 2024 chapter 6.6 EU Taxonomy for further details.

(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 2024 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:

☑ 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)

262000000

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

4.1

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

9000000

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

5.1

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

6000000

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

10.2

(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 2024 chapter 6.6 EU Taxonomy for further details.

(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 2024 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

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)

67000000

(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)

1000000

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

0.8

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

2000000

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

3.9

(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 2024 chapter 6.6 EU Taxonomy for further details.

(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 2024 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)

1616000000

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

25

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

22000000

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

12.7

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

4000000

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

6.9

(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 2024 chapter 6.6 EU Taxonomy for further details.

(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 2024 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-2024-annual-report.pdf

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)

465000000

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

7.2

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

6000000

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

3.5

(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 2024 chapter 6.6 EU Taxonomy for further details.

(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 2024 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)

135000000

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

2.1

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

8000000

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

4.3

(5.4.2.27) 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 2024 chapter 6.6 EU Taxonomy for further details.

(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 2024 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)

13000000

(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 2024 chapter 6.6 EU Taxonomy for further details.

(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 2024 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

Row 18

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Infrastructure enabling low-carbon 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-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)

14000000

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

0.2

(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

0.2

(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

(5.4.2.27) 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 2024 chapter 6.6 EU Taxonomy for further details.

(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 2024 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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[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 reporting was reviewed by our auditors and is under limited assurance in 2024, in accordance with Dutch law, including Dutch Standard 3810N. The current EU taxonomy assessment is based on BAM's interpretation of EU taxonomy guidelines available in 2024. 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: ☑ 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

8

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

8

(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 of 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:

☑ Other, please specify :Biobased construction

(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

25

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

30

(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 4

(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

5

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

5

(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 5

(5.5.6.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Biobased construction

(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

2

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

8

(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 emissions.

Row 6

(5.5.6.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Low carbon construction materials

(5.5.6.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Applied research and development

(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

4

(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

Through its Joint Venture AsfaltNu, BAM is continuously trying to improve the carbon intensity of its asphalt mixtures. BAM already applies Low Energy Asphalt in most of its projects in the Netherlands as a result of R&D investments in the past.

Row 7

(5.5.6.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Renewable electricity generation

(5.5.6.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:
☑ Applied research and development

(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

(5.5.6.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

BAM is a key partner of the UK Small Modular Reactors (SMR) programme, offering patented innovations in the form of a "Site Factory" concept to help mature this technology. Since 2024, a potential roll-out in the Netherlands is also being explored.
[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: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ 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

☑ Influence strategy and/or financial planning

☑ Setting and/or achieving of climate-related policies and targets

(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 partially use 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 70-100 euro/ton by BAM. We acknowledge the possibility that carbon price might rise again 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 1

☑ 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)

70

(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 (subisdary of BAM) and investments in electric equipment

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

2

(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. The pricing approach is used to support sustainable investment decisions in a new to be built asphalt plant and in the roadmap towards zero emission equipment.
[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

☑ Forests

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 threshold 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

96

Forests

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

Select from:

☑ No, we do not assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, and have no plans to do so within two years

[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

☑ Procurement spend

☑ 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.

Forests

(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

☑ Procurement spend

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

BAM engages with all timber suppliers above that meet the threshold of 1 million euro spend per year. These suppliers are requested to share aditional information on the certification of the timber products they deliver.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

BAM has included environmental requirements, such as having a validated Science Based Target in place, in its general purchase agreements.

Forests

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ Yes, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

BAM has included sustainable timber procurement requirements in the sustainability policy. To protect and enhance biodiversity, we only work with suppliers that can offer 100% certified sustainable timber.

[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.

Forests

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Compliance with an environmental certification, please specify :FSC certified timber.

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Certification

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☑ Exclude

(5.11.6.12) Comment

BAM group terminates contracts with suppliers who cannot adhere to the sustainable timber procurement requirements. To protect and enhance biodiversity, we only work with suppliers that can offer 100% certified sustainable timber.

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:

☑ 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

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:

☑ Yes

Forests

(5.11.7.1) Commodity

Select from:

☑ Timber products

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ No deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Financial incentives

☑ Provide financial incentives for certified products

(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%

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

BAM only procures certified sustainable timber and pays a premium if needed.

(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 :No deforestation.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

[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 shareholders 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 :BAM is open to explore the possiblities on working on all catgories of mutually beneficial initiatives.

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

To align further. Please contact menno.visser@bam.com

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Benefits could be in any of the categories mentioned here.

