

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

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

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

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

bam-2023-annual-report_0.pdf

Row 5

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

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

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☒ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☒ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☒ Turnover

☒ CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☒ Activity enabling mitigation

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

7000000

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

0.1

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

0.1

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

0

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

100000

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

0

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

0

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

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

All the activities within the Group's portfolio included in the Climate Delegated Act have been identified. This process considered activities under the climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation objectives. Examples of eligible economic activities include 'Infrastructure for rail transport', 'Construction of new buildings' and 'Renovation of existing buildings'. Refer to Annual Report 2023 chapter 6.6 EU Taxonomy for further details.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

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

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

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

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

bam-2023-annual-report_0.pdf

Row 6

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☒ Infrastructure enabling road transport and public transport

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☒ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☒ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☒ Turnover

☒ CAPEX

☒ OPEX

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

859000000

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

13.7

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

37100000

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

19.8

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

13800000

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

19.5

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

All the activities within the Group's portfolio included in the Climate Delegated Act have been identified. This process considered activities under the climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation objectives. Examples of eligible economic activities include 'Infrastructure for rail transport', 'Construction of new buildings' and 'Renovation of existing buildings'. Refer to Annual Report 2023 chapter 6.6 EU Taxonomy for further details on eligible-not-aligned activities.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☒ No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

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

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☒ No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

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

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

bam-2023-annual-report_0.pdf

Row 7

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☒ Infrastructure for water transport

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☒ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☒ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☒ Turnover

☒ CAPEX

☒ OPEX

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

287000000

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

4.6

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

9900000

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

4.3

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

7700000

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

10.9

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

All the activities within the Group's portfolio included in the Climate Delegated Act have been identified. This process considered activities under the climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation objectives. Examples of eligible economic activities include 'Infrastructure for rail transport', 'Construction of new buildings' and 'Renovation of existing buildings'. Refer to Annual Report 2023 chapter 6.6 EU Taxonomy for further details on eligible-not-aligned activities.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☒ No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

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

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☒ No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

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

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

bam-2023-annual-report_0.pdf

Row 8

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☒ Transmission and distribution of electricity

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☒ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☒ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☒ Turnover

☒ CAPEX

☒ OPEX

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

188000000

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

3

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

8600000

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

4.6

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

2500000

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

3.6

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

All the activities within the Group's portfolio included in the Climate Delegated Act have been identified. This process considered activities under the climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation objectives. Examples of eligible economic activities include 'Infrastructure for rail transport', 'Construction of new buildings' and 'Renovation of existing buildings'. Refer to Annual Report 2023 chapter 6.6 EU Taxonomy for further details on eligible-not-aligned activities.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☒ No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

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

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☒ No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

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

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

bam-2023-annual-report_0.pdf

Row 9

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

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

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☒ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☒ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☒ Turnover

☒ OPEX

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

32000000

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

0.5

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

1200000

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

1.7

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

All the activities within the Group's portfolio included in the Climate Delegated Act have been identified. This process considered activities under the climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation objectives. Examples of eligible economic activities include 'Infrastructure for rail transport', 'Construction of new buildings' and 'Renovation of existing buildings'. Refer to Annual Report 2023 chapter 6.6 EU Taxonomy for further details on eligible-not-aligned activities.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☒ No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

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

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☒ No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

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

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

bam-2023-annual-report_0.pdf

Row 10

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☒ Renewal of water collection, treatment and supply systems

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☒ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☒ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☒ Turnover

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

12000000

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

0.2

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

All the activities within the Group's portfolio included in the Climate Delegated Act have been identified. This process considered activities under the climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation objectives. Examples of eligible economic activities include 'Infrastructure for rail transport', 'Construction of new buildings' and 'Renovation of existing buildings'. Refer to Annual Report 2023 chapter 6.6 EU Taxonomy for further details on eligible-not-aligned activities.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☒ No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

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

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☒ No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

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

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

bam-2023-annual-report_0.pdf

Row 11

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☒ Construction, extension and operation of waste water collection and treatment

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☒ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☒ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☒ Turnover

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

12000000

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

0.2

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

All the activities within the Group's portfolio included in the Climate Delegated Act have been identified. This process considered activities under the climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation objectives. Examples of eligible economic activities include 'Infrastructure for rail transport', 'Construction of new buildings' and 'Renovation of existing buildings'. Refer to Annual Report 2023 chapter 6.6 EU Taxonomy for further details on eligible-not-aligned activities.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☒ No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

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

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☒ No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

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

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

bam-2023-annual-report_0.pdf

Row 12

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☒ Renewal of waste water collection and treatment

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☒ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☒ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☒ Turnover