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :To be determined

(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

It depends on the chosen initiative(s)

Row 2

(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 :BAM is open to explore the possiblities on working on all catgories of mutually beneficial initiatives.

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

To align further. Please contact menno.visser@bam.com

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :BAM is open to explore the possiblities on working on all catgories of mutually beneficial initiatives.

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :To be determined

(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

It depends on the chosen initiative(s)

Row 3

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

(5.12.3) Commodities the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Timber products

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Other

☑ Other initiative type, please specify :BAM is open to explore the possiblities on working on all catgories of mutually beneficial initiatives.

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

To align further. Please contact menno.visser@bam.com

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :BAM is open to explore the possiblities on working on all catgories of mutually beneficial initiatives.

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :To be determined

(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

It depends on the chosen initiative(s)
[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
	Select from: ☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Other, please specify :The are no specific additional initiatives tailored to our supply chain members. Initiatives are ongoing covering multiple projects.	*No specific initiatives tailored to our Supply Chain members. Initiatives are ongoing covering multiple projects.*

[Fixed 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 transprant 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 transprant 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 transprant 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 transprant 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?
	Select all that apply ☑ 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

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

Reporting base year change; for scope 3, 2019 has been recalculated based on the methodology used in 2023 and 2024. Furthermore, for our upstream emissions scope 3.1; purchased goods and services and 3.2: capital goods we have altered emission conversion factors. BAM has switched from EEIO to Exiobase conversion factors.
[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:
☑ Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 3

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

Our recaluclation 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. The new baseyear (2019) is included in question 7.5.

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:
☑ No
[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

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Figures are based on either supplier data or project data. The quantities ar 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

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Figures are based on either supplier data or project data. The quantities ar 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

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Figures are based on either supplier data or project data. The quantities ar 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

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1465826

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Procurement data of BAM is obtained from BAM's procurement database (BDAP) in € spend per category. CO2 Conversion factors for euros spent within activities are used from the Exiobase database. The spend of each category from BDAP is mapped with a Exiobase factor to estimate the CO2 emissions. Extrapolation is applied for BAM International.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

117451

(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.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

32926

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

These emissions were calculated in Purhcased Goods and Services, where they are included in the emission factors used.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21449

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculated on the basis of recorded waste data of the entire group in combination with calculated waste emissions factors based on the 'Emission Factors Hub'.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8839

(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

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4271

(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

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The leased assets consist of leased buildings (offices) and our lease fleet. Related emissions are already included in our scope 1 and 2 reporting.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

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

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

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

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1484010

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The scope 3 baseline was calculated by applying the same methodology that was used for 2023 and 2024. Only for category 11. Use of sold products, the methodology significantly differs, due to the fact that a larger part was extrapolated in 2019 due to the unavailability of data for some business activities. As a result, 27% of the 2019 total Scope 3 footprint is estimated based on extrapolation, compared to 5% in 2024. The lifetime of the different assets is based on sector specific assumptions. For residential buildings a lifespan of 75 years is assumed for newbuild and 25 years for renovation. For non-residential buildings a lifespan of 50 years is assumed for new-build and 40 years for renovation.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18886

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions are estimated for all buildings constructed by the Construction and M&E arm of Royal BAM. The total area of such buildings is taken from the overview of Use of Sold products. 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 the emission factors calculated in category 5. Waste.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Downstream emissions are included in our use of sold products.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

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

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

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. 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

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

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

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

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	*40.779*	*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)	Methodological details
Reporting year	*18553*	*7915*	*Figures are based on either supplier data or project data. The quantities ar 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)

1362784

(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)

107830

(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)

17819

(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)

15436

(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)

6340

(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

19

(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)

2144

(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)

534703

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Methodology for direct use phase emissions, please specify :Based on energy labels 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)

45312

(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, calculated

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

929

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Investment-specific method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

BAM has one relevant investment in AsfaltNu. Emissions associated with the asphalt from AsfaltNu procured by BAM are already reported under category 1 in line with the approach of BAM's joint venture partner. BAM has accounted for the BAM-share of GHG emissions of asphalt delivered by AsfaltNu to third parties, other than the joint venture partner, under category 15, which account for 32% of emissions. In previous years, these emissions were included in category 1: purchased goods and services.

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:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	*Select from:* ☑ 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-2024-annual-report.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

p. 193 - Limited assurance report of the independent auditor on the sustainability statement.

(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-2024-annual-report.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

p. 193 - Limited assurance report of the independent auditor on the sustainability statement.

(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

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

Annual Report 2024.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

p. 193 - Limited assurance report of the independent auditor on the sustainability statement.

(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-2024-annual-report.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

p. 193 - Limited assurance report of the independent auditor on the sustainability statement.

(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)

1007

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1.47

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*The share of renewable electricity consumption decreased from 69% in 2023 to 64% in 2024. The corresponding increase in CO2 emissions is calculated as follows: The CO2 from grey electricity in 2024 is divided by the grey electricity share in 2024 and then multiplied by the grey electricity share of 2023 (7247 tons/36%*31% = 6,240 tons). This decrease in share of sustainable energy is caused by a large infrastructure project in Denmark that is a residual project from our International Branche. This would have been the CO2 from grey electricity in 2024 if the renewable electricity share would have been equal to 2023. The difference between the 'would have been CO2 from grey electricity in 2024' and the actual CO2 from grey electricity in 2023 (7247 -6240 tons = 1,007 tons) is the change (increase) in emissions allocated to the decreased share in green electricity in 2024. The relative reduction is calculated by dividing the reduction by the total scope 12 emissions of 2023 (1,007 ton/ 68,633* 100% = -1.47%, i.e. a 1.47% increase in emissions).*

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19901

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

28.9

(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 2023 (19,901 ton/68,633 ton * 100% = 100% = 28,9%, i.e. a 28,9% 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

No significant divestment in 2024

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

No significant acquisitions in 2024

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

No significant mergers in 2024

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

145

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.2

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In 2023 BAM had a annual revenue of 6,262 million euro's, in 2024 the annual revenue was 6,455 million euro's. When we correct this growth in revenue based on the annual inflation of 3,3% (average for NL, UK, Ireland and Belgium) Bam has had a revenue of 6,249 million euro's which leads to a decrease in revenue of 0.21%. When we multiply our total emission of 2023 (68,633 t CO2-eq) with 0.21% we have a reduction of 145 t CO2-eq

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)

899

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1.3

(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 2023 (-899 ton/68,633 ton * 100% = -1.3%, i.e. a 1.3% 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.

(7.12.1.1) CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)

27401

(7.12.1.2) Comment

BAM relies on the use of (certified) sustainable hydrogenated vegetable oils (HVO) to reduce the GHG 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.
[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	*302*	*1531*	*1574*
Belgium	*304*	*222*	*28*
Denmark	*2069*	*574*	*705*
Ireland	*2868*	*3011*	*248*

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Netherlands	*15097*	*9988*	*3983*
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	*20139*	*3227*	*1377*

[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	*Holding and Belgium*	*368*
Row 2	*Division United Kingdom and Ireland*	*23309*
Row 3	*Division Netherlands*	*17102*

[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	*Use of offices*	*1433*
Row 2	*Construction*	*22469*
Row 3	*Use of vehicles*	*16877*

[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	*Holding and other (Belgium)*	*289*	*89*
Row 2	*Division Netherlands*	*10495*	*4627*
Row 3	*Division United Kingdom and Ireland*	*7769*	*3199*

[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	*Use of offices*	*2264*	*169*
Row 2	*Construction*	*11830*	*3613*
Row 3	*Use of vehicles*	*4459*	*4133*

[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)

40.779

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

18553

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

7.915

(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)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

We calculated the scope 1 emissions based on 2 projects, executed by BAM infraconsult: Constanta Beaches and Anaklia port. In our calculation we used the turn-over of the 2 projects, the turn-over of BAM Infraconsult and the CO2-emissions of BAM Infraconsult.

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value 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

374064

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

6.7

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(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 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

We calculated the scope 1 emissions based on: 3 projects, executed by BAM Modulaire- en Energieconcepten: AEK.336112 - BAM BBT ZW- KPN Tier3 Prefab, AEK.336113 - BAM BBT ZW - KPN Tier3 Montage AET.336151 - KPN DK4-63 verdelers 2023 and 2 projects executed by BAM Bouw en Techniek Projecten: K792305 - KPN Tier III TB.000823 - KPN In our calculation we used the turn-over of the projects, the turn-over of the BU's and the CO2-emissions of the BU's.

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value 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

761008

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.33

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(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 3

(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)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

We calculated the scope 1 emissions based on: 1 project, executed by Interflow: AEK.623424 FrieslandCampina Nederland B.V. and 1 project executed by BAM Bouw en Techniek Gebouwservices: TB.800159 Friesland Campina aanpassen brandmeldinstallatie In our calculation we used the turn-over of the projects, the turn-over of the BU's and the CO2-emissions of the BU's.