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

16000000

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

0.3

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

All the activities within the Group's portfolio included in the Climate Delegated Act have been identified. This process considered activities under the climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation objectives. Examples of eligible economic activities include 'Infrastructure for rail transport', 'Construction of new buildings' and 'Renovation of existing buildings'. Refer to Annual Report 2023 chapter 6.6 EU Taxonomy for further details on eligible-not-aligned activities.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☒ No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

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

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☒ No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

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

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

bam-2023-annual-report_0.pdf

Row 13

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☒ Infrastructure for rail transport

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☒ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☒ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☒ Turnover

☒ CAPEX

☒ OPEX

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

64000000

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

1

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

1200000

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

0.6

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

2400000

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

3.4

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

All the activities within the Group's portfolio included in the Climate Delegated Act have been identified. This process considered activities under the climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation objectives. Examples of eligible economic activities include 'Infrastructure for rail transport', 'Construction of new buildings' and 'Renovation of existing buildings'. Refer to Annual Report 2023 chapter 6.6 EU Taxonomy for further details on eligible-not-aligned activities.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☒ No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

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

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☒ No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

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

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

bam-2023-annual-report_0.pdf

Row 14

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☒ Construction of new buildings

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☒ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☒ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☒ Turnover

☒ CAPEX

☒ OPEX

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

1873000000

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

29.9

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

31900000

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

17

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

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

11.8

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

All the activities within the Group's portfolio included in the Climate Delegated Act have been identified. This process considered activities under the climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation objectives. Examples of eligible economic activities include 'Infrastructure for rail transport', 'Construction of new buildings' and 'Renovation of existing buildings'. Refer to Annual Report 2023 chapter 6.6 EU Taxonomy for further details on eligible-not-aligned activities.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

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

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

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

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

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

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

bam-2023-annual-report_0.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)

589000000

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

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

7900000

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

4.2

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

All the activities within the Group's portfolio included in the Climate Delegated Act have been identified. This process considered activities under the climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation objectives. Examples of eligible economic activities include 'Infrastructure for rail transport', 'Construction of new buildings' and 'Renovation of existing buildings'. Refer to Annual Report 2023 chapter 6.6 EU Taxonomy for further details on eligible-not-aligned activities.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

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

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

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

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

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

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

bam-2023-annual-report_0.pdf

Row 16

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☒ Installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☒ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☒ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☒ Turnover

☒ CAPEX

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

98000000

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

1.6

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

5900000

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

3.1

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

All the activities within the Group's portfolio included in the Climate Delegated Act have been identified. This process considered activities under the climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation objectives. Examples of eligible economic activities include 'Infrastructure for rail transport', 'Construction of new buildings' and 'Renovation of existing buildings'. Refer to Annual Report 2023 chapter 6.6 EU Taxonomy for further details on eligible-not-aligned activities.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☒ No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

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

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☒ No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

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

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

bam-2023-annual-report_0.pdf

Row 17

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☒ Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☒ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☒ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☒ Turnover

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

24000000

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

0.4

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

All the activities within the Group's portfolio included in the Climate Delegated Act have been identified. This process considered activities under the climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation objectives. Examples of eligible economic activities include 'Infrastructure for rail transport', 'Construction of new buildings' and 'Renovation of existing buildings'. Refer to Annual Report 2023 chapter 6.6 EU Taxonomy for further details on eligible-not-aligned activities.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☒ No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

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

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☒ No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

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

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

bam-2023-annual-report_0.pdf

[Add row]

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

(5.4.3.1) Details of minimum safeguards analysis

BAM has verified that the eligible economic activities are carried out in compliance with minimum safeguards, including the Human Right due diligence process and risk assessment for the Group. The following topics have been identified: • Human right policies; • Human right impacts; • Human right communication; • Grievance mechanisms; • Consumer interests; • Bribery and corruption; • Fair competition; • Taxation. BAM assessed the steps of the due diligence process described in the minimum safeguard requirements. • Embed responsible business conduct into policies and management systems; • Identify and assess adverse impacts in operations, supply chains and business relationships; • Cease, prevent or mitigate adverse impacts; • Track implementation and results; • Communicate how the topics and related measures are addressed.

(5.4.3.2) Additional contextual information relevant to your taxonomy accounting

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

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

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

	Investment in low-carbon R&D	Comment
	Select from: ☒ Yes	Low carbon R&D is always considered to utilise opportunities and to create a competitive advantage.

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.5.6.1) Technology area

Select from:

☒ Insulation

(5.5.6.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Large scale commercial deployment

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

9

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

10

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

BAM applies new forms on insulation to help drive down the energy use of dwellings, also reducing BAM's scope 3 CO2 footprint.