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value 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

64955

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.04

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(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 4

(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)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

We calculated the scope 2 emissions based on 2 projects, executed by BAM infraconsult: Constanta Beaches and Anaklia port. In our calculation we used the turn-over of the 2 projects, the turn-over of BAM Infraconsult and the CO2-emissions of BAM Infraconsult.

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value 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

374064

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

3.4

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(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 5

(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)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

We calculated the scope 3 emissions based on 2 projects, executed by BAM infraconsult: Constanta Beaches and Anaklia port. In our calculation we used the turn-over of the 2 projects, the turn-over of BAM Infraconsult and the CO2-emissions of BAM Infraconsult.

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value 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

374064

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

40.2

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased Goods & Services

(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 6

(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)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

We calculated the scope 2 emissions based on: 3 projects, executed by BAM Modulaire- en Energieconcepten: AEK.336112 - BAM BBT ZW- KPN Tier3 Prefab, AEK.336113 - BAM BBT ZW - KPN Tier3 Montage AET.336151 - KPN DK4-63 verdelers 2023 and 2 projects executed by BAM Bouw en Techniek Projecten: K792305 - KPN Tier III TB.000823 - KPN In our calculation we used the turn-over of the projects, the turn-over of the BU's and the CO2-emissions of the BU's.

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value 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

761008

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.67

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(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 7

(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)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

We calculated the scope 3 emissions based on: 3 projects, executed by BAM Modulaire- en Energieconcepten: AEK.336112 - BAM BBT ZW- KPN Tier3 Prefab, AEK.336113 - BAM BBT ZW - KPN Tier3 Montage AET.336151 - KPN DK4-63 verdelers 2023 and 2 projects executed by BAM Bouw en Techniek Projecten: K792305 - KPN Tier III TB.000823 - KPN In our calculation we used the turn-over of the projects, the turn-over of the BU's and the CO2-emissions of the BU's.

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value 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

761008

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

269.1

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased Goods & Services

(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 8

(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)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

We calculated the scope 1 emissions based on: 1 project, executed by Interflow: AEK.623424 FrieslandCampina Nederland B.V. and 1 project executed by BAM Bouw en Techniek Gebouwservices: TB.800159 Friesland Campina aanpassen brandmeldinstallatie In our calculation we used the turn-over of the projects, the turn-over of the BU's and the CO2-emissions of the BU's.

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value 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

64955

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.01

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(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 9

(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)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

We calculated the scope 1 emissions based on: 1 project, executed by Interflow: AEK.623424 FrieslandCampina Nederland B.V. and 1 project executed by BAM Bouw en Techniek Gebouwservices: TB.800159 Friesland Campina aanpassen brandmeldinstallatie In our calculation we used the turn-over of the projects, the turn-over of the BU's and the CO2-emissions of the BU's.

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value 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

64955

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.42

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased Goods & Services

(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.
[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 the 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. Until we reach that, there is a hybrid model with both spent based and activity based 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:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ 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

65142

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

165275

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

230417.00

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

41833

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

23827

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

65660.00

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

765

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

765.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

149573

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

189102

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

338675.00
[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:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ 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

106975

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Total HVO consumption in 2024.

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

147263

(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

18012

(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 applicable

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

272250

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Total fuel in MWh.
[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)

765

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

765

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

765

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

765

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:
☑ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(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)

19060

(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:

☑ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(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)

11569

(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:

☑ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(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)

9689

(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:

☑ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(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)

1515

(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)

2156

(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)

2156.00

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1532

(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)

1532.00

Denmark

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4115

(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)

4115.00

Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

11817

(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)

11817.00

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

30452

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

738

(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)

31190.00

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

15588

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

27

(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)

15615.00
[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

0.00005778

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

48694

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ square meter

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

842809

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

22.19

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

(7.45.9) Please explain

BAM achieved a scope 1 and 2 CO2 reduction in 2024 compared to 2023. BAM's ongoing CO2 reduction measures such as the use of sustainable biofuels and electrification of lease fleet, and electric/hybrid equipment contributed to this reduction. Furthermore, BAM delivered less square meters in 2024 compared to 2023.

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.00000754

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

48694

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

6454951

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

31.08

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply
☑ Other emissions reduction activities

(7.45.9) Please explain

BAM achieved a scope 1 and 2 CO2 reduction in 2024 compared to 2023. BAM's ongoing CO2 reduction measures such as the use of sustainable biofuels and electrification of lease fleet, 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

8096

(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

6.94

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Construction and office waste intensity figures for 2024.
[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply
☑ Absolute 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

Near-Term approval letter - Royal BAM Group nv (2).pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

06/29/2022

(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)
☑ 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 14 – Franchises
☑ Scope 3, Category 15 – Investments
☑ Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods
☑ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel
☑ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting
☑ 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 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)
☑ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products
☑ Scope 3, Category 8 - Upstream leased assets
☑ Scope 3, Category 13 – Downstream leased assets
☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services
☑ Scope 3, Category 10 – Processing of sold products

(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)

1465826

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

117451

(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)

32926

(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)

21449

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

8839

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

4271

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

1484010

(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

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

3153658.000

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

3153658.000

(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

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.44) Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons 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

(7.53.1.48) Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.49) Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons 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 (%)

50

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1576829.000

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

1362784

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

107830

(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)

17819

(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)

15436

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

6340

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

2144

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

534703

(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)

45312

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

0

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

0

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

929

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

2093297.000

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

2093297.000

(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

67.25

(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. Due to methodological restrictions, scope 3.4 is included scope 3.1 in the reporting year. The activities that fall under scope 3.13 downstream leaded activities have been phased out of our portfolio, and are therefore no longer included in the reporting year figures. Category 15 is included in 2024, but was not relevant in base year 2019. The GHG emissions related to third party deliveries of AsfaltNU are reported under category 15 based on the BAM-share in the joint venture.

(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 is driving initiatives to reduce scope 3 up/downstream emissions. Most of BAM's scope 3 emissions fall in categories (1) purchased goods and services and in category (11) Use of sold products. Examples of initiatives that drive upstream reduction are sustainable procurement; applications of low carbon emitting concrete (GROENR Concrete) and steel, biobased or circular material use. Downstream initiatives are the construction of low energy assets and passive house construction (FLOW housing).

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

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

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Near-Term approval letter - Royal BAM Group nv (2).pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/22/2023

(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)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2015

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

169975

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

15051

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

0.000

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

185026.000

(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

(7.53.1.53) 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 (%)

90

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

18502.600

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

40779

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

7915

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

48694.000

(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

81.87

(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 and 2, market based figures.

(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 is implementing a variety of initiatives to drive scope 1 & 2 reduction, initiatives include transition to using electric vehicles in fleet, usage of electric construction plants on projects to reduce fuel consumption, and usage of Biofuels where electrification isn't feasible yet. BAM relies on the use of (certified) sustainable hydrogenated vegetable oils (HVO) to reduce the GHG 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. The demand for sustainable HVO is growing, while the supply is not expected to rapidly grow as it depends on the availability of by products.

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

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Near-Term approval letter - Royal BAM Group nv (2).pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/22/2023

(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)

☑ 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 14 – Franchises
☑ Scope 3, Category 15 – Investments
☑ Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods
☑ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel
☑ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting
☑ 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 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)
☑ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products
☑ Scope 3, Category 8 - Upstream leased assets
☑ Scope 3, Category 13 – Downstream leased assets
☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services
☑ Scope 3, Category 10 – Processing of sold products

(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)

1465826

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

117451

(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)

32926

(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)

21449

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

8839

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

4271

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

1484010

(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

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

3153658.000

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

3153658.000

(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

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.44) Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons 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

(7.53.1.48) Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.49) Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons 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)

315365.800

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

1362784

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

107830

(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)

17819

(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)

15436

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

6340

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

2144

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

534703

(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)

45312

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

0

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

0

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

929

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

2093297.000

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

2093297.000

(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

37.36

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

BAM group commits to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions 90% by 2050 from a 2019 base year. Due to methodological restrictions, scope 3.4 is included scope 3.1 in the reporting year. The activities that fall under scope 3.13 downstream leaded activities have been phased out of our portfolio, and are therefore no longer included in the reporting year figures. Category 15 is included in 2024, but was not relevant in base year 2019. The GHG emissions related to third party deliveries of AsfaltNU are reported under category 15 based on the BAM-share in the joint venture.

(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 is driving initiatives to reduce scope 3 up/downstream emissions. Most of BAM's scope 3 emissions fall in categories (1) purchased goods and services and in category (11) Use of sold products. Examples of initiatives that drive upstream reduction are sustainable procurement; applications of low carbon emitting concrete (GROENR Concrete) and steel, biobased or circular material use. Downstream initiatives are the construction of low energy assets and passive house construction (FLOW housing).

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 4

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 4

(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

Near-Term approval letter - Royal BAM Group nv (2).pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/22/2023

(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)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2015

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

169975

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

15051

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

0.000

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

185026.000

(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

(7.53.1.53) 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)

18502.600

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

40779

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

7915

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

48694.000

(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

81.87

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

BAM commits to maintain a minimum of 90% absolute scope 1 and 2 emissions from 2030 through 2050 from a 2015 base year. Target covers our full scope 1 and 2, market based figures.