Row 3

(5.5.6.1) Technology area

Select from:

☒ Building integrated photovoltaic systems

(5.5.6.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Pilot demonstration

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

3

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

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

Together with TNO, BAM has developed a new generation solar panels that can be integrated with walls and facades. Using these panels will further drive down energy use of the houses delivered by BAM and BAM's scope 3 CO2 footprint

Row 4

(5.5.6.1) Technology area

Select from:

☒ Lightweighting

(5.5.6.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Full/commercial-scale demonstration

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

28

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

40

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

BAM has developed a new concept to build modular timber houses, BAM Flow. The use of timber helps to reduce the weight of the building and reduces the embodied carbon (scope 3).

Row 5

(5.5.6.1) Technology area

Select from:

☒ Demand response

(5.5.6.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Small scale commercial deployment

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

15

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

18

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

The services offered by BAM Energy Systems help clients to reduce their energy use and help BAM to reduce its scope 3 footprint.

Row 6

(5.5.6.1) Technology area

Select from:

☒ Lightweighting

(5.5.6.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Basic academic/theoretical research

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

4

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

6

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

Together with a supplier BAM is exploring how to expand its modular timber concept to a stacked modular concept. The research is around new type of 'connectors' that can be used to stack different modules more efficiently, saving weight and materials, further reducing the footprint of the built assets and BAM's scope 3 CO2 emmissions.
[Add row]

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

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	Select from: ☒ 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

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scenario analysis

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

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

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 3, Category 1 - Purchased goods and services

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

- ☒ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

- ☒ Static

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

100

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

100

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Capital expenditure
- ☒ Product and R&D

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

Select from:

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

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

4

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

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

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

[Add row]

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

Suppliers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

Smallholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

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

Not relevant for BAM

Customers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

Investors and shareholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Forests

Other value chain stakeholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

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

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☒ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☒ 100%

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

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

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

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

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

60

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

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

☒ Material sourcing

☒ Strategic status of suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

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

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Setting a science-based emissions reduction target

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☒ Certification

☒ First-party verification

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

Select from:

☒ 100%

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

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☒ 100%

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

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☒ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

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

(5.11.6.12) Comment

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

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Implementation of emissions reduction initiatives

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☒ First-party verification

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

Select from:

☒ 100%

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

Select from:

☒ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☒ 100%

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

Select from:

☒ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☒ No response

(5.11.6.12) Comment

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

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

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

Information collection

☒ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration

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

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

☒ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☒ 51-75%

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

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

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

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

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

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

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

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

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

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

Forests

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 26-50%

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

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

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

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

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 26-50%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☒ None

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

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

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

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

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Other

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

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

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

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

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

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :0

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

Select from:

☒ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

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

[Add row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

	Requesting member	Environmental issues the initiative relates to
Row 1	Select from:	Select all that apply ☒ Climate change

[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

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

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Equity share

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

BAM has chosen to the equity share approach because this is the most 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

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

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

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

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

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

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

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

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

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

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

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

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

☒ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

☒ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

Our reporting is both location based and market based. However, BAM's 2030 verified Science Based target, which include scope 2 emissions, is market-based.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

169974.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

32791.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

15054.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3306769

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Contains the upstream emissions of the categories of the procurement database that involves capital goods defined as tangible assets that BAM uses to produce goods and services like buildings, machinery, equipment, vehicles and tools. This is included in the PG&S number.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

44314.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

147021.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

87919.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13996.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5428.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions associated with commuting are calculated by car using expense claims. This has been complemented with an estimate of emissions associated with commuting by modes other than cars.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

As a construction-services business, BAM's final products do not undergo downstream transportation and distribution and are delivered directly to the customer on-site.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4189100.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This covers all buildings built by Royal BAM's Construct and M&E Services arm. Data is available on number of buildings developed in the UK and dwellings in NL, which is combined with building-type-specific benchmark data on energy consumption for NL and certification information from UK. We assume that building lifespan is 75 years for newbuild and 40 years for renovation. Emissions are then calculated and extrapolated by revenue to cover the entire Construct and M&E arm. We have chosen to exclude emissions associated with the Civil engineering arm of Royal BAM. This sector builds roads, tunnels, locks, dykes, ports, large rail infrastructure, etc. Downstream emissions related to civil assets are considered to be much less material.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13943.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions are estimated for all buildings constructed by the Construction and Property business line of Royal BAM. The total area of such buildings is calculated by extrapolating floor area of buildings completed by Construct UK and BAM Wonen to the Construction property business line, using revenue. Total floor area is then multiplied by a benchmark for mass of demolition waste per m2. Mass of demolition waste is then allocated to different waste treatment streams. This is based on the breakdown for Royal BAM's treatment of demolition waste in the current year. Mass of waste in a given treatment stream is multiplied by WRAP emission factors for demolition. These do not include embodied emissions.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10260.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Royal BAM has joint ventures which invest capital, lease the building to the user, and return the building at the end of the lease. Associated emissions are not reported under scope 1 and 2. BAM gathers energy use information of these assets. CO2 conversion factors are used to calculate corresponding CO2 emissions. These emissions are then multiplied by the percentage of the venture owned by Royal BAM. Only data for assets in UK and NL are included.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The only investments made by Royal BAM are in their joint ventures. Associated emissions are included in BAM's scope 1 and 2 emissions or in scope 3 category 'downstream leased assets'. As there are no other investments that need to be taken into account, this category is not relevant.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