(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 is implementing a variety of initiatives to drive scope 1 & 2 reduction, initiatives include transition to using electric vehicles in fleet, usage of electric construction plants on projects to reduce fuel consumption, and usage of Biofuels where electrification isn't feasible yet. BAM relies on the use of (certified) sustainable hydrogenated vegetable oils (HVO) to reduce the GHG 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. The demand for sustainable HVO is growing, while the supply is not expected to rapidly grow as it depends on the availability of by products.

(7.53.1.85) 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

☑ Net-zero targets

☑ Other climate-related 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

63

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

24.02

(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

Near-Term and Net Zero Target Validation Report - Royal BAM Group nv (2).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 1.5°C 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

A decrease in usage of green electricity can be explained by an overall increase of energy usage; both fossil energy consumption as well as energy from renewable sources have increased in the reporting year compared to 2023. BAM is making continuous efforts to improve both energy use and efficiency. All electricity in the Netherlands is purchased from the supplier 'Eneco', with bundled energy attribute certificates (EAC) for 100% Dutch wind power. BAM intends to further increase the percentage of green electricity in the Netherlands related to public and home EV charging through the purchase of unbundled EAC's for the coming years. Currently the percentage of green electricity related to these activities is based on grid average. The green electricity in Ireland is purchased from the supplier 'Energia', with bundled EAC's for 100% wind or solar energy. In the United Kingdom and Belgium the green electricity purchased varies from region to region and sometimes even from project to project. Green (low carbon) electricity is coming from different electricity suppliers and supported by renewable energy guarantees of origin in bundled or unbundled procurement. BAM currently does not procure green electricity backed by purchase power agreements.
[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

12/29/2022

(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

8.1

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

83.3743842365

(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

BAM continues to gradually reduce its waste figures. The construction and office waste intensity was reduced by 7% to 8.1 in 2024 (2023: 8.7). Besides reducing waste, BAM also continues to explore opportunities to repurpose waste. Examples in 2024 include the repurpose of pallets that would otherwise be discarded by having a company collect all types of pallets for re-use purposes, substantially reducing timber waste on construction sites.
[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

12/30/2023

(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
☑ Abs4

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

(7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Net- Zero Approval Letter - Royal BAM Group nv (2).pdf

(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)

☑ 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
Under investigation	*1*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*3*	*12833*
Implementation commenced	*0*	*0*
Implemented	*6*	*19901*
Not to be implemented	*0*	*`Numeric input*

[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)

11919

(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 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

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

Replacement of regular fuel on the construction sites by HVO. HVO was around 50ct more expensive than regular diesel, but customer has paid for 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)

4523

(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 1.2)

771300

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

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)

1926

(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 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

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

Replacement of regular fuel on by HVO in the company vans. HVO was around 50ct more expensive than regular diesel. Costumer has paid for it

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)

581

(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 1.2)

99000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

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 5

(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 1.2)

250000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

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 cumulaitve and indirect impacts of these changes

Row 6

(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)

852

(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 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1690560

(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 2

(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 3

(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 4

(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: ☑ 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

No further comments.
[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: ☑ 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

2024

(7.72.3.2) Property sector

Select from:
☑ Office

(7.72.3.3) Type of project

Select from:
☑ New construction

(7.72.3.4) Project name/ID (optional)

Project Bundle for construction of new buildings in NL

(7.72.3.5) Life cycle stage(s) covered

Select from:
☑ Cradle-to-grave

(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)

835

(7.72.3.9) % of new construction/major renovation projects in the last three years covered by this metric (by floor area)

20

(7.72.3.10) Methodologies/standards/tools applied

Select all that apply
☑ One Click LCA

(7.72.3.11) Comment

Bundle consisting of all major new construction projects in NL

Row 2

(7.72.3.1) Year of completion

2024

(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:

☑ Cradle-to-grave

(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)

1115

(7.72.3.9) % of new construction/major renovation projects in the last three years covered by this metric (by floor area)

19

(7.72.3.10) Methodologies/standards/tools applied

Select all that apply

☑ EN 15804

(7.72.3.11) Comment

Bundle consisting of all major new construction projects in NL. On the basis of MPG calculations

Row 6

(7.72.3.1) Year of completion

2024

(7.72.3.2) Property sector

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Bundle

(7.72.3.3) Type of project

Select from:

☑ New construction

(7.72.3.4) Project name/ID (optional)

Project bundle UK&I New construction

(7.72.3.5) Life cycle stage(s) covered

Select from:
☑ Cradle-to-grave

(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)

968

(7.72.3.9) % of new construction/major renovation projects in the last three years covered by this metric (by floor area)

14

(7.72.3.10) Methodologies/standards/tools applied

Select all that apply
☑ One Click LCA

(7.72.3.11) Comment

Bundle consisting of all major construction projects larger then 10.000 m2 GFA realized in the UK&I in the past 3 years. The share is calculated over the UK&I Portfolio.
[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

(7.74) 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)

Buildings construction and renovation
☑ Other, please specify :Low carbon buildings

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

To reduce downstream emissions, BAM tries to construct as many low carbon assets (A+++ and A++++ label) as possible as these have a significantly lower energy consumption during their lifespan. This also includes biobased assets and renovated assets.

(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

9.1

Row 2

(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)

Rail
☑ Other, please specify :Rail

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Bam works on the construction of rail infrastructre in both NL and UK. Contributing to significantly reduce carbon intensity of transport.

(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

16.9
[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

5.8

(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

5.8

(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 597 certified zero energy dwellings.
[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired 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	*Select from:* ☑ 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	*19020*	*Select all that apply* ☑ Sourced	*19020*

[Fixed row]

(8.5) Provide details on the origins of your sourced volumes.

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)

6277

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply
☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

Ca. 33% of our purchased timber originates from Sweden.

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)

5896

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

Ca. 31% 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)

1711

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

Ca. 9% of our purchased timber originates from Finland.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Austria

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Not disclosing

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1711

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

Ca. 9% of our purchased timber originates from Austria.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Not disclosing

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

951

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

Ca. 5% of our purchased timber originates from Switserland.

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)

951

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

Ca. 5% of our purchased timber originates from Gabon.

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)

571

(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:
☑ Belgium

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Not disclosing

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

571

(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 Belgium.

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)

190

(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:

☑ Brazil

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Not disclosing

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

190

(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 Brazil.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Congo

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ Not disclosing

(8.5.5) 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

(8.7.1.2) Your organization's definition of "no-deforestation" or "no-conversion"

No sustainability target; however, BAMs compnay wide policy is in line with European legislation. Sourcing of timber products from land that has not been deforested or degraded.

(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

99.2

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

97.71

(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

BAM achieved a certified sustainable timber use of 99.2% in 2024 (95.8% in 2023) for its projects in division Netherlands and United Kingdom. The change in percentage sustainable timber caused by a one-off for division Netherlands in 2023 (93%) and was caused by a single purchase unintentionally done with a supplier that was not FSC-certified. This deviation from the BAM Sustainability Policy was further investigated and BAM concluded that although the chain of custody was formally broken, the timber in question was sourced sustainably by the supplier. The organisational coverage is 93%, as timber use in Ireland is not included. Market conditions continue to make it very challenging to procure sustainable certified timber in Ireland.

(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

99.2

(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

0.8

(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

99.2

(8.9.3) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through a third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

99.2

(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

99.2

(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

FSC certificaat BAM Groep Nederland BV_NL 07_10_2029.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	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to monitor or estimate our deforestation and conversion footprint in the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)	*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.*

[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	*Select from:* ☑ 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

99.2

(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
☑ Development of certification and sustainability standards
☑ 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

To improve our total of deforestation- and conversion-free timber volume, BAM engages with its supply chain to get FSC certified.
[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:*	*Select from:*

	Third-party certification scheme adopted	Certification details are available for the volumes sold to any requesting CDP Supply Chain members
	☑ Yes	☑ 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

☑ Other, please specify :No Timber products sold to requesting supply chain member in 2024.

(8.12.1.4) Total volume of commodity sold to requesting member

0

(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)

(8.12.1.8) Comment (optional)

No Timber products sold to requesting supply chain member in 2024.

Row 2

(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

☑ Other, please specify

(8.12.1.4) Total volume of commodity sold to requesting member

0

(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)

(8.12.1.8) Comment (optional)

No Timber products sold to requesting supply chain member in 2024.

Row 3

(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
☑ Other, please specify

(8.12.1.4) Total volume of commodity sold to requesting member

0

(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)

(8.12.1.8) Comment (optional)

No Timber products sold to requesting supply chain members in 2024.
[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	*Select from:* ☑ 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

☑ Land use rights

☑ Environmental protection

☑ Forest-related rules, including forest management and biodiversity conservation, where directly related to wood harvesting

☑ Labor rights

☑ Human rights protected under international law

(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

Row 2

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply
☑ Timber products

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply
☑ Involved in industry platforms

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :European Union.

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:
☑ Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

Partnership with The European Sustainable Tropical Timber Coalition.
[Add row]

(8.17) Is your organization supporting or implementing project(s) focused on ecosystem restoration and long-term protection?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(8.17.1) Provide details on your project(s), including the extent, duration, and monitoring frequency. Please specify any measured outcome(s).

Row 1

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:
☑ Project 1

(8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:
☑ Reforestation

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Select all that apply
☑ Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

(8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:
☑ No

(8.17.1.5) Description of project

BAM is contributing to restoration of natural ecosystems, through partnering with Trees For All. BAM has an ongoing partnership and is providing monetary funding, aimed directly at planting new trees in sourcing and operating countries.

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

☑ Project based in area with direct operations

☑ Project based in sourcing area(s)

(8.17.1.7) Start year

2019

(8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:

☑ 2031-2035

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

55

(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

55

(8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Select from:

☑ Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

(8.17.1.12) Latitude

-16.294668

(8.17.1.13) Longitude

-63.581682

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:

☑ Annually

(8.17.1.15) Total investment over the project period (currency)

40000

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

☑ Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

BAM is contributing to restoration of natural ecosystems, through partnering with Trees For All. BAM has an ongoing partnership and is providing monetary funding, aimed directly at planting new trees in sourcing and operating countries. Areas of planting include Bolivia, Uganda and The Netherlands.
[Add row]

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: ☑ No

[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:* ☑ Yes	*We have an overview of our projects which are located within an 500 meter radius of the natuurnetwerk nederland*
UNESCO World Heritage sites	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	*We currently have no insight, we are working on a methodology*
UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	*We currently have no insight, we are working on a methodology*
Ramsar sites	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*We have an overview of our projects which are located within an 500 meter radius of the Ramsar sites*
Key Biodiversity Areas	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	*We currently have no insight, we are working on a methodology*
Other areas important for biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	*We currently have no insight, we are working on a methodology*

[Fixed row]

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Category IV-VI

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Tickenham, Nailsea and Kenn Moors SSSI

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

0.35

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

This is a depot in which BAM stores materials and tooling for construction activities in the region

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

Row 2

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

River itchen SSSI

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

This is a office or depot owned by BAM

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

Row 3

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Ramsar sites

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Cork Harbour SPA

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

This is a office or depot owned by BAM

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

Row 4

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Natuurnetwerk Nederland

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

This is a office or depot owned by BAM

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

Row 5

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Natuurnetwerk Nederland

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

This is a office or depot owned by BAM

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

Row 6

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Natuurnetwerk Nederland

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

This is a office or depot owned by BAM

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

Row 7

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Natuurnetwerk Nederland

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

This is a office or depot owned by BAM

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

Row 8

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Natuurnetwerk Nederland

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Active construction site in which BAM is (partially) responsible for construction activities

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

Row 9

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Natuurnetwerk Nederland

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Active construction site in which BAM is (partially) responsible for construction activities

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

Row 10

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Natuurnetwerk Nederland

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Active construction site in which BAM is (partially) responsible for construction activities

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

Row 11

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Natuurnetwerk Nederland

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Active construction site in which BAM is (partially) responsible for construction activities

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

Row 12

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Natuurnetwerk Nederland

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Active construction site in which BAM is (partially) responsible for construction activities

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

Row 13

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Natuurnetwerk Nederland

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

29.6

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Active construction site in which BAM is (partially) responsible for construction activities

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

Row 14

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Natuurnetwerk Nederland

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Active construction site in which BAM is (partially) responsible for construction activities

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

Row 15

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Natuurnetwerk Nederland

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Active construction site in which BAM is (partially) responsible for construction activities

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

Row 16

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Natuurnetwerk Nederland

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Active construction site in which BAM is (partially) responsible for construction activities

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

[Add 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: ☑ 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

☑ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation

☑ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

☑ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation

☑ Progress against targets
☑ Renewable fuel consumption
☑ Year on year change in emissions intensity (Scope 3)
☑ 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 annual report, including the selected data points, are verified by our accountant, as stated in assurance statement of BAM's auditor in chapter 8.1 (pages 193-195) in BAM's Annual Report.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Annual Report 2024.pdf

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply
☑ Forests

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Forests
☑ Origins of sourced volumes

(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 annual report, including the selected data points, are verified by our accountant, as stated in assurance statement of BAM's auditor in chapter 8.1 (pages 193-195) in BAM's Annual Report.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Annual Report 2024.pdf
[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
	No additional information

[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]