119034

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

18923

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Fuel-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

0

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

13293

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Waste-type-specific method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

5169

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Hybrid method

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

40

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

1827

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Hybrid method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

924194

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

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

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

54003

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

BAM does not operate a franchising business model

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

[Fixed row]

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Select from: ☒ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
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-2023-annual-report.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

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

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

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

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

bam-2023-annual-report.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

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

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

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

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

Row 2**(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach***Select from:*☒ Scope 2 location-based**(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place***Select from:*☒ Annual process**(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year***Select from:*☒ Complete**(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance***Select from:*☒ Limited assurance**(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement***bam-2023-annual-report.pdf***(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference***Pages 184-185: assurance statement auditor. Pages 32-36 and 90-97: CO2 emissions.***(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard***Select from:*

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

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☒ Scope 3: Franchises | ☒ Scope 3: Use of sold products |
| ☒ Scope 3: Investments | ☒ Scope 3: Upstream leased assets |
| ☒ Scope 3: Capital goods | ☒ Scope 3: Downstream leased assets |
| ☒ Scope 3: Business travel | ☒ Scope 3: Processing of sold products |
| ☒ Scope 3: Employee commuting | ☒ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services |
| ☒ 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) | |

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

- ☒ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

bam-2023-annual-report.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

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

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

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

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

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

Select from:

☒ Decreased

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

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

716

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.81

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The share of renewable electricity consumption increased from 64.6% in 2021 to 68.5% in 2022. The corresponding reduction in CO₂ emissions is calculated as follows: The CO₂ from grey electricity in 2023 is divided by the grey electricity share in 2023 and then multiplied by the grey electricity share of 2022 (5,764 tons/31.5%*35.4%6,480 tons). This would have been the CO₂ from grey electricity in 2023 if the renewable electricity share would have been equal to 2022. The difference between the 'would have been CO₂ from grey electricity in 2023' and the actual CO₂ from grey electricity in 2022 (5,764 tons – 6,480 tons -716 tons) is the change (decrease) in emissions allocated to the increased share in green electricity in 2023. The relative reduction is calculated by dividing the reduction by the total scope 12 emissions of 2022 (-716 ton/88,043 ton * 100% -0.81%, i.e. a 0.81% decrease in emissions).

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

11660

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

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

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

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change**(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)**

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

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

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

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There were no acquisitions in 2023

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There were no mergers in 2023

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

4625

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

5.25

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Revenue for BAM slightly decreased in 2023 compared to 2022 (partly due to divestments). The relative change in CO2 emissions (emission value) is calculated by dividing the change between the 2023 revenue and the 2022 revenue with the 2022 revenue $((6,270\text{Meuro} - 6,618\text{Meuro}) / 6,618\text{Meuro} = -5.25\%$, i.e. an expected 5.25% decrease in emissions). The absolute change in scope 1 and scope 2 emissions is calculated by multiplying the relative decrease with the total scope 1 and scope 2 emissions of 2022 $(5.25\% * 88,043 \text{ ton} = 4,625)$

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

NA

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

NA

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

NA

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

443

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.5

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

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

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

NA

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☒ Market-based

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ By business division

☒ By activity

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

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

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 3	Division Netherlands	26953

[Add row]

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

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

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ By business division

☒ By activity

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

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

[Add row]

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

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

[Add row]

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

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

62342

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

16402

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

6291

(7.22.4) Please explain

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

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

There are no entities reported on seperately.

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☒ Not relevant as we do not have any subsidiaries

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

Row 1

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☒ Currency

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

4548124

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

28.1

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Fuel vehicles, equipment

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

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

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

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

n.a.

Row 2

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☒ Currency

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

4548124

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0.36

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Electricity vehicles, equipment

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

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

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

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

n.a.

Row 3

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☒ Currency

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

4548124

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

59.4

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Materials for in- and external works

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

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

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

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

n.a.

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

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

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

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

[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.28.2) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities

BAM is committed 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.

[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

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
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

53963

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

240281

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

294244

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

37687

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

17323

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

55010

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

717

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

717

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from